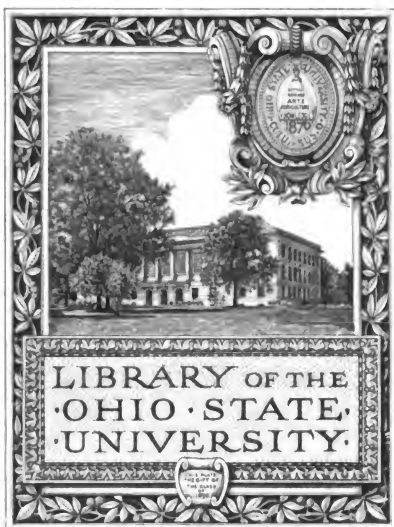
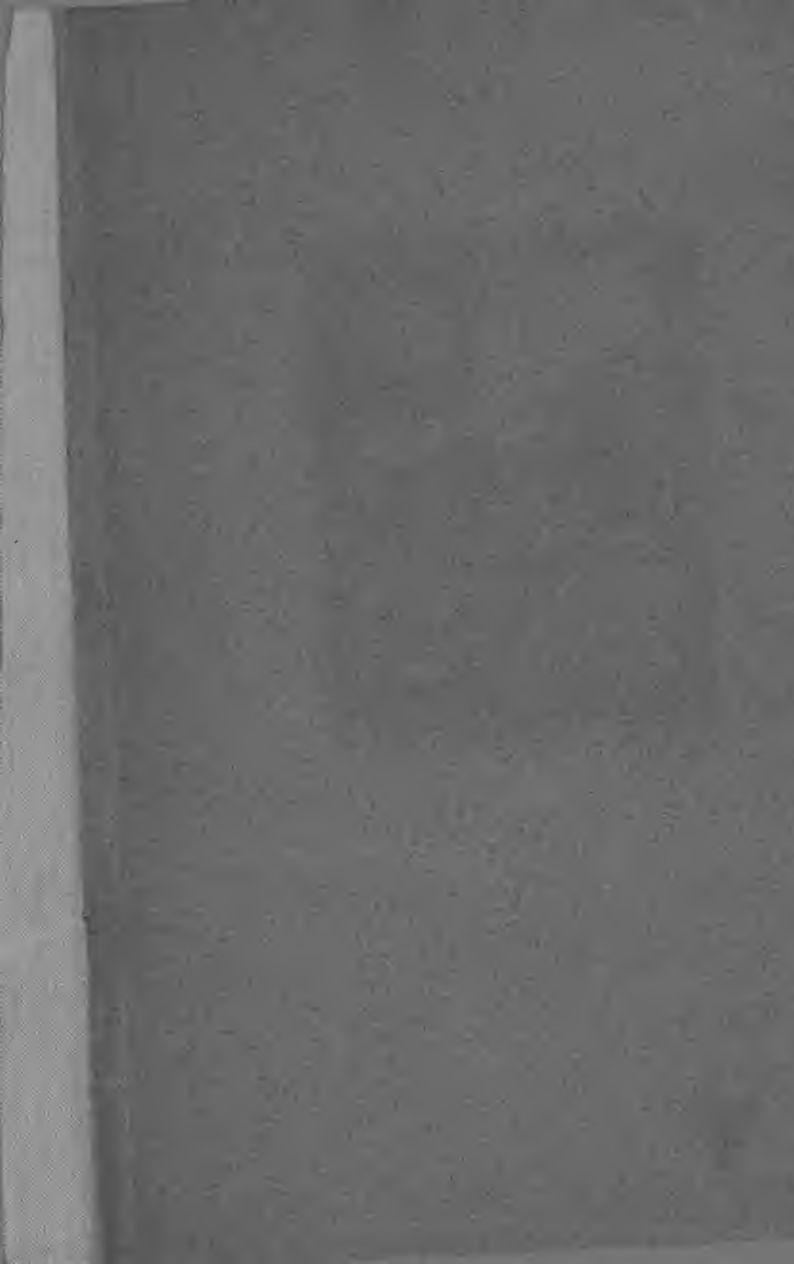


**BIENNIAL
REPORT OF THE
BOARD OF
DIRECTORS OF
THE KANSAS...**

Kansas State Historical
Society







TWENTIETH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS
OF THE
KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

For the Biennial Period July 1, 1914, to
June 30, 1916.

INCLUDING PROCEEDINGS
FORTIETH AND FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETINGS, HELD
OCTOBER 19, 1915, AND OCTOBER 17, 1916.

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY,
Secretary.

KANSAS STATE
UNIVERSITY

KANSAS STATE PRINTING PLANT.
W. R. SMITH, State Printer.
TOPEKA. 1916.
6-3595

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OFFICERS FOR 1916-'17.

CHARLES SUMNER GLEED, Topeka..... President.
 GEORGE PIERSON MOREHOUSE, Topeka... First Vice President.
 ROBERT MILLER PAINTER, Meade... Second Vice President.
 WILLIAM ELSEY CONNELLEY, Topeka..... Secretary.
 MRS. MARY EMBREE, Topeka..... Treasurer.

PAST PRESIDENTS OF THE SOCIETY.

*Samuel A. Kingman, Topeka.....	1876	*Eugene F. Ware, Kansas City.....	1899
*George A. Crawford, Fort Scott.....	1877	*John G. Haskell, Lawrence.....	1900
*John A. Martin, Atchison.....	1878	John Francis, Colony.....	1901
*Charles Robinson, Lawrence.....	1879-1880	William H. Smith, Marysville.....	1902
*T. Dwight Thacher, Lawrence.....	1881-1882	*William B. Stone, Galena.....	1903
*Floyd P. Baker, Topeka.....	1883-1884	*John Martin, Topeka.....	1904
*Daniel R. Anthony, Leavenworth.....	1885-1886	*Robert M. Wright, Dodge City.....	1905
*Daniel W. Wilder, Hiawatha.....	1887	*Horace L. Moore, Lawrence.....	1906
*Edward Russell, Lawrence.....	1888	*James R. Mead, Wichita.....	1907
*William A. Phillips, Salina.....	1889	George W. Veale, Topeka.....	1908
*Cyrus K. Holliday, Topeka.....	1890	*George W. Glick, Atchison.....	1909
*James S. Emery, Lawrence.....	1891	Albe B. Whiting, Topeka.....	1910
*Thomas A. Osborn, Topeka.....	1892	*Edwin C. Manning, Winfield.....	1911
*Percival G. Lowe, Leavenworth.....	1893	William E. Connelley, Topeka.....	1912
*Vincent J. Lane, Kansas City.....	1894	David E. Ballard, Washington.....	1913
*Solon O. Thacher, Lawrence.....	1895	John N. Harrison, Topeka.....	1914-1915
*Edmund N. Morrill, Hiawatha.....	1896	Charles F. Scott, Iola.....	1916
*Harrison Kelly, Burlington.....	1897	Charles S. Gleed, Topeka.....	1917
*John Speer, Lawrence.....	1898		

*Deceased.

STATE OF
 MISSOURI

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1917.

Anthony, D. R., jr., Leavenworth.
Brewster, S. W., Chanute.
Bullard, Mrs. Cora W., Tonganoxie.
Capper, Arthur, Topeka.
Chandler, Charles H., Topeka.
Coburn, F. D., Topeka.
Cory, Charles E., Fort Scott.
Crawford, George M., Topeka.
Denison, W. W., Topeka.
Greene, Albert R., Stevenson, Wash.
Harrison, J. N., Ottawa.
Henderson, Robert D., Junction City.
Hodder, F. H., Lawrence.
Hogin, John C., Belleville.
Huron, George A., Topeka.
Ingalls, Sheffield, Atchison.
Johnston, Mrs. Lucy B., Minneapolis.

Keeling, Henry C., Caldwell.
Kennedy, Thomas B., Junction City.
Kingman, Miss Lucy D., Topeka.
McNeal, Thomas A., Topeka.
Markham, O. G., Baldwin.
Mason, Mrs. Lucy Greene, Topeka.
Miller, John, Cottonwood Falls.
Morehouse, George P., Topeka.
Monroe, Mrs. Lilla Day, Topeka.
Nicholson, John C., Newton.
Plumb, George, Emporia.
Simmons, J. S., Hutchinson.
Stone, George M., Topeka.
Thompson, W. A. L., Topeka.
Van Tuyl, Mrs. Effie H., Leavenworth.
Waggener, Balie P., Atchison.

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1918.

Albaugh, Morton, Topeka.
Alden, Maurice L., Kansas City.
Carey, Emerson, Hutchinson.
Case, Alex E., Marion.
Connelley, William E., Topeka.
Dean, John S., Topeka.
Farrelly, Hugh P., Chanute.
Fisher, J. W., Topeka.
Foley, C. F., Topeka.
Francis, John, Colony.
Gleed, C. S., Topeka.
Gray, John M., Kirwin.
Hall, John A., Pleasanton.
Harris, John P., Ottawa.
Johnson, Mrs. Elizabeth A., Courtland.
Long, Chester I., Wichita.
McAfee, Henry W., Topeka.

McLean, M. R., Wellington.
McMillan, Harry, Minneapolis.
Morgan, W. A., Cottonwood Falls.
Pierce, A. C., Junction City.
Purcell, Mrs. Elizabeth H., Manhattan.
Ruppenthal, J. C., Russell.
Smith, W. H., Marysville.
Shields, J. B., Lost Springs.
Stone, Robert, Topeka.
Travis, Frank L., Iola.
Vandegrift, F. L., Kansas City, Mo.
Wagstaff, D. R., Salina.
Wayman, William, Emporia.
West, J. S., Topeka.
Wilder, Mrs. Charlotte F., Manhattan.
Wood, O. J., Topeka.

FOR THREE YEARS ENDING OCTOBER, 1919.

Ballard, David E., Washington.
Bonebrake, P. I., Topeka.
Brooks, H. K., Topeka.
Brougher, Ira D., Great Bend.
Bumgardner, Edward, Lawrence.
Byers, O. P., Hutchinson.
Coney, P. H., Topeka.
Curtis, Charles, Topeka.
Frost, John E., Topeka.
Hall, Mrs. Carrie A., Leavenworth.
Hamilton, Clad, Topeka.
Hawkes, S. N., Topeka.
Horton, Mrs. Mary A., Topeka.
Jaedicke, August, jr., Hanover.
Jewett, E. B., Wichita.
Karlson, C. A., Topeka.
Klein, Paul, Iola.

Marshall, John P., Wakefield.
Metcalf, Wilder S., Lawrence.
Mitchell, C. L., Topeka.
Mulvane, D. W., Topeka.
Orr, James W., Atchison.
Painter, R. M., Meade.
Penwell, L. M., Topeka.
Pettijohn, L. J., Dodge City.
Price, Ralph R., Manhattan.
Schoch, W. F., Topeka.
Scott, C. F., Iola.
Slonecker, J. G., Topeka.
Wagstaff, T. E., Independence.
Whiting, Albe B., Topeka.
Woolard, Samuel F., Wichita.
Wooster, Lizzie E., Salina.

Kansas State Historical Society.

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 19, 1915.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society was held in Memorial Hall, Tuesday, October 19, 1915.

There were present of the members and friends of the Society the following: C. E. Cory, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Olcott Bronson, J. G. Wood, E. B. Jewett, W. E. Connelley, Dr. Edward Bumgardner, D. R. Wagstaff, Mrs. Gladys Evarts Hill, D. E. Ballard, John E. Frost, O. G. Markham, Rev. Church, George A. Huron, George P. Morehouse, S. F. Woolard, C. Bernhardt, Harry McMillan, W. W. Smith, Henry McAfee, J. N. Harrison, F. D. Coburn, George Plumb, Rev. John A. Bright, Mrs. Mary Embree, George A. Root, W. J. Evans, W. H. Smith, Albe B. Whiting, J. M. Watson, Judge J. S. West, George M. Stone, F. M. Kimball, Mrs. Margaret Shuman, Mrs. Jane Carter, F. L. Vandegrift, E. F. Heisler, Miss Lucy D. Kingman, Capt. C. H. Titus, J. G. Slonecker, S. J. Spear, Charles B. Hole, Miss Belle Ward, A. M. Thoroman, Capt. A. C. Pierce, Mrs. B. B. Smyth, Prof. J. T. Lovewell, Robert C. Rankin, Charles Tucker, Mrs. Lucy B. Milliken, F. M. Arnold, August Soller, Edward T. Fay and Carleton E. Knox.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The meeting of the board of directors convened at two o'clock p. m., and was called to order by the president of the Society, J. N. Harrison. Rev. John A. Bright made the invocation.

President Harrison asked for the report of the secretary, William E. Connelley. This report was not read in full. Secretary Connelley called the attention of the board to certain portions of special importance, connected with the work of the Society; of its removal to the new quarters, the installation of permanent equipment, fixtures, and the like, and such parts of the report were read and discussed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The past year has been one of prosperity for the Society. At the annual meeting in 1914 it was my pleasure to report that the collections of the Society had been moved from the statehouse into the Memorial Building. That was the first meeting of the Society in Memorial Hall. The movement of so great a collection of material as had been collected by the Historical Society was in itself a very large undertaking. A full account of that achievement was contained in my annual report of that time. While almost everything had been moved before our 1914 meet-

ing, there was cause for concern. None of the bills for the moving had been paid, and the report of the secretary contained a list of the obligations incurred. It was necessary for the secretary to submit those claims to the legislature of 1915. It was the belief of the Society at the 1914 meeting that there would be little trouble in convincing the legislature that the claims were a just claim against the state.

Pursuant to the instructions of the annual meeting, the secretary submitted a list of the claims to each house of the legislature. There was no disposition at any time to avoid payment of these claims. There was some indifference in the legislature concerning the matter, making it necessary for the secretary to press the claims upon the attention of the legislature frequently. They were all included in senate bill No. 828, entitled "An act making an appropriation to pay claims against the state," and are embraced in item 18 of the bill, which item is as follows:

ITEM 18. Historical Society, fiscal year 1915:

Steel Fixture Manufacturing Company	\$790.50
Capital Iron Works	891.00
Crosby Brothers Dry Goods Co.	632.51
Crosby Brothers Dry Goods Co.	344.58
Mills Dry Goods Co.	409.10
Hart Stationery Co.	465.50
James O. Sullivan	1,027.63
Topeka Transfer Co.	157.85
E. N. Butler	59.75
Julian Y. Root	56.00
Historical Society membership fee fund	550.00
Steel Fixture Manufacturing Co.	65.00
Arcade Electric Co.	246.03
Machinists Electric Construction Co.	104.02
W. A. L. Thompson Hardware Co.	92.30
Salina Plumbing Co.	175.00
W. F. Sheehan	64.17
Interstate Marble & Tile Co.	18.50
General Sash & Door Co.	27.95
Ered Lewis	34.20
J. N. Leeper	56.55
Topeka Railway Co.	6.00
State Journal (from official publication deficiency)	3.51
Total	\$6,277.65

While there had been perhaps no question about the payment of these claims, it was a great relief when they were finally liquidated and the different claimants had received the money for the labor performed by them. The legislature never made any complaint as to the amount of the bills as a whole nor to any particular item. This was the result of the very full explanation furnished with each claim. There was no difficulty whatever by any member of the legislature in understanding everything connected with each claim presented, and it gives me satisfaction to be able to report to the directors at this time that there is no obligation against the Society for any part of these claims for the moving into this great building. Every piece of property owned by the Society has now been brought under this roof.

APPROPRIATION FOR THE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

When the Society's collections were moved into the building in the summer of 1914 the facilities in the building for caring for the collections were wholly inadequate. There was but one deck of shelving in the newspaper room and but one deck in the library. The deck for the accommodation of newspapers was in the basement of the east wing on the basement floor. This accommodates only about one-half of the weekly newspapers in the newspaper section. The deck in the library did not accommodate half of our books and pamphlets. It was necessary to place many thousand volumes of books and the unbound files of foreign newspapers, together with the duplicate briefs of cases in the supreme court, on the floor of the library annex on the third floor; also to pile upon the floor of one of the workrooms of the genealogical section the public documents, amounting to thousands of volumes. These books are lying yet where they were placed when removed from the statehouse to the Memorial Building.

There was no shelving in the map room and no cases for the relics beyond those which the state paid for in the deficiency claims. No shelving had been provided for the archives room beyond the leftover drawers and steel shelving after using the newspaper shelving for the vault on the first floor.

The Memorial Building Commission, of which your secretary is a member, made estimates for additional shelving and equipment to accommodate the collections of the Society, and submitted these estimates to the legislature. With the estimates was also a request for the proper seating of Memorial Hall. It was believed that the sum of \$57,000 would complete the work which it was necessary to do to obtain the proper equipment, and which had been provided for in the estimates made. The legislature was disposed to exercise the strictest economy in every department, and it was soon discovered that it would be very difficult indeed to obtain the full amount asked for. As the session progressed it became apparent that the amount required by the Memorial Building would be cut down. The amount finally secured for this work was as follows, as shown by chapter 22 of the Session Laws:

One deck in newspaper section, and one deck in library.....	\$19,000
Glass cases for the display and preservation of the historical relics, articles of Kansas pioneer days, coins, medals, implements, bills, scrip and museum material of the Historical Society	2,500
For plate-glass and bronze frames for the crypts in Memorial Hall to contain historic battle flags of Kansas soldiers.....	2,861
Steel shelving for the map room	2,000
Movable furniture, chairs, desks, card index cases, fixtures, reading and work tables, counter in newspaper reading room,	1,949
Seating Memorial Hall	9,875
Steel shelving in the duplicate room in west basement.....	1,815
Total	\$40,000

The Memorial Building Commission has awarded a contract for one deck in the newspaper section and one in the library. The deck in the newspaper section will be immediately over the one which had formerly

been placed in position and will bring the shelving in the newspaper section up to the first floor. The deck in the library is being built directly above the one already placed and will continue the shelving in the library up to the third floor. The contract price for these two decks is \$18,300. It was awarded to Captain Henry Bennett, and the work is to be completed before the first of January, 1916.

This additional shelving will greatly relieve the congested condition of the collections of the Society, and place many volumes of books on the shelves which are now lying on the floor of the library annex. The additional deck in the newspaper section will accommodate all the remaining weekly newspapers of our collections.

The shelving in the duplicate room in the west wing has been installed at a cost of \$1785. The appropriation provided one deck of shelving in the south half of the duplicate room. While this will not accommodate the books heaped up there, it will relieve the situation greatly.

The glass cases for the display and preservation of our historical relics have not yet been purchased. The state architect has been extremely busy during the past summer, and has not found time to prepare the plans and specifications for them. He assures me that he will have the plans ready for the action of the Memorial Building Commission at its next meeting. We hope to secure cases enough to fill the north half of the main gallery in the Museum on the fourth floor. This will require about thirty-two cases. They will hold a great many of our relics, although I fear that many will still be without glass cases for their proper display.

The regimental and battle flags carried by Kansas regiments in the Civil War were remembered by the legislature. An appropriation of \$2861 was made with which to construct bronze frames for plate-glass covers in the crypts in Memorial Hall to contain these priceless relics. Plans for these cases are now being completed by the state architect.

The \$2000 provided for shelving in the map room will make the merest beginning. The plans have not yet been completed for that expenditure. They will be completed, however, within a few weeks, and the contract let for the shelving in the map room as far as this appropriation will go.

The item for movable furniture has been of great help to this Society. With it have been purchased card-index cases, filing cases and cases having storage room for the Historical Society. One thousand tar-board cases in which to file manuscripts have been contracted for, to be paid for out of this fund. This will make it possible for us to begin the proper filing and classifying of the manuscripts in the vault on the first floor. With money from this fund the rooms for the headquarters of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps have been furnished, as well as the headquarters of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. Some furniture has been provided also for the headquarters of the Sons of Veterans.

With the appropriation provided for seating Memorial Hall all that was contemplated has been accomplished. The platform seats and the

individual seats have been put in. There will be a surplus from this item of the appropriation which will revert to the treasury.

While this equipment greatly aids the Society, there is still much which is required, and which we hope to have provided by future legislatures to meet the growth of the Society. The shelving in the newspaper section and in the library must be continued until all the newspapers and all the books are provided with shelf room, for several thousand volumes of newspapers will be still left without shelf room, as well as the books above mentioned, with the equipment in sight. Then the archives department is wholly without proper shelving or equipment. The room set apart for this section must have proper shelving. All this additional equipment it must be the object of the Society to secure by impressing the legislature with the importance of the collections and the work of the Society. It is a large problem, and it will be necessary for the Society to meet it in a spirit of patience and persistent hard work.

GOSS COLLECTION.

The act providing for the erection of the Memorial Building contained a provision that the Goss collection should be provided quarters in the new structure. The last legislature considered this matter thoroughly and passed a law abolishing the office of curator of the collection and placing the entire collection in the custody of the secretary of the Historical Society. The act, which may be seen in Session Laws, as chapter 23, provided an appropriation of \$425 for the purchase of material and apparatus with which to clean, remount, repair and relabel the collection and for the rebuilding or purchase of cases. It also provided for an appropriation of \$75 to pay the expenses of a person from the faculty of the State University while relabeling and remounting such specimens of the collection as might require it.

It will be observed that no provision was made for the expense of moving the collection from the statehouse to the Memorial Building. This was a problem which confronted the secretary of the Society when he endeavored to carry out the instructions of the legislature. It was found also that the cases in which the birds were kept in the statehouse were in poor condition and badly in need of repairs. Some of them had been placed upon temporary bases which could not be moved to the Memorial Building. To meet these contingencies was a serious question for the secretary. The State Executive Council was consulted, and it was agreed that it was within the province of the law to use the \$425 to rebuild the cases, but no part of such sum could be used for moving either the cases or the birds. A contract was awarded to W. E. Stickel for \$530 to rebuild the cases. Fortunately for the Society, it was necessary to take the cases from the statehouse to the shop of Mr. Stickel for the purpose of rebuilding them. When they were rebuilt it was just as convenient for Mr. Stickel to set them up in the Memorial Building as to take them back to the statehouse, and in this indirect way we secured their removal to the Memorial Building. The sum of \$425 being the whole amount of the appropriation for that purpose, has been paid to Mr. Stickel, leaving a balance due him of \$105. Just how the Society

is going to pay this \$105 has not yet been determined, but it will pay this amount in some way. It is a burden that ought not to have been imposed upon the Society, and in all probability was not intended to be imposed upon it, and there is no doubt but that the legislature will see it in that light and reimburse the Society for the payment.

In the manner above described I secured the removal of the cases for the birds. What were we to do with the birds? In pondering this question the secretary consulted Mr. O. W. Bronson, a taxidermist and a member of the Society. Mr. Bronson volunteered to move the birds at his own expense, to clean and repair them, and to place them in the rebuilt cases. He did this expecting that the Society could find some means of reimbursing him for at least what he should have to pay out. The secretary was able to pay him \$125 for his services. Mr. Bronson was put on the pay roll of the Society, in the place of one of the clerks provided by the legislature, for a time sufficient to pay the said sum of \$125.

The birds are now in the east wing of the museum on the fourth floor, and are in better condition than they have been for many years, and they make a fine showing. They add materially to the attraction of our museum room and are in a place where they will be well protected and cared for in the future, and what is best of all, the care and protection of these birds will cost the state nothing, whereas the state has been paying \$1000 a year for this service while they were in the care of a custodian at the statehouse. With the Goss collection came also the animals and birds belonging to the state and not a part of the Goss collection. They are also in the east room of the museum, although not a part of the Goss collection.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCE.

The legislature at its last session made provision that the law making the Memorial Building the home of the Academy of Science should be carried out. The Memorial Building Commission set aside the west wing of the fourth floor for the office and collections of the Academy. During the summer the Academy of Science was moved by the State Executive Council from the statehouse to the Memorial Building. The library of the Academy is to be shelved with the library of the Historical Society and to be in fact a part of the Historical Society's library, although the ownership of the books will remain in the Academy of Science. During the warm weather the secretary of the Academy was permitted to occupy the assembly room on the first floor. Glass cases for the collections of the Academy have been placed in the west wing of the museum room, but have not yet been filled.

MANAGEMENT OF MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The legislature passed a special act providing for the management and operation of the Memorial Building. The building has not been completed, and therefore could not be turned over to the State Executive Council. The Memorial Building Commission was continued and an appropriation made for the maintenance of the building under the direction of the Commission. This appropriation, like all others made by the 1915 legislature, was reduced to the lowest possible limit. The appropriation is set out here for the information of the Society:

	1915	1916	1917
Head janitor at \$60 per month.....	\$210.00	\$720	\$720
One janitress at \$30 per month	105.00	360	360
One janitress at \$40 per month	140.00	480	480
One elevator girl at \$30 per month.....	105.00	360	360
Water	72.90	250	250
Ice	14.50	50	50
Electrical maintenance	72.90	250	250
Towels and laundry	14.50	50	50
Jaintors' supplies	58.30	200	200
Emergency fund	200	200
Totals	\$688.10	\$2,800	\$2,800

The circumstances under which the Historical Society moved into the Memorial Building made it necessary to secure janitor service for the least sum of money possible. Women were employed to assist in cleaning the shelving and the books. They proved to be efficient and satisfactory helpers. For some months there was no appropriation from which to pay for janitor service in the Memorial Building. The secretary of the Society was put to all the ingenuity he could command to provide payment. The wages he was able to pay for the janitor service was adopted by the legislature, although that body did not provide for a sufficient janitor service. It will be seen from the above schedule that we have a head janitor and two women. These do all the janitor work of this large building. The head janitor is paid \$60 a month. One janitress is paid \$40 a month and the other is paid \$30 a month. The elevator girl, who had been provided by the secretary of the Historical Society, was continued and paid \$30 a month. As compared with the wages paid janitors in the statehouse, these women are underpaid. They are as efficient and do as much work as any of the janitors at the statehouse, all of whom receive \$60 a month. It requires two men to run the elevator at the statehouse, each of whom is paid \$60 a month. The Memorial Building Commission secured the same service and just as satisfactory service for \$30 a month, a saving of \$90 a month as compared with the cost of operating the statehouse elevator. On the wages of the women who do janitor work in the Memorial Building there is a saving of \$50 a month as compared with any two men at the statehouse. It will also be seen that the administration and operation of the Memorial Building is costing the state much less money than the same service costs the state for the statehouse. The service in the Memorial Building is fully as good as at the statehouse, and it is the opinion of the secretary of the Building Commission that it is even better.

STATUS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Society is coming more and more into notice as a public institution. The secretary, as secretary of the Memorial Building Commission, is custodian of the Memorial Building. In the management of this great structure he has made every effort to discharge his duties in a firm and modest way and to call public attention to the importance of the institutions occupying it. When visitors go through the building and see that the Historical Society has fully three-fourths of it well filled with collections, the magnitude of our Society begins to appeal to them. They

are usually surprised at the great amount of material we have gathered, and particularly the size of the library. Many of them say they had no conception of the great work being carried on by the Historical Society. Some of them express a desire to become members of the Society, and in this way we have received some of our best members. They sometimes speak of the Society and its collections when they return to their homes, and we have had applications for membership because of what they have told their neighbors. Even men prominent in public life say that they are surprised at the great mass of valuable material being arranged, classified and made ready for the use of the people of the state. All this is a source of great satisfaction to the Society. It bears out the contention long made by Secretary Martin and his associates in the work, that if the Society could have its collections out where they could be seen and appreciated the Kansas State Historical Society would at once take its place as one of the great institutions of Kansas and of the country.

ROOF OF THE MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The roof put on the Memorial Building proved defective, and when the heavy rains of summer began water came in through the fire walls and did much damage to the pictures in the museum. The walls of the museum were damaged and the tinting destroyed in several places. Some cracks in the plastering resulted. The Commission had the roof examined by the state architect. It was discovered that the roofing material was all right and that the water came in around the fire walls. The defects were remedied as soon as possible and the roof is now in a satisfactory condition. The walls are also waterproof at this time. There is some damage from the water which came in through the cornice of the building. It has been found impossible to make the cement on the top of this cornice hold. The contraction and expansion of the material pushes it out of place. It is expected that we will have some trouble with this feature, and that these defects will have to be repaired in the immediate future.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The legislature of 1915 enacted a civil-service law. So far as the Historical Society was concerned, this law was a superfluity. The Society has been under a voluntary civil service since its organization. No removal of employees was ever made so long as the service was satisfactory. The secretary recalls but one instance of the discharge by the Society of any employee, and that was several years ago, for incompetency. The Society has long since formulated rules for the conduct of its business and to regulate the hours for work and for every matter connected with the help. These rules have been reduced to writing and each employee of the Society has a copy of them. They are as follows:

GENERAL RULES FOR SERVICE IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

1. Employees must be at their desks promptly at 8:30 a. m.
2. The noon recess begins at 12 o'clock m.
3. In the afternoon employees must be at their desks promptly at 1:30 p. m.
4. The hour for closing is 5 o'clock p. m.
5. The closing hour on Saturday is 4 o'clock p. m.

6. The rule for reporting for work may be modified to accommodate employees compelled to "change off" to keep departments open continuously.

7. Such modifications as required in the foregoing rule shall be stated in assignments to duty.

8. Assignments to duty shall be in writing, shall be signed by the secretary, and shall be delivered to employees.

9. No employee shall leave the building during office hours for any purpose whatever without permission from the secretary.

10. The Museum: Open from 8:30 a. m. continuously to closing hour.

11. The Library: Open from 8:30 continuously to closing hour.

12. Newspaper section: Open from 8:30 continuously to closing hour.

13. If at the hour of closing a patron is transacting business with the Society, the employees shall complete the matter if the extra time is in reason.

14. The custom of half-holidays on Saturday for one-half the force, giving each employee a half-holiday every alternate Saturday, shall remain in force only in the discretion of the secretary.

15. The custom of closing Saturday afternoons during the months of June, July and August may be suspended by the secretary.

16. The Memorial Building will be kept open on holidays provided that the State Executive Council shall furnish heat in cold weather and electricity for the operation of the elevator.

17. Employees working on holidays shall have double time for that work, such time to be added to their vacation. This rule applies to those holidays when the Memorial Building is supposed to be closed and the full office force not working.

18. Annual vacation of employees shall be two weeks. All vacations must be taken between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of September.

19. Sick leave shall be in the discretion of the Secretary.

20. Charges against an employee must be in writing and signed by the complainant.

21. Rules for office hours do not apply to the Secretary, and in his discretion may be suspended in reason as to the Librarian.

22. Employees failing to comply with the rules or any of them shall be subject to immediate discharge.

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary.*

The legislature provided two additional clerks for the Historical Society. These clerks were appointed before the civil-service law went into effect. The Society is now subject to the state civil-service law, which will not affect it in any manner unless there should be a vacancy to be filled in the service of the Society. In that event the State Civil Service Commission would furnish the list from which such employee would be secured. The matter of hiring help is such a troublesome one that the Society is willing enough to have this responsibility rest with the Civil Service Commission, and really glad to have the matter taken off the Society.

The secretary desires to state here that there has been developed in its service a very efficient staff of employees. There is a great amount of work to be done in the Society, and the employees take a pride in seeing that it is done well. Such a thing as wrangling and contention among employees is not known in the Historical Society. Each has his or her particular work and each does it with a pride which insures the very best service. No department of the state of Kansas has a better or more efficient staff of helpers than the Historical Society.

BEQUESTS.

John Booth.

It is with satisfaction that the secretary reports to the directors that the remainder of the bequest of John Booth of Manhattan, Kan., has been paid in. The full \$500 is now on interest in the State Savings Bank of Topeka. By making the deposit for a period of six months the secretary has been enabled to secure four per cent interest.

Jonathan Eastman Pecker.

The secretary of the Society has received notice that the late Jonathan Eastman Pecker, of Concord, New Hampshire, had bequeathed to the Society the sum of \$1000, to be held in trust by the Society for all time, and the interest accruing therefrom to be used for the purchase of books for the Society relating to the state and people of New Hampshire. The executors of the estate have notified the secretary that it is likely this bequest will be paid in a year from the date on which the will was filed for probate, which was in September, 1915.

DISPOSITION OF BEQUESTS.

The secretary desires that the board of directors point out the manner in which these bequests shall be permanently invested. Placing the funds of the Booth bequest in the State Savings Bank was the best plan which suggested itself for that sum of money for the time being. It would seem that these bequests ought to bring the Society more than four per cent interest. Perhaps the purchase of municipal bonds would be the best manner of investment. The matter is submitted to the directors for disposition and settlement.

NOTABLE ACCESSIONS.

Some of the accessions of the Society during the past year have been of such a character as to merit special mention.

The plaster bust of Charles Russell Lowell was given to the Society in April, 1914, by Miss Mary Robbins, of Gypsum, Kan. Her letter contains the only information we have concerning this bust, and is set out herewith:

"MARCH 28, 1914.

"I take the opportunity of writing to the Memorial Hall if you would give the bust of Charles Russell Lowell a home. He was a nephew of the poet, James Russell Lowell. My brother was orderly for Charles Russell Lowell. Charles Russell Lowell was brigadier general, and shot October, 19, died October 20, at the battle of Cedar Creek. My brother is dead. I want to keep the bust as long as I live, and if you can give it a home it will be sent to the hall. It is in good shape. Mrs. C. R. Lowell sent it to my brother. It is plaster of Paris—a copy of one that is in Harvard College.

"Please answer and let me know. My health is very poor and I want a home for it when I am gone.

MISS MARY ROBBINS, Gypsum, Kan."

Mrs. West E. Wilkinson, of Seneca, Kan., donated files of the *Weekly Courier* as follows: From November 25, 1881, to November 17, 1882; from November 24, 1882, to November 16, 1883; from November 23, 1883, to November 28, 1884.

The State Agricultural College had made in its mechanical department a drawing table which it donated to the Historical Society. This is a very much needed piece of furniture. It is excellently constructed. It can be adjusted to any height or angle, and is a piece of furniture the Society is very glad to have. It was made by the students of the Agricultural College, and the thanks of the Society ought to be officially expressed to the State Agricultural College for this valuable gift.

On the 25th of August, 1915, Mr. John S. Rhodes, of this city, gave the Society a very primitive violin case, supposed to have been cut from a cedar log at a very early date, in the exploration of the Rocky Mountains, by some fur trapper or explorer who carried his violin into the wilderness with him. This case is in the museum and is a very curious article. It is crude, but just such a case as you would expect an explorer or trapper to carve out to protect his beloved fiddle, the companion of voluntary exile from civilization.

With the violin case Mr. Rhodes presented a gold prospector's canteen. This canteen had been used in prospecting in Arizona and Southern California. The scarcity of water in portions of those countries required that the canteen be much larger than army canteens. It is a very unique relic and has been placed in the museum of the Society.

Mr. J. M. Piazzek, of Valley Falls, Kan., on August 1, 1915, gave the Society what is supposed to be the first cotton gin ever brought to the state of Kansas.

The Civil War made it almost impossible for the people of Kansas to secure cotton cloth for any use. Senator James H. Lane undertook to remedy this condition so far as it was in his power. He procured a large quantity of cotton seed which he had distributed to the people of Kansas. This cotton seed was planted, with the result that a fine crop of cotton was raised in many parts of the state. The first crop was produced in 1862. When it was seen that Kansas could raise cotton, Mr. Piazzek bought a cotton gin of some manufacturer in Massachusetts which he installed in his mill at Valley Falls. The people from points in the state as distant as Fort Scott brought their cotton to his mill to be ginned. Mr. Piazzek, for ginning the cotton, charged a certain amount of the lint. When his toll amounted to one thousand pounds of cotton he hauled it to Leavenworth and sold it for \$1 a pound. With the end of the war it became unprofitable to raise cotton in Kansas, and the industry was largely abandoned. This old cotton gin remained in Mr. Piazzek's mill until last summer, when he donated it to the Historical Society. It is a very interesting and valuable relic, and perpetuates the history of an innovation in the industries of Kansas.

Notice of the donation of this cotton gin to the Historical Society brought a communication from Mr. Lem A. Woods, of Chanute, Kan., in which it appears that the industry established by General Lane was pretty well developed on the Neosho.

Mrs. George W. Martin has donated to the Society a collection of books, pamphlets and magazines. Among these is a large volume containing maps of the various towns and counties of Kansas. It is a very rare and valuable book.

Mrs. Alden S. Huling has given to the Society a large quantity of books, pamphlets and magazines.

Judge George A. Huron has given the Society a collection of books, pamphlets, clippings, etc., and a valise once owned by Boston Corbett, and containing the books and papers belonging to Corbett. Judge Huron was the guardian of Boston Corbett when he was adjudged insane by the probate court of Shawnee county, and thus came into possession of these papers.

Mr. J. T. Genn, of Wamego, Kan., on September 7, 1915, donated to the Society his collection of scroll work, wood carving and inlaid wood-work. This is a very unique and valuable collection.

Mr. Genn was in the Eleventh Kansas cavalry in the Civil War. When he returned to his home after the war was over he was in poor health and turned to wood carving and scroll work for something to do to occupy his time, as he was not able to do any farm labor for many years. This collection is one of the most valuable which has come into the possession of the Society. Mr. Genn had a plate-glass case made in which to display the collection. The case is to cost him three hundred dollars when completed.

Mr. Genn's interest in the Society is entirely natural and to be expected. He is a native of Maine. He came to Kansas in 1857 and settled in Wabaunsee county. He is a very industrious man, and a good business man. He has accumulated a fortune and is one of the substantial men of Kansas.

Mr. F. M. Manshardt, of 613 Lawrence avenue, Topeka, has donated to the Society for its museum a pair of fifteen-pointed elk horns. These are the heaviest elk horns for their length known. He donated also a Filipino deer head, which is of a very rare species. He gave also the head of a mule deer, which is very large and fine. In addition to the foregoing, he donated a mounted alligator; two spiked buck heads, mounted; prong horn antelope head, mounted on a shield, the four feet of the animal making a hat rack surrounding an oval plate-glass mirror; two mounted ptarmigans in a handsome glass case; a coyote head, mounted on a shield, and the head of a doe, mounted. The contribution of Mr. Manshardt is quite an addition to our museum.

INDUSTRIES OF THE SOCIETY.

The Library.

The library of the Historical Society is one of the largest and most important in the West. It is by far the largest in Kansas. Its importance is recognized in all parts of America. It is with satisfaction that your secretary can report that the growth and development of the library keep pace with the progress and expansion of the state. We are going forward with the work of the library proper. What has been accomplished during the past year will appear in detail from the report of the librarian, set out in full:

To Mr. William E. Connelley, Secretary:

I have to report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1915, the following accessions to the library of the Historical Society:

Books (volumes)	1,838
Newspapers and magazines (volumes).....	1,393
Pamphlets	5,701
Total yearly accessions	8,931
Yearly total of library	246,617
Archives	86,756
Pictures	215
Maps, atlases, etc.	104
Relics

To the archives count of 1914, which was 8010 separate manuscripts, there should be added 294 manuscript volumes and 97,003 separate manuscripts. These could not be properly sorted and arranged for accessioning until after the nineteenth biennial report was printed. The count is therefore given here.

This year has been one of hard work. We have been in our new quarters fourteen months, and the readjustment and reorganization has made good progress.

We had but one deck of bookshelving in our stack room when we moved into the building. This was wholly inadequate to provide book space for our Kansas library, our general library and the government documents.

That the Kansas books might all be shelved, we withdrew from the general library books of the following classes: General works (except encyclopedias and such books of reference as are our daily tools), philosophy, religion, sociology, and all government documents not in class, and to-day these volumes remain on the floor where they were piled a year ago last August. The inaccessibility of these books has greatly crippled our reference work along general lines.

The deck of stacking apportioned the library under the appropriation of last winter will relieve this condition somewhat, to how great an extent is impossible to state, since we are unable to accurately measure the books stacked on the floor.

On coming into our new quarters we were asked to shelve and care for the books belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas. This we have done. Their library consists of some 850 volumes and pamphlets and is shelved in the front of the stack room on shelving originally intended for reference books.

Under provision of the last legislature the Academy of Science was moved into the Memorial Building. The library of this department, a valuable scientific one, is likewise to be placed on shelves in our stack room and under our care. This will add at least 5000 volumes and pamphlets for which we must make room and which we must classify and catalogue.

The reorganization and cataloguing of our general library has made great advancement in the past year. The use of Library of Congress cards has expedited the cataloguing, saving both time and money to the state.

In our old quarters, on account of our congested situation, it was frequently necessary to shelve books where they were most available rather than directly in class. As, for instance, in the local history section we were forced to incline all works on the various states, description, religion, politics, etc., to the history shelves. This resulted naturally in overloading and some confusion, but we are now well along with the rearrangement and hope to finish it within a reasonable time.

In the meantime work in the Kansas section is never neglected.

The Kansas section of our library is shelved by itself in the front of the stack room, and now consists of some 2000 volumes and 25,000 pamphlets. The catalogue for the library is kept by itself and the cards fill 162 trays eleven inches long.

In all special libraries such as ours the cataloguing is very much fuller than that required or found desirable in a public library, or even a state library. Therefore our catalogue is large, since to do our work quickly we must have specific headings and many analytics. Our list of subject headings for the Kansas catalogue covers ninety-six pages of typewritten manuscript, letter size.

The number of cards written varies, of course, with the contents of the book catalogued, running all the way from a modest two or three to thirty or forty, and in some instances, such as biographical dictionaries, the number has mounted into the hundreds for one volume. In other words, the catalogue of the Kansas section stands in the same relation to the Kansas library as a book index stands to a book; and it serves, furthermore; as a bibliography of Kansas writers.

We are a bureau of information about Kansas in the fullest sense of the term. Not only are we frequently called upon to locate a man in this year of our Lord 1915, but we have occasional requests for information concerning some "56er," and are asked to follow his devious windings through territory and state and find his last resting place. Nor is it of men alone we must be ready to furnish information, but of counties, towns, school districts. All sociological, scientific, religious or historical movements must be followed closely. Some one wants to know about the "Vegetarian Colony"; another wants something on the "Andover Band"; another wants to follow foreign settlements from territorial days; another wishes a "complete list" of the wild flowers of Kansas; another writes to ask if there has ever been formed a Kansas branch of the Audubon Society, while some one else is interested in a list of Kansas-born men and women who have achieved distinction. The other day a club woman wrote us for material on Kansas music and musicians. Nothing along that line had ever been printed, but by following the indications of the card catalogue we were able to glean bits of information here and there from various pamphlets, books, programs and clippings and to send out something on which she could build a creditable paper.

The past year we have had some half dozen patrons doing scholastic work with us, drawing upon source material. The research work in which two of them were engaged extended over a period of three or four months. It is to such serious workers that our library, manuscript and newspaper collections yield the greatest benefit, and it is in work with them that the wisdom or faultiness of our methods and policy becomes most apparent.

One of the activities of the library is the clipping department. The last legislature gave us means to employ a clerk who should have charge of the clipping and pasting. This material is supplemental to the library and follows generally historical and biographical lines. The biographical clippings are now pasted on cards 7½ by 9 inches and are filed alphabetically in filing cases. These cases are five drawers high, each drawer 22 inches long. This division of clippings is used extensively by newspaper men. The historical and other material clipped is pasted on sheets and classified, most of it to be bound ultimately, and is always catalogued when of more than fleeting interest. Frequently reminiscences found in county newspapers are never published in any other form, and would be lost but for our care in clipping and binding them.

The clipping has increased with the social growth of Kansas, and we now have something like 250 bound volumes of most valuable clippings, ranging through the many phases of the state's development and history.

Work in the manuscript section of our library has been greatly hampered during the last few years, and since our removal from the statehouse nothing has been done at all, the manuscripts remaining packed awaiting the time when we should have the necessary funds with which to procure cases.

These cases, made after our own design, have at last been contracted and a portion of them delivered; therefore we are expecting shortly to begin reorganizing and cataloguing these valuable collections of our Society. The new cases are of heavy tar board and are made so as to protect the manuscripts from undue wear and tear, and from dust. An expansive arrangement will be easily brought about in their use. The firm making them was so favorably impressed with the practicability of the cases that they intend to use them for filing their own manuscripts.

There have been many valuable accessions to the manuscript section during the past year, much of it material which will be of use for publication in our next volume of Collections.

The archives division has been handicapped from the start with inadequate equipment. It is a portion of our collections which must receive proper care so that its valuable papers may be made available for use. In these papers can be found the beginnings of territory and state government, the legislative papers, the executive correspondence, that show the reasons of many governmental actions. Much of this early material should be published and placed in permanent form since the papers are old and the ink fading.

Up to the present time we have been able to use only a tentative scheme of classification. Impression books are being carefully and fully indexed and will thus form a key to the correspondence of each administration. With proper equipment the calendaring or cataloguing of the papers can be undertaken. Because of the always lack of equipment the papers still remain in the small tin boxes and bulging letter files in which they were turned over to us. The wear on them in these small cases is very great, and the utmost care must be used in handling and refolding them.

The discouragement in this section is that until we have cases, shelving, etc., no permanent arrangement can be accomplished; it must all be of a temporary nature. This puts us in a difficult position, for we have a definite plan and we are working to it as best we can, but until we have places for the papers we can not maintain more than a makeshift arrangement.

In closing I wish to call attention to the great value of our library. We are wonderfully rich in source material, not only of our own state but of the West. We have many first editions of valuable books of travel and description long out of print. We have pamphlets and volumes which could not now be replaced for hundreds of dollars. Over them scholars and collectors exclaim. In our archives and manuscript departments we have much material of interest and use to the investigator, and which can be found nowhere else. We are drawing to us men and women eager to do serious work along historical lines, and it stands us in hand to administer our affairs in such manner that we may increase this following and prove to the world of students that we are to be counted one of the great reference libraries of this middle country.

Respectfully submitted.

CLARA FRANCIS, *Librarian.*

Archæological Section.

The annual meeting of 1914 provided for the establishment of an archæological section of the Historical Society. This section was organized by the executive committee on the 11th day of December, 1914, by the appointment of a committee on archæology. This committee is as follows: George P. Morehouse, chairman, Topeka; Mark E. Zimmerman, White Cloud; George J. Remsburg, Potter; Christian Bernhardt, Lincoln; John T. Keagy, Alma; Allen Jesse Reynolds, Ottawa; John J. Arthur, Topeka.

The Society's archæological section has made a sort of preliminary

survey of the situation, and both Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Remsburg have made valuable contributions to that section. The chairman of the archæological committee will submit a report of its transactions for the year.

Museum.

"Because of damage to the walls of the museum it became necessary to take down many of the portraits and pictures from the walls. The arrangement of these portraits was still further disturbed by the proper placing of the Goss collection. The east wing of the museum had been set apart for the legislative portraits. Some of the cases of the Goss collection have had to be placed near the walls, and this has made it necessary to abandon those walls as a place to hang pictures. It will be necessary to rearrange the portraits and pictures in the museum and to provide a better place for the legislative portraits. It is quite a problem to do this, but it is hoped that the matter will be worked out within a short time.

"It will be necessary, as soon as money can be secured for that purpose, to have the walls of the museum retinted. It has developed also that hoods will have to be provided for the radiators, as they blacken the walls immediately above them and also damage pictures. It will require quite a sum of money to do this retinting and to care for the radiators, and it is feared that this can not be done until after the legislature has made provision for it. When the walls are retinted the color will be selected by our committee on pictures. It is the judgment of the committee that a better shade of color can be secured for the proper display of pictures.

"The museum has made growth and progress during the past year. It is visited by many people every day and is an interesting and instructive place. It is now generally known over the state that it is located on the fourth floor of the Memorial Building, and some visitors from distant parts of the state spend most of the time they have in the building in the museum. Miss Edith Smelser, of Emporia, is in charge of the museum, and she is completing the accession record and the classifying of museum material belonging to the Society. When her work is finished it will be possible to make a more intelligent display of the coins, relics and other objects of interest than has heretofore been possible."

Newspaper Section.

The newspaper section of the Historical Society has had the usual growth. The papers of the state have been all received and arranged for binding as the volumes were completed. A card-index case has been purchased for the section. It is the design of the secretary to make a card index of the historical feature of the newspaper section as quickly as the shelving to be installed will permit. The old method of keeping track of the papers in a blank book was cumbersome and unsatisfactory. The work required for the section can be reduced one-half by the adoption of the card-index system. This system will be ready for the weekly papers about the first of the year 1916. For the daily papers it will be necessary to wait for additional shelving.

The steel shelving now being placed in the newspaper section will accommodate all the volumes of weekly newspapers in our newspaper collection. It is to be much regretted that many volumes of the daily papers will have to lie in piles on benches in the basement of the newspaper section until after the meeting of the next legislature. They will be arranged, as far as possible, in order of publication and made as accessible to the public as circumstances will admit.

The volumes of newspapers are bound at the state printing plant, the weeklies being bound annually and the dailies according to their size; that is, four-page papers are bound every six months, eight-page papers every three months, and the larger metropolitan papers every two months. The weeklies are now bound up to the end of the year 1914 and the dailies are bound up to the end of June, 1914. We have about three hundred volumes ready for the bindery at this time.

The growth of our newspaper section amounts to about 1400 volumes annually. We have now more than 44,000 bound volumes of newspapers. These embrace every paper published in the state since the organization of the Society in 1875.

Your secretary believes that the annual newspaper directory published by the Society can be made to carry a great deal more information of value to newspaper publishers than has ever been embodied in it. In this belief he is having compiled from the newspapers themselves the 1915 directory of current Kansas newspapers. This directory will be five times as large as former directories, and will contain data concerning the foundation, the name of first editor and publisher, all consolidations and acquisitions of other papers since the establishment of each paper in Kansas. Other historical matter connected with the newspapers which can be given in a very brief and compact way will be added. It is the belief of the secretary that the newspapers of Kansas are entitled to this courtesy from the Historical Society. The undertaking is a large one, and there will doubtless appear a few errors in the 1915 directory. These we expect to entirely eliminate in the 1916 directory.

The Society has a large number of volumes of foreign newspapers. The word foreign as applied to newspapers in our Society is an arbitrary term, and is made to embrace all newspapers published outside of Kansas. These newspapers are carefully wrapped in volumes and stored in the library annex on the third floor, and are at this time inaccessible. Some 5000 of these volumes are already bound, and it is the hope of the secretary to have more binding done in this department of the newspaper section during the coming year.

The newspaper section is a popular one. It is consulted every day by many people. It is to be hoped that the next legislature will provide money to furnish the newspaper reading room on the first floor so that people who desire to consult the newspapers may have a better place in which to do their work.

Duplicate Section.

The duplicate section of the Society has been in commission all of the past year and is doing good work. This section of the Society is designed to aid the libraries of Kansas to complete their sets of books and magazines, and often to fill their shelves with such works as they might

have trouble in securing from other sources. The Historical Society, through the duplicate exchange section, is building up the libraries of the state permanently. Any books sent out from this section to libraries are absolute gifts, and do not have to be returned as in the case of the traveling libraries. This is a work which the secretary hopes to develop to very much larger proportions in the immediate future. It will be greatly facilitated by the steel shelving provided by the last legislature, which, however, is not in any sense adequate for the duplicate room.

COORDINATE WORK OF THE SOCIETY.

It has always been the design of the Historical Society to coöperate with all similar work in the United States. For many years the Society has been in communication and coöperation with the various historical societies and large libraries of the country. This has been greatly to the advantage of the Historical Society in giving it a broad view of its work and an intelligent execution of its designs, for it must always be remembered that Kansas history, especially Kansas territorial history, is of national scope and import. This feature of the work of the Historical Society has been further forwarded by its membership in various societies of a nature similar to its own in the United States. It is now recognized that there must be coöperation in all historical activities in America to bring the greatest good to the country.

Following this general plan, the Society profited largely during the years Mr. Martin was secretary by his attendance upon the sessions of some of the principal historical associations of the country. Continuing this usage, your secretary attended the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association at New Orleans in April, 1915. A very profitable session of the association was held in New Orleans, and it is the belief of your secretary that much good will result therefrom. Kansas is a part of the Louisiana Purchase, possession of which was given the United States in front of the old *cabildo*, or Spanish capitol. A full report of the revived interest in these matters will be contained in the collections of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

Your secretary also attended the annual session of the American Historical Association, held at Chicago, in December, 1914. There are many members of this association living in Kansas, some of whom were present at the meeting. The Historical Society is a member of that association, which is the largest historical association in America. There were a number of papers read and discussed at the meeting in Chicago which relate to Kansas, and which your secretary was able to discuss from the standpoint of the present development of Kansas history. It will be for the benefit of the Society that attendance upon these bodies by the secretary shall be continued.

The American Historical Society meets in Washington in annual session in December, 1915. In addition to attendance upon the sessions of the Society the secretary hopes to make a study of library methods and the manner of making valuable manuscripts accessible. This study he hopes to make in Washington by studying and observing the methods used by the government in handling its voluminous archives; also in New York, where the great public library building costing millions of

dollars has been completed and recently thrown open to the public. It is his design to examine the methods in use in Boston and at Harvard College, where there is perhaps the highest development of this science in the country. This examination will be of benefit to the Historical Society, as we are now beginning to file and classify the great mass of manuscript material which has been accumulated in years past. We must have the best methods in our library, and these can only be secured by a careful study of what other institutions are doing in work similar to ours.

MEMBERSHIP.

Effort has been made to secure new members, and with some success. The life membership list is not equal to the gain shown in the preceding year, although the showing is quite satisfactory. About six hundred invitations were sent to the people of Kansas to become members of the Society. To these invitations we had a fairly satisfactory response, and the roll now contains many new names. Through these new members we hope to still increase the membership of the Society. It is the belief of the secretary that the membership of the Society will be greatly augmented in the near future. It will take a little time for the people of Kansas to realize the immensity of this institution and the importance of its work. The fact that the Society is now located in the Memorial Building, and standing out independently and by itself, will appeal to the people of Kansas and bring them to a knowledge of the benefits this institution will bring to the state. They are beginning to realize the value which attaches to the collections of the Society.

NECROLOGY OF THE SOCIETY, OCTOBER 20, 1914, TO OCTOBER '19, 1915.

Ellwood Davis Kimball.

Ellwood Davis Kimball, a life member of this Society, died at Wichita, October 27, 1914. His death came suddenly from an apoplectic seizure. For some years he had been apprehensive of such a happening and had arranged his affairs and ordered his life that all might be in readiness when the end came. Mr. Kimball was fifty-six years old, having been born in Nashua, N. H., September 29, 1859, the son of John G. and Betsy C. (Spalding) Kimball. He came of Puritan ancestry and was associated with many patriotic societies. He was educated in the public schools of Nashua and at Dartmouth College. After completing his college course he became a teacher, first in Minnesota and later in Ohio. He came to Wichita in 1884, and after a time was associated with Judge W. C. Little in the loan business. About 1891 Mr. Kimball withdrew from this partnership and established a business by himself.

On September 12, 1888, he was married to Luella A. Johnson, a daughter of Levi L. Johnson, of Burton, Ohio. Mrs. Kimball died August 9, 1913.

David Hubbard.

David Hubbard, one of the members of our Society, born December 3, 1833, died at the home of his daughter, Dr. Janette H. Boles, in Denver, Colo., December 1, 1914, and was buried on his eighty-third birthday, December 3, in the Olathe cemetery. Mr. Hubbard was born at North

Charlestown, N. H., and reared on a farm. He was educated in the district schools, the Meridan Academy and Norwich University, Vermont, afterward teaching school for a brief period in Illinois. He was a pioneer resident of this state, arriving at Leavenworth March 10, 1857. His first home was in Shawnee county, where he took a claim on Deer creek. Ike Edwards, a desperado, hanged later for his misdeeds, jumped Hubbard's claim, and Mr. Hubbard subsequently preëmpted land in Douglas county. There, on May 10, 1863, Dick Yeager called him to the door of his cabin and shot him, the ball passing through the left lung. In September, 1863, Mr. Hubbard entered the army as clerk in the commissary department. In 1865 he was appointed assistant United States assessor, and held the position until 1871. He moved to Olathe in 1869 where he resided until about 1908 when he removed to Colorado.

In 1859 Mr. Hubbard was married to Miss M. J. Merrill, of New Hampshire, who died some years ago. Five children survive Mr. Hubbard: Dr. Janette H. Boles, of Denver; Harry Hubbard, of Kansas City, Kan.; Dr. George Hubbard, of Mineral Wells, Tex.; Mrs. Allie McLeod, Salt Lake City; and Ruel Hubbard, Los Angeles.

Mrs. Harriet Gates-Powell.

Mrs. Gates-Powell, a most interested member of this Society, passed away at Hutchinson, Kan., at the home of her brother, George Dryland, December 22, 1914.

Harriet Dryland was born at Hinxhill, Kent, England, June 28, 1842. In 1870 she came to the United States, stopping at Syracuse, N. Y., where on November 3 she married James H. Gates. In March, 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Gates came to Syracuse, Kan., with the Syracuse colony. Hamilton county was then one of the outposts of the frontier. Indian scares, drouth and hard living conditions were the rule, but she lived to see all that changed and to reap the honest reward of the pioneer.

Mr. Gates died June 6, 1897, and on December 20, 1903, Mrs. Gates married William J. Powell, whom many of our members will recall, and who died August 16, 1912.

Mrs. Gates-Powell was a church woman, having been confirmed by the Bishop of Canterbury when she was but twelve years of age. She left no family, her one child passing away in infancy. She had been in failing health for several years and about a month before her death was taken to her brother's home in Hutchinson that she might receive better care.

Robert M. Wright.

This year our Society has lost by death two of its ex-presidents, W. B. Stone and Robert M. Wright.

Mr. Wright was born at Bladensburg, Md., September 2, 1840, and died January 4, 1915, at Dodge City. He came of a line of soldiers, of daring men and brave women, and it was but natural that, seeking his own, he should find it in the life of a pioneer. His first location in the West was near St. Louis, Mo., where from 1856 to 1859 he worked at various things. In 1859 he made his first trip to Denver, driving an ox team. After this he crossed the plains some half dozen times. For three years he was in the employ of Sanderson & Co., as a contractor

and overseer of all their interests on the Santa Fe Trail, putting up stations, cutting hay, hauling grain, etc. He worked for the government at Ft. Dodge and other western posts, and was post trader at Fort Dodge in 1867, holding the position until the fort was abandoned. His interests have been many and varied. He fought Indians, he hunted buffalo, he raised wheat, he was a merchant, a stock farmer and a contractor, and with it all had time for politics and the development of his town, Dodge City. Mr. Wright represented Ford county four times in the legislature and was forestry commissioner for two terms. He was a figure in the state history, and his kind are passing from among us. Everybody in Kansas knew "Bob" Wright and every person of importance who visited Dodge City met him.

Mr. Wright married in 1859, and was the father of eight children, four of whom survive him.

Mr. Wright published in 1913 his reminiscences, calling them "Dodge City, the Cowboy Capital, and the Great Southwest." There is small sale for such books, and more is the pity, since they tell a story full of human interest. He was always proud of his membership in this Society; he enjoyed it, and we profited by his interest.

Oscar Grinman Richards.

Oscar Grinman Richards, long a member of this Society, was born at Napoleon, Jackson county, Michigan, January 12, 1836, and died at Eudora, April 4, 1915. He was the son of Xenophon Richards and Semantha (Whaley) Richards and his father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war. In 1856 young Richards joined Lane's forces as, under Captain William Strawn, they went through Illinois, and with them came in to Topeka, driving the first wagon to come over the Lane trail.

Mr. Richards settled first at Manhattan, taking a claim near there, but soon sold it and went to Douglas county. After farming some time he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

During his early residence in Kansas he was identified with John Brown and other Free-state leaders, was at Fort Titus, Fort Sanders, Black Jack and Bull creek. He held many positions of trust in Eudora and Douglas county, and was elected representative from his district in 1878.

Mr. Richards was married June 12, 1865, to Miss Sophia Mulsow. She, with their three children, Charles F. Richards, Mrs. Eurette (Richards) Kraus, of Eudora, and Mrs. Mabel (Richards) Butts of Topeka, is left to mourn his loss.

William Beecher Stone.

William Beecher Stone, a long-time life member of this Society, and its president in 1903, died at his home in Galena, April 19, 1915.

Captain Stone was a native of Ohio, having been born at Tallmadge, February 15, 1838, the son of Samuel Mansfield Stone and Amanda (Sperry) Stone. His parents were of New England ancestry, emigrating to the Western Reserve with the Leonard Bacon colony.

Young Stone was educated in the schools of his native town. Well grounded in antislavery doctrine, he determined at the age of eighteen to come to Kansas and take his share in the struggle for freedom. He

arrived at Sugar Mound, now Mound City, Linn county, in September, 1856. Later he went into Douglas county, where he taught school and engaged in various pursuits. In 1858 he removed to Olathe, again teaching school. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted July 16, 1861, in the Fourth Kansas, afterward part of the Tenth Kansas infantry. He was promoted to sergeant, and at the time of the consolidation of the regiments forming the Tenth, April, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant, company A; on November 10, 1863, he was made a first lieutenant and assigned to new company C. He served until August, 1865, when on the 30th he was mustered out of service with his regiment.

Upon his return from the army he established himself in the mercantile business in Kansas City, Mo., where he also published the "Rural American." In 1873 he engaged in business in St. Louis, continuing there until April, 1877. At this time he became interested in the opening up of the lead mines in Southern Kansas and purchased large holdings there. He helped establish the town of Galena and continued to the time of his death one of its most prominent citizens.

Captain Stone was married at Mattoon, Ill., January 8, 1868, to Miss Irene W. Gove, a native of New Orleans, but of New England parentage, the daughter of Asa D. Gove and Eliza Goye. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stone, three of whom, Mary A. White (Mrs. O. T.), of Joplin, Miss Eliza Stone and William Arthur Stone, of Galena, with their mother, survive Captain Stone.

Captain Stone was buried in the family lot in Mount Washington cemetery, Kansas City.

James W. Blundon.

Rev. James W. Blundon, an active member of this Society, died at his home in Salina, April 28, 1915. Mr. Blundon was born in Ohio, October 19, 1833. Of his boyhood we have no knowledge. He enlisted in the Union army on December 19, 1861, serving first as a member of company F, Seventy-seventh Ohio volunteers, and later in company I, First Ohio heavy artillery. He was second lieutenant of company K, First United States colored heavy artillery, when the war closed.

Mr. Blundon had married in 1856, and soon after the close of the war he started west with his family, arriving in Kansas in November, 1866, and settling in Saline county, where he resided until the time of his death. In 1891 he was admitted to the Northwest Kansas conference of the Methodist Church and preached at different points. For some years before his death he held a superannuated relation to this conference.

As Kansas pioneers Mr. and Mrs. Blundon were called upon to endure the hardships incident to that period of the settlement and development of the state. Their sympathy was always ready and their help genuine. Mrs. Blundon died at Salina, July 7, 1908. Mr. Blundon is survived by three children, Mrs. F. C. Dickinson, James E. Blundon and F. D. Blundon.

Charles Ransley Green.

Charles R. Green died at his home in Olathe on May 13, 1915. He was born November 8, 1845, in Milan, Erie county, Ohio, the eldest of ten children. His education was obtained from the schools of his neighbor-

hood, and in the fall of 1861 he endeavored to enlist in the Fifty-fifth Ohio volunteers. On account of his age, sixteen, he was rejected. The next summer, however, he succeeded in getting into the One Hundred and First Ohio, company A, enlisting August 8, 1862. With his regiment he served until June 12, 1865, when they were mustered out at Nashville, Tenn.

Upon his discharge from the army he returned to his home and entered the Milan normal school. After two years' attendance he began teaching. In April, 1867, he came to Kansas, stopping a short time in Leavenworth county, and resuming his westward journey in May, when he obtained employment with a surveying party of the Pacific Railroad *en route* to the Pacific coast. In 1868 he returned to Kansas, buying a farm in the old Delaware reservation. Here he remained until April, 1874, when he returned to Clarksfield, Ohio. In June, 1880, he came back to Kansas, settling on a farm in Osage county. There he continued to live until 1890, when he moved into Lyndon, remaining there until 1907, when he went to Olathe.

Mr. Green was twice married; first to Miss Flavia Barbour in Tama county, Iowa, December 28, 1869. To them six children were born. March 21, 1883, Mrs. Green died. On the 17th of November, 1887, Mr. Green married Miss Annie Kring, of Glenwood, Kan., who with three of his children survives him.

Mr. Green had been a member of our Society for many years. Always interested in historical work, he was a frequent contributor to magazines and papers, and published many pamphlets on local history, genealogy, etc. He left a large library and many museum objects gathered in his travels. Mr. Green was buried at Lyndon, Kan., from the Presbyterian Church, of which he had long been a member.

Sumner Webb Pierce.

Through the death of Sumner W. Pierce, December 27, 1914, this Society lost a valuable member. Mr. Pierce was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., May 24, 1851, and was the son of Benjamin and Polly (Bowen) Pierce. He received his education in the Cooperstown Seminary and St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.

In 1870 he joined his brother, Capt. A. C. Pierce, at Junction City, and with but a brief interval continued his residence there until his death. He engaged in various occupations until in 1884, in connection with his brother, Henry B. Pierce, he organized the Central Kansas Bank, becoming its cashier. In 1886 he purchased his brother's interest and became president of the institution, and through the rest of his life continued to hold banking interests. He was a prominent figure in Junction City, interested widely in the commercial and social progress of the town. He organized many companies and promoted to a successful issue various industries and town improvements. From 1890 to 1895 he resided in Kansas City, where he was interested in a loan and trust company.

Mr. Pierce was married January 14, 1874, to Miss Anna E. Manley, a daughter of Charles Manley, of Buffalo, N. Y. Of four children born of this marriage but two survive, Mrs. Hale Patterson Powers and Horace

Manley Pierce. Mr. Pierce was a member of various organizations in Junction City, and a man of much public spirit. During the hours of the funeral services places of business in the city were closed. Beside his two children, Mr. Pierce is survived by his wife.

Erasmus Theodore Carr.

Erasmus Theodore Carr, a long-time member of our Society, died at Los Angeles, May 12, 1915. He was rich in years, having been born at Greenville, Saratoga county, New York, October 28, 1825, the son of Almond Carr and Arathusia (Morse) Carr. He was one of the pioneers of Kansas, coming to Fort Leavenworth in the autumn of 1855 to assume superintendence of certain construction work there. In 1863 he was selected as architect for the Kansas State Penitentiary. He also drew the plans for the State Normal College at Emporia and during his residence in the state built many public buildings.

Mr. Carr was an ardent Mason, a member of the Leavenworth lodge since July 5, 1856; also a member of the Southern Jurisdiction of Thirty-third Degree Masons, U. S. A.

December 8, 1859, Mr. Carr married Miss Margaret Redfern Cubbins. To them was born June 21, 1862, one child, Addie Belle, now Mrs. Jephtha Ryan, of Los Angeles, Cal.

For some years before his death Mr. Carr had been living at Miles City, Mont., and later with his daughter in California. His remains were brought back to Leavenworth for interment beside his wife, who died there some eight years ago.

Lyman Underwood Humphrey.

Lyman Underwood Humphrey, the eleventh governor of Kansas, and a life member of this Society, passed from this life September 12, 1915.

Governor Humphrey was born in New Baltimore, Stark county, Ohio, July 25, 1844, the son of Lyman and Elizabeth A. (Everhart) Humphrey. His early education was such as could be obtained in the common schools of his town, and on October 7, 1861, he enlisted in company I, Seventy-sixth Ohio infantry, and went to the front in the great struggle of the Civil War. His military record is of the best. He went through the various grades of promotion until he commanded a company during the Atlanta campaign and on the famous march to the sea. He was mustered out of the army at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865, six days before he was twenty-one. Like many another soldier, after he had served his time as a warrior he returned to school, entering Mount Union College, and later the law department of the University of Michigan. After his school days were over and he had been admitted to the bar in Ohio he came west to Shelby county, Missouri, where he taught school for a time and worked in the office of the *Shelby County Herald*.

Early in 1871 he came into Kansas, locating at Independence, which has since continued to be his home. At Independence young Humphrey again tried the newspaper game, founding, in partnership with W. T. Yoe, the *South Kansas Tribune*, and publishing it until 1872, when he sold his interest to engage in the practice of law. Here he was associated with Col. A. M. York, later of York-Pomeroy notoriety.

Always interested in public questions, it was a natural thing that Mr.

Humphrey should take his part in political affairs. He served his district as a member of the house of representatives and as senator, and in November, 1877, was elected lieutenant governor, vice M. J. Salter, who had resigned in July of that year. As lieutenant governor Humphrey served until January, 1881.

In 1884, with George T. Guernsey and others, he organized the Commercial Bank of Independence, becoming its president and holding the office until 1888, when he was elected governor of the state, and reelected in 1890. After this term of service he returned to Independence, engaging in a farm loan and insurance business, into which one of his sons later entered with him.

On December 25, 1872, at Independence, Governor Humphrey and Miss Amanda Leonard, daughter of James C. Leonard, were married. Four sons were born to them, two dying in infancy. Governor Humphrey is survived by his wife and his two sons, Lyman L. and Abraham Lincoln Humphrey.

For some years Governor Humphrey had been in failing health and his death was not unexpected.

Stephen Henry Fairfield.

One of our most faithful members was lost to us through the death of Stephen Henry Fairfield at his home in Alma, September 29, 1915.

Mr. Fairfield was born in Middleton, Mass., September 4, 1833, the son of Moses and Mary (Russell) Fairfield. He was reared to manhood and received his education in his native state, coming to Kansas in September, 1856, in a party headed by the newspaper correspondent James Redpath. He went directly into Wabaunsee county, where he has since lived. In 1857 he with seven other men organized the Congregational Church of Wabaunsee, sometimes called the "Beecher Bible and Rifle Church."

From the first Mr. Fairfield was identified with the Free-state cause, and when the Civil War came on enlisted, August 26, 1862, in company K, Eleventh Kansas, serving until September 15, 1865. Upon his return to Wabaunsee he was elected county clerk, moving with the removal of the county seat to Alma. From 1867 to 1885 he served as register of deeds, and was also treasurer of his county for two terms. In 1887 Mr. Fairfield, in connection with several others, founded the town of McFarland, named in honor of one of their number, Judge N. C. McFarland.

For some years previous to his death Mr. Fairfield had taken an active part in the affairs of Washburn College, Topeka, giving the college a beautiful pipe organ as a memorial to his daughter, a graduate of the institution.

In 1859 Mr. Fairfield was married to Martha H. Burt, of Tabor, Iowa, who died at Alma, August 18, 1897. Five children were born to them, but one of whom survives her father, Mrs. Hattie A. Kerans, wife of R. J. Kerans, of Alma. Besides Mrs. Kerans, there are left of the Fairfield family three grandchildren and one great grandchild—Henry Fairfield Watts, Mary Jeanette Watts, Helen Gilmore Watts and Gardner Fairfield Watts.

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary.*

The adoption of the report of the secretary was moved by Mr. John E. Frost and seconded by Mr. F. M. Kimball, whereupon it was unanimously approved and adopted.

The report of the treasurer of the Society, Mrs. Mary Embree, was read by Secretary Connelley.

*Financial Statement of Membership Fee Fund at Close of Business
June 30, 1915.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1914	\$841.50
Annual membership fees, \$1 each, received for 1914-'15	298.00
Life membership fees, \$10 each, received during 1914-'15	340.00
Total amount for the year	\$1,479.50
Returned to the membership fee fund by the legislature of 1915	550.00
Total receipts from all sources	\$2,029.50

EXPENDITURES.

Set over by board of directors, annual meeting, 1913, to be used in moving into Memorial Building	\$200.00
Set over by Executive Committee, August, 1914, to be used in moving into Memorial Building	200.00
Set over by board of directors, annual meeting, 1914, for extra clerk hire	150.00
Clara Francis, librarian, visiting eastern libraries	52.65
Painting of George W. Martin, ordered by Society	100.00
Clara Francis, railroad fare to Tampa, Kap., to attend unveiling of Oregon Trail monument	3.59
Rent of chairs for annual meeting, October 20 and 21, 1914	13.75
Decoration of Memorial Hall for evening meeting, October 20, 1914	12.00
Rent of piano for annual meeting	7.50
Wm. E. Connelley, secretary, attending meeting of American Historical Society at Chicago, Ill., in January, 1915	52.96
Paid for janitor service, Executive Committee:	
Head janitress, salary for February	50.00
Head janitress, salary for March	20.00
Janitress, salary for March	45.00
Elevator girl, salary for March	15.00
Paid for typewriter	81.00
Wm. E. Connelley, attending meeting of Mississippi Valley Historical Association at New Orleans in April	104.88
Total expenditures	\$1,107.83
Balance on hand July 1, 1915	921.67
	\$2,029.50

(Vouchers properly executed showing these expenditures in detail are on file in the office of the treasurer and are open to inspection. They have been examined, checked and approved by the Executive Committee of the Society.)

BOOTH REQUESTS.

Received February 28, 1913	\$175.00
Interest on same from February 28, 1913, to July 1, 1914, at 3 per cent.	7.18
Received November 12, 1914	325.00
Interest from November 12, 1914, to May 12, 1915, at 4 per cent	10.00
Balance on hand July 1, 1915	\$517.18

Approved June 30, 1915, by the Executive Committee.

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY.

W. W. DENISON.

C. S. GLEED.

W. A. MORGAN.

*Financial Statement of Membership Fee Fund from July 1 to
October 19, 1915.*

Balance on hand July 1	\$921.67
Annual membership fees received to October 19	288.00
Life membership fees received to October 19	180.00
	\$1,389.67

DISBURSEMENTS.

William E. Connelley, secretary, trip to Old Settlers' Reunion at Kansas City in August	\$7.50
William E. Connelley, secretary, trip to Lawrence to attend meeting of Society of American Indians	1.68
	<hr/>
	\$9.18
Balance on hand October 19, 1915	1,380.49
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	\$1,389.67

BOOTH BEQUESTS.

Balance on hand October 19, 1915	\$517.34
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Mr. Morehouse moved the acceptance of the report of the treasurer. The motion being seconded, the report was duly approved and accepted.

Mr. Woolard moved that a vote of thanks be given Secretary Connelley for his able management of the affairs of the Society in the last legislature; also for the good financial condition of the Society as shown by the treasurer's report. The motion unanimously prevailed.

The Executive Committee having no report to make, the report of the Committee on Nomination for Officers of the Society was called for.

OCTOBER 19, 1915.

Mr. J. N. Harrison, President Kansas State Historical Society:

Your Committee on Nominations would most respectfully submit the following report:

For officers of the Society for the coming year we nominate:

For president, Charles F. Scott, of Iola, Allen county.

For first vice president, Charles S. Gleed, of Topeka, Shawnee county.

For second vice president, Hugh P. Farrelly, of Chanute, Neosho county.

We recommend that the said officers be elected.

E. D. MCKEEVER.
SAM. F. WOOLARD,
J. P. HARRIS.

There being no further business before the Board of Directors at this time, the meeting, upon motion duly seconded, adjourned to meet subsequent to the annual meeting of the Society.

FORTIETH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 19, 1915.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the meeting of the board of directors, the annual meeting of the Society was called to order by the president, J. N. Harrison.

The following letters from absent members were then read:

EL DORADO, KAN., October 8, 1915.

Mr. Wm. E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—Your invitation to attend the fortieth annual meeting of the Kansas Historical Society just received, and I regret very much that it will be impossible for me to be present for the meeting. This meeting comes just the day before our Butler county kafir corn carnival begins, as and it is held in our city, I will be unable to get away. I appreciate the good and lasting work of the Society by its efficient officers, and am confident those present will act with the usual good judgment in their selections. With kindest regards to you and all members of the Society, I am

Very truly, F. H. CRON.

GREAT BEND, KAN., October 8, 1915.

William E. Connelley, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I have received your notice of the fortieth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society. It would be a great pleasure to be present and hear early settlers relate their experiences. I have lived in Kansas the last forty-four years and my regrets are that I did n't take the advice of one of the Seventh cavalry at Corinth, Miss., fifty-three years ago, and come to Kansas when the war ended. Hoping you have a pleasant and profitable meeting, I remain,

Very respectfully, EDWIN TYLER,
Member Co. C., 50th Regt., Illinois Infantry.

JEWELL CITY, KAN., October 9, 1915.

Hon. W. E. Connelley, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I am pleased to have your invitation to attend the fortieth annual meeting of the Society to be held October 19. In your program I notice that you have designated a day for presentation of portraits, and I am wondering if there would be room on the walls of your new Memorial Hall for a good portrait of my late father, Judge J. C. Postlethwaite. I do not believe that there is one now among the ones in the hands of the Society. I may be mistaken, however, and before going to the expense of ordering a new print I should be glad to have you check up your list and advise me your opinion in regard to this matter.

Respectfully, R. C. POSTLETHWAITE.

HAYS CITY, KAN., October 11, 1915.

William E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

MY DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I received your invitation to attend our fortieth annual meeting. I regret very much that I can not come. However, I would like to make a suggestion for you to bring before the meeting, which I think would be favorably received, and that is to pass a resolution asking the legislature to reprint the first seven volumes (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7) of the Collections. Having our own printing plant, this would not be very expensive and is an absolute necessity. Ever since I was in the legislature (1909) I have been trying to get them, but failed. I personally know a number of people who would like to have them, and I would cheerfully pay for them. While it will be over a year before the next session of the legislature, yet it would be well to take proper steps at this meeting so that each member may represent the matter to his senator and representative. I hope you have a good, bright meeting.

Very respectfully, WM. GRABBE.

ATCHISON, KAN., October 15, 1915.

William E. Connelley, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I will not be able to attend the annual meeting, but am glad to learn from other sources that you will probably have the most interesting meeting the Society has ever had. With best wishes for the Society, I am

Very truly, WILLIAM STEPHEN CAIN.

WILSON, KAN., October 18, 1915.

Mr. W. E. Connelley, Secy., Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I regret very much that I have to forego the pleasure of meeting you at the fortieth annual meeting of the Society to-morrow. It is owing to my greatest misfortune, poor eyesight. One can not do himself justice among strangers with defective sight, you know. But I have full confidence that there will be intelligence enough present to do the credit to the occasion, and nothing will suffer in quality by my absence. Wishing you a grand and successful meeting, I am

Sincerely yours, F. J. SWEHLA,
Founder of the Bohemian Colony of Central Kansas.

MCPHERSON, KAN., October 18, 1915.

William E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—It has been my intention to attend the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Historical Society to-morrow; I know the meeting of the Society will be an interesting one, but find at the last moment that, for business reasons, I can not be present. It would be especially enjoyable to meet with the Society in their splendid new home.

Truly yours, A. C. SPEILMAN.

NEWTON, KAN., October 18, 1915.

Hon. W. E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I planned to be with you to-morrow, but business at home detains me. I hope you have a profitable meeting and I regret very much my inability to attend.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN C. NICHOLSON.

LAWRENCE, KAN., October 19, A. D. 1915.

Mr. Wm. E. Connelley, Secretary Kansas State Historical Society:

OUR PRIZED SECRETARY—I regret my absence, but I hardly feel well enough to attend our Society this year. I use A. D. in date of letter. I prefer recognition to our Creator, and God is pleased to not be forgotten. The "Evangelical Messenger" drew attention. People of our churches must not fail to honor the Lord. We truly show our love to God, that "He first loved us," by saying "in the year of our Lord." It is no small matter, and our Society should not overlook it. In all proceedings must prove love to God. Then we won't fail in our kindness to one another. Excuse my haste, that I used both sides of this sheet. Best of everything be yours and our president's, Mr. Hall, in our Society to-day.

MARY C. KREIGH.

The secretary also stated that Capt. P. H. Coney had met with an accident while on his way to this meeting, being thrown from the steps of a street car, and was obliged to return home. The secretary was instructed to write Captain Coney and express the regrets of the Society for his misfortune and the hope for his speedy recovery.

The president then called for the report of the Committee on Nominations for directors.

J. N. Harrison, President, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your Nominating Committee would most respectfully submit the following report of nominations for directors for three years ending October, 1918:

Morton Albaugh, Topeka; Emerson Carey, Hutchinson; Alex E. Case, Marion; William E. Connelley, Topeka; John S. Dean, Topeka; Hugh P. Farrelly, Chanute; J. W. Fisher, Topeka; C. F. Foley, Topeka; John Francis, Colony; C. S. Gleed, Topeka; John M. Gray, Kirwin; John P. Harris, Ottawa; Mrs. Mary Vance Humphrey, Junction City; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Johnson, Courtland; Chester I. Long, Wichita; Henry W. McAfee, Topeka; Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Topeka; M. R. McLean, Wellington; Harry McMillan, Minneapolis; W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls; A. C. Pierce, Junction City; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Purcell, Manhattan; J. C. Ruppenthal, Russell; W. H. Smith, Marysville; J. B. Shields, Lost Springs; Robert Stone, Topeka; Frank L. Travis, Iola; F. L. Vandegrift, Kansas City, Mo.; D. R. Wagstaff, Salina; William Wayman, Emporia; J. S. West, Topeka; Mrs. Charlotte F. Wilder, Manhattan; O. J. Wood, Topeka.

Miss Lizzie E. Wooster, for one year ending October, 1916, to succeed S. H. Fairfield, deceased.

E. D. MCKEEVER.
SAM F. WOOLARD.
JOHN P. HARRIS.

On motion of Doctor Bumgardner, seconded by Mr. G. A. Huron, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the Society for the directors named in the report of the Nominating Committee.

Secretary Connelley having so cast the ballot the directors were declared elected.

Mr. George P. Morehouse, chairman of the Committee on Archæology, then submitted the following report. Incorporated in it is to be found a brief account by Doctor Sterns of the specimens recently sent the Historical Society by Mr. Mark Zimmerman, of Doniphan county.

REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION.

The people of Kansas, as a whole, have never taken much interest in the prehistoric annals of their state, as recorded in the testimony of the rocks and in the many interesting relics of its early inhabitants found in ancient mounds, village sites and elsewhere. Of course, for many years there have been a few active local archæologists, who have made more or less exploration and gathered private collections of considerable value; but, having little encouragement and no financial aid from the state, thorough work has been impossible, and by this neglect valuable collections of priceless relics have been taken to other states to enrich the museums of the Smithsonian institution at Washington, the Peabody institution of Harvard and other kindred collections of public and private character.

While much has been lost beyond recovery, yet the Kansas Historical Society and its friends, by systematic work in pushing forward the efforts already started along this line, can still gather and preserve an archæological collection of great value for the future historian, scientist and all interested students of ancient Kansas life.

Few if any commonwealths of our Union have paid more attention to its written history surrounding the formative period of settlement by the white man; but this principally consists of Indian fighting, border warfare incident to the slavery question, and all of its heroic experience prior to and during the Civil War. But now that drouth and grasshoppers no longer vex as in former times, and the state has become wealthy and prosperous, it has more time to devote to the cultivation of those arts and sciences which, while not considered necessary, add much to the general intelligence and the state pride of its citizens.

Our Society has done much to preserve our written history, and has gathered one of the most complete and valuable collections in the United States, and one which is being consulted by scholars and authors from all over the country; but while it has acquired quite a collection of archæological relics, until quite recently it has never paid as much attention to this subject as it should. Only a few years ago it not only seemed to be indisposed to encourage the matter, but at an annual meeting when the subject came up it was hastily and carelessly set aside as not a legitimate work of the Society.

Some years ago an eminent historian, scientist and archæologist from a neighboring state came to Kansas to conduct exploration of the ancient village sites, in order to arrive, if possible, at the extent of the early

Spanish expeditions into our state. He asked no financial aid, but desired the coöperation and friendship of the Kansas Historical Society. This was the Hon. J. V. Brower, of St. Paul, Minn., and he had the assistance and confidence of quite a coterie of reputable and skilled local Kansas archæologists and was well equipped for successful investigation. He came before this Society with his plans, but received no consideration; in fact, the president of the Society said that when Kansas wanted to conduct archæological investigation it would not call upon an outsider. This unfortunate episode resulted in estranging a number of capable Kansas historians from our Society, who thereupon formed another organization, which conducted extensive original explorations, discovered vast quantities of prehistoric relics, published elegantly bound books of their labors, and erected several costly monuments—all of which was a splendid work, but one in which our Society had no part. But the most unfortunate circumstance was that most if not all these relics found—a vast amount of stone and flint implements, weapons of warfare, and artifacts of various kinds—were taken out of the state and now enhance other museums and collections.

Only three years ago the owner of the largest and most valuable private collection of such relics in the state, Mr. Hovey, of White Church, Wyandotte county, proposed to give it to our Society, but because of cramped quarters in the fourth floor of the statehouse and lack of interest in the matter it was declined, and it has since been placed in other and more appreciative hands.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION. One year ago Secretary Connelley took this subject up and recommended the organization of an archæological section. Among other things he suggested a statutory prohibition of taking Kansas archæological specimens out of the state and that explorations should be confined to properly constituted authorities. He also said that the legislature should be asked for an appropriation for the purpose of making the beginning of a systematic survey of the state for archæological information.

The nineteenth biennial report, on page 111, says: "Secretary Connelley presented to the Society the need of a working committee on archæology. After some discussion, led by George P. Morehouse, it was moved that the matter be turned over to the Executive Committee, with Mr. Morehouse in consultation, and that they should have the authority to form a Committee on Archæology; that such a section was demanded in the work of the Society; that it was a primary part of our history and should receive attention before it was too late."

While no appropriation was made for this work, there being so many other calls for funds to complete and equip the quarters of the Historical Society, nevertheless the Executive Committee established an archæological section and Committee on Archæology, composed of the following persons: George P. Morehouse, chairman, Topeka; Mark E. Zimmerman, White Cloud; George J. Remsburg, Potter; Christian Bernhardt, Lincoln; John T. Keagy, Alma; Allen Jesse Reynolds, Ottawa; John J. Arthur, Topeka.

Archæology is the science which treats of antiquity, the word being

derived from the two Greek words *Archaios*, from the beginning, and *logos*, a discourse. Thus it means the history of things from the beginning; the studying of the history of mankind back to a period of time when his doings were not recorded in the books and writings of modern historians.

The united efforts of the archæologists and geologists of Europe have brought to light interesting history of the primeval inhabitants of that country, and we all know with what success the Society of Biblical Archæology has explored and added to our knowledge of the antiquities of man as he existed and founded the Assyrian, Babylonian, Jewish, Egyptian and other ancient civilizations, and has thus corroborated Biblical history.

In like manner will the study and exploration in America along the same line add many interesting chapters to our history, and Kansas should do her part; for right here within the borders of this great central state, midway between the oceans, Great Lakes and Gulf, where crossed the prehistoric highways of ancient commerce, is one of the richest archæological fields and one which has only been partially and imperfectly explored. It is a proper and legitimate work for our historical societies and should have the encouragement of every member.

The archæologist, as a historian, deals with prehistoric things, that is, the period of time antecedent to that when history began to record the doings of any particular people. However, the so-called prehistoric period is somewhat changeable, and that which on one day is considered prehistoric on another day becomes accepted as perfectly authentic from the explorations and investigations of the patient and skilled archæologist. The archæologist, by exploring ancient ruins of all kinds, buildings, mines, excavations and monuments, describing the ruins, deciphering any inscriptions, recovering and preserving the relics found, is preparing much subject matter for the future historian, scientist and poet. So, after all, the archæologist is simply a historian who goes back as far as possible to the foundation of things to study the antiquity of man, and it is just as interesting and important for us to know about the ancient races who inhabited the plains and valleys of Kansas five hundred or a thousand years ago as it is to know about the Indian tribes which the earliest white settler found here when he came to make it a state.

We often hear people admit or claim to be historians who say they are not archæologists. They should remember that no one is much of a historian who is not also interested in archæology, the real foundation of the history of every nation.

Archæology is a very interesting and necessary branch of history, and no broad or efficient historical society neglects it. It is well that the officers and members of this famous state historical organization are taking steps to prosecute with vigor systematic investigations along this line, for without it no true and complete history of Kansas can ever be written.

Kansas has reached that age when most of the families who settled the eastern and central parts are being broken up and their members scattered. During the years, at almost every farm, especially those

pioneer homes opened up along streams and valleys, there were gathered collections of stone and flint relics, the workmanship of the prehistoric inhabitants of our state. These relics were usually preserved for a time, but upon the children leaving the old homestead they usually became scattered and finally lost.

Often the possessor of quite a collection intends to deposit it with some public museum; but before doing so passes away and his wishes are never carried out. Let all the members and friends of our Historical Society encourage those who possess these small collections of old relics to donate them to or deposit them with the collection we are gathering, where they will be preserved and admired forever.

I never pick up a flint or stone arrow or spearhead, a stone ax, tomahawk or celt, or I never examine a collection of ancient artifacts without thinking of the lines of Ernest Mendum written many years ago, which, in part say:

Oh, flinty relics of a bygone race,
That on the shore the waves have left alone!
Tell me thy record since some hand of grace
Fashioned thee deftly from primeval stone.

Gone is the brave who hewed thee from thy bed,
And wrought thee to a weapon for his use.
His dusky fellows are for centuries dead,
But you remain, unchanged by time's abuse.

The dripping scalp, the pierced and bleeding breast,
The dying groan, the fierce, the savage yell,
The shout of triumph, deaf to mercy's quest—
These are the tales, cold flint, thou best could tell.

Most precious heirloom of a long gone race,
Passed by the elements from them to me,
Who then will guard thee, when time doth efface,
And turn to ashes him who sings of thee?

Seasons will come and years and cycles go,
You will remain unchanged by changing time;
And tell the future of that long ago
When war and rapine were the world's pastime.

During the year I have written many letters to local collectors and received numerous communications relative to the work, but the department has been retarded by not having proper cases for the display of archæological relics. A well-equipped department and museum of ancient relics will attract the attention of the average visitor to our library building more than all the books we possess. Such casual visitors have no time to read books as they pass along, but often, by seeing some curious relic or case of ancient things, are enabled to read at a glance an entire volume of the early history of the state. By properly caring for what we have it, is an encouragement to others to give or deposit their collections with our Society.

Of the Archæological Committee I desire to make some personal mention of some of its members.

Mr. Mark E. Zimmerman, of White Cloud, Doniphan county, is taking great interest in our work and has written several letters of advice

and encouragement. He has made a special study of the ancient Indian village sites, so numerous in his region, and by exploration and the purchase of the Remsburg collection, has one of the most extensive private collections in the state, which ultimately he hopes to see pass into the possession of our Society. He would dispose of it at a reasonable figure, but is not anxious to sell it now and will probably keep it for a few years, when it is hoped that this Society can purchase it.

Mr. Zimmerman kindly sent a box of relics from old Indian villages, which are elsewhere described in this report.

Mr. George J. Remsburg, of Potter, Kan., has long been regarded as an accomplished historian and archaeologist, and has probably studied and explored northeast Kansas more thoroughly than any other Kansan. Failing health is interfering with his work along this line, and, as above stated, his large collection has been acquired by Mr. Zimmerman.

Mr. Remsburg has long been a friend of this Society, and evinced his interest by sending a box of some forty typical hammerstones from some of the ancient Indian town sites in Atchison and Leavenworth counties. During the year Mr. Remsburg sent in two boxes of relics from that region. He has set an example which other local collectors should follow. In his last letter he says:

"I have a lot of other rude implements, rubbing stones, etc., also hundreds of broken arrow points and other workshop material that I can send the Society if they care for them. I always saved everything that way. This material is important for study. Mr. Zimmerman, of White Cloud, has most of my better artifacts and I believe that they have fallen into good hands, for it is probable that the Historical Society can ultimately procure them. I hope so, at least. I will do whatever I can to aid you in your work."

Probably the devoted labors of Allen Jesse Reynolds, now of Ottawa, Kan., for several years the secretary of the International Society of Archaeologists and the editor of the bulletin published by that society, has stirred up more interest in our western country along that line than any other cause.

Mr. Reynolds recently wrote me that he would donate a complete set of the *Archæological Bulletin*, several years' publication, and would also send a collection of relics he still has. It would pay Kansas historians and archaeologists to encourage the above society and subscribe for the *Bulletin*. Membership fee is one dollar annually, and includes subscription to the *Bulletin*. It is now published at Hico, Tex., and W. Straley, a well-known newspaper man and western archaeologist, is its editor and the secretary of that unique organization.

I have contributed several articles to the above publication, one of which appears in the October number, relative to "Archæology in Kansas."

This, we think, along with numerous personal letters written, will encourage increased interest and probably be instrumental in adding some other private collections to our museum.

These letters have been sent to local collectors and persons interested in this branch of historical research, with such fair success that this method of work should be continued in the future. In each county of our

state we must have some one interested in order that we may know of any local explorations conducted or any private collections which may be acquired.

The following is the general import of my letters sent out to interest local collectors and archæologists:

DEAR SIR—Our Society is now permanently located in commodious quarters in the Memorial Building, one of the finest structures of its kind in America. We are anxious to increase our collection of prehistoric stone implements of every kind, along with other ancient stone, iron, copper and earthen utensils and articles, and solicit your aid in this worthy enterprise. This department has been formed to gather such relics and others of ancient character for our growing museum.

This work has been neglected by our Society, and many fine specimens and collections have been lost to Kansas and taken to enrich the museums of other states. This is unfortunate, and we appeal to all friends of Kansas to help rectify the mistake and save what is left. One of the causes of this neglect has been the lack of room; but now we have one of the best lighted and most convenient museum rooms in the country. It is visited annually by thousands who come to see the many treasures of our Historical Society.

"Will you kindly help us—

"First, by depositing with the Society, for proper display, specimens you now have.

"Second, if you know of any specimens in your neighborhood try to secure them for our collection, or notify the Society, so that it may obtain them if possible.

"Third, advise us of any explored or unexplored ancient village sites where specimens have been or may be found, and also send the names of persons who are or may become interested in archæological matters.

"We are anxious to secure Indian pipes, stone axes, tomahawks, large spearheads, arrowheads, drills, scrapers, spades, or other stone weapons and implements; also any interesting iron, copper or earthen articles and relics which have been left behind by the ancient inhabitants of our fair and historical state.

"While Kansas depends upon voluntary interest and aid in making this collection, yet if all of the friends interested in archæological matters will help a little we can still assemble one of the finest collections in the United States.

"Will you not respond to this call, and not only receive the thanks and commendation of the Kansas State Historical Society, but also have the personal satisfaction in having taken part in the foundation of a worthy and noted historical enterprise?"

To demonstrate what a busy man can do along archæological lines, and to mention his fine collection, I herein commend the skilled labors of another member of our committee, Mr. John J. Arthur, of Topeka. Mr. Arthur is a Santa Fe machinist and a man with a large family, and yet has during several years past gathered one of the most interesting private museums of ancient artifacts in the state. I recently spent an afternoon in examining this collection and was surprised at its extent and quality, and to interest others in knowing what a man can do along this line at odd times the following brief description is given below. Mr. Arthur says:

"I commenced collecting when a boy about eight years old, by finding a little quartzite arrowhead on my grandfather's farm, and that little arrowhead is still in the collection, which numbers nearly a thousand pieces, running from good to very fine specimens of their class. Nearly

all articles of stone artifacts are represented, from the little arrowheads, two of which would lay on a dime, to an immense granite battle-axe, a foot long and weighing about ten pounds.

"The arrowheads, spearheads and knives vary in material from rude chert implements to the finest agate and obsidian, and range in color from the purest white through all shades to the deepest black.

"There are a number of fine examples of the serrated or saw-tooth edge. Of the so-called rotary type there are a number which are twisted almost a quarter of the way around. The beveled-edge type is well represented. There are a number of long, narrow and very thin specimens from one to four inches in length, which were probably used as fish spears, as they are frequently found along watercourses. The longest of this type was found on a sand bar in the Kansas river a few miles below Topeka.

"Any one looking over a fine collection of stone implements will agree that the manufacturer must have been a finished mechanic and had an eye for the beautiful, and was also a skilled mineralogist, for he always selected the best material available for his purpose. No one but an expert could take a piece of hard flint and chip out an elegant knife or spearhead five inches long, three inches wide and so thin that, although the material is black flint, it is semitransparent on the edges.

"A large knife made of obsidian, if it could talk, might tell us of an Aztec temple on some sacred mountain height, of a quivering human heart held up to the rising sun by some fanatical priest of that bygone civilization.

"There are numerous drills, awls, perforators, hairpins, etc. In the larger chipped implements there are a number of specimens which show evidences of being used as agricultural implements, such as picks, hoes and spades, a number of which are highly polished on the cutting edge. One is worthy of particular mention, as the late Dr. A. H. Thompson (perhaps the most scientific archaeologist Kansas ever produced) pronounced it to be of paleolithic type. It is about five inches long, almond shaped, cutting edge all the way around and weathered out to a dark-brown color. There is also a specimen which illustrates the type noted in his book on the implements of Kansas, as it shows two or three separate clippings at widely different periods.

"In celts or ungrooved axes there are some twenty, and from the little hematite an inch and a half long to a large brown sandstone nearly a foot long, the set showing a wide range of color and material. Of grooved axes there are twenty or more, one very fine hematite, and one found in digging a well about thirty feet below the surface. There is one that instead of having the groove cut in the axe, a ridge is made on both sides of the groove. This represents a great deal of extra labor and is the finest specimen of its type I have ever seen.

"In another granite axe the maker was not satisfied with putting a groove around it, but added grooves on both edges and across the poll, and thus made a type which is very rare.

"Hammerstones, rubbing stones and metates are well represented. One large metate has its exact counterpart in the large public museum in Los Angeles, Cal.

"There are numerous so called amulets or charm stones—one of black slate with notches around the edge, probably the tally sheet of the original owner—all of which have been drilled for suspension around the neck.

"Prehistoric pottery is represented by pieces from the cliff ruins of Arizona and mounds and graves in Arkansas, all in fine condition.

"Pipes are represented; one broken, one of clay found near Topeka; one made of pipe stone dug out of a grave about thirty years ago, and has been used by its owner since contact with the whites, as it has been broken and neatly repaired by cutting grooves around it and filling them with melted lead."

I do not know what Mr. Arthur expects to do with this fine collection, or whether he would consent to part with it, but I trust that it will never be taken from the state and that its final resting place may be in the extensive archæological museum which I believe this Society will build up in a very few years.

PEABODY MUSEUM EXPEDITION.

The interest of outside scientists in the ancient history of our western country is indicated by the exploring expedition sent out by the Peabody museum of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. During the past summer it worked through southeastern Nebraska and northeastern Kansas. With the expedition, as leaders, were Dr. Fred H. Sterns, Dr. C. E. Guthe and Dr. Archer Taylor, all scientists or professors from Harvard.

Doctor Sterns, who is associate in anthropology at Harvard, has spent three summers in Nebraska in archæological exploration and has had splendid success, sending many crates of prehistoric implements and human remains to the Peabody museum. Next year he goes to Africa as the head of the best-equipped archæological expedition Harvard University ever sent out.

The object of their expedition this summer was to make comparative examinations of discoveries already made in eastern Nebraska with discoveries made and to be made in Kansas. Prehistoric villages of the Kansa, Pawnee and Wichita Indians were carefully examined to determine, if possible, the relationship of those Indians to the prehistoric people of eastern Nebraska who lived in semisubterranean houses of rectangular shape along the Missouri bluffs.

Down to the present time scientists have found no relationship between those early Nebraskans and any other American race, living or dead.

This expedition hoped to show that the old lodge or house sites in Kansas, known to be the ruins of the homes of the forerunners of the Indians who occupied these Kansas valleys when the white men first came, were similar or had a relationship to the ancient ruined houses of the prehistoric Nebraska people.

Last year, in southern Nebraska, near the Missouri river, Doctor Sterns found an old ravine where he examined the remains of three different ancient towns, one above the other. When the first town was built the level of the valley was much lower than at present. By some upheaval this ancient town was destroyed, and after long ages the valley was filled in with material and another people settled on the same town site, but never knew that they were living above a ruined city. Then a similar fate overtook the second town, and afterwards the third one was destroyed and all covered up and lost to surface inspection. Finally, sometime since the ice age, a modern creek cut its way through the valley and uncovered these three town sites and showed the different cultures, like the slicing down through a layer cake. Investigations showed that the implements of warfare, agriculture, etc., found in these different towns were entirely different in character and workmanship and that they must have belonged to different people and at different ages.

When this expedition reached Topeka, August 15, where they remained several days, it was my pleasure to secure a pleasant camping place for them on the Washburn field.

Doctor Sterns visited the Historical Society and examined some of its treasures. I spent one day with him in examining some of the old Indian town sites near this city and found him greatly interested in our archaeological work.

Doctor Sterns and Doctor Guthe spent an entire evening with me in deciphering an ancient and curious pictorial manuscript which I procured from the Kansa or Kaw Indians several years ago. The manuscript is wrought upon fiber cloth and is eighteen feet long by eight inches wide; and, according to those experts, its hundreds of characters, figures and hieroglyphics record two hundred years' history of the movements of the Aztecs when they first invaded Mexico. They considered it a remarkable document, and since their visit Prof. Alfred W. Tozzer, of Harvard University, one of the greatest authorities upon such documents in the world, has written me and requested that it be sent to the Peabody museum for critical examination.

After examining the box of relics sent the Society by Mr. Zimmerman, Doctor Sterns kindly wrote the following brief description of the same:

"One of the important accessions to the museum of the Kansas State Historical Society during 1915 was an archaeological collection presented by Mr. Mark E. Zimmerman, of White Cloud. The sites represented are located in Doniphan county, Kansas, and Richardson county, Nebraska. The material consists of human bones, pottery and objects of flint and sandstone.

"The greater portion of the collection was found on the Nemaha camp site at the mouth of Roys creek, which flows into the Nemaha a short distance from the mouth of the latter stream. This site is in Richardson county, Nebraska, just north of the Kansas state line. The most interesting material from this region is the pottery, of which there are about forty sherds in the collection. These are moderately thick, imperfectly fired, and vary in color from dull red to gray black. The tempering matter is pulverized shell. The vessels were evidently quite large and had rounded bottoms. The rims show the common form of pie-crust decoration made either with the fingernail or some sharp instrument. The outer faces of the rims are plain. In one case the inner face has parallel curved, incised lines. The bodies of the pots were decorated by parallel straight, incised lines, and by occasional series of short, gouged lines. A sharp change in curvature usually occurs at the necks. Four out of the fourteen rim sherds bear lugs or handles. When the sizes of the fragments are considered, this proportion seems abnormally high. It is probably due to a conscious selection of pieces having lugs. The only decoration of the lugs is a corrugation.

"The other material from the same site consists of two arrow-shaft smoothers of the usual plains type, and portions of several flint implements too badly broken to determine much in regard to the form. The smoothers are made of Dakota sandstone.

"There are several potsherds from Cedar creek, about three miles south of White Cloud. This is a thick pottery with coarse granitic tempering. All the sherds are marked with a grass-wrapped paddle. The typical decoration is a series of holes partially punched through the vessels from the inside, which leave little knobs on the outside.

"The skeletal remains of the collection come from near Cedar Point.

They consist of several skull fragments, a femur and two tibiae. The latter do not seem to belong to the same individual. All show considerable muscular development. The skull fragments indicate a dolichocephalic type with massive superorbital ridges, especially pronounced at glabella. The frontal region is well developed. There seems to be marked alveolar prognathism. The teeth are much worn.

"The collection as a whole represents well the very interesting region in the northeastern portion of the state. If other collectors would follow the example of Mr. Zimmerman the museum of the Society would be much more interesting and valuable to the scientist and the general public."

Our department needs many things to place it on a proper footing, equal to that maintained by some other states and to bring it up to a standard commensurate to our state standing in other lines.

We have a magnificent place to arrange and display our collections as soon as the Historical Society provides suitable cases, which it will do in the near future.

In the first place, we need the coöperation of all members of the Kansas Historical Society and their friends all over the state, that nothing of an archæological importance should escape attention, along the lines mentioned in my circular letter.

Then we need an appropriation by the state to defray the actual expenses of conducting some original explorations of untouched and inviting fields, and also to purchase now and then private collections as they may be offered, and before they pass to other states and museums. Most local archæologists have state pride and will sell their collections to the state, if they consent to sell them at all, at a much lower price than they will ask outside parties and museums.

In this manner our Society will be enabled to build up one of the finest state archæological collections in this country and place Kansas in the lead in this field of endeavor, as she is in so many others.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. P. MOREHOUSE,
Chairman Archæological Section.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 19, 1915.

Much discussion followed the interesting and valuable report of Mr. Morehouse.

Mr. D. E. Ballard made some pertinent remarks and told of a vein of volcanic ash containing prehistoric remains, found on his farm in Washington county. He said that the Society should have some means of exploring such beds. He spoke of the indifference of the average individual to this absorbingly interesting part of our history.

Mr. McMillan spoke briefly of the necessity of collecting archæological relics for the Society, and made a motion that the Society provide the Committee on Archæology with whatever funds possible to continue its work and gather for the Society such relics as it could.

This motion was seconded by Mr. Jewett, and, on being put to a vote, carried.

President Harrison then referred to the letter from Mr. William Grabbe, read earlier in the meeting, and asked that the Society take some action on his suggestion that a resolution be passed at the annual meeting asking the next legislature to provide for the reprinting of volumes 1 to 7, inclusive, of the Kansas Historical Collections.

A good deal of discussion was called forth by Mr. Grabbe's suggestion, and it was the general sense of the meeting that the early volumes should be reprinted. On motion of Mr. Cory, seconded by Doctor Bumgardner, Secretary Connelley was directed to take such measures looking to the reprint of volumes 1 to 7, inclusive, of the Kansas Historical Collections.

John M. Watson, of Frankfort, presented to the Society a Colt's navy revolver that once belonged to John Brown. A. G. Hazlett, when he escaped from Harper's Ferry, carried the revolver, and wore a belt and scabbard, also belonging to John Brown. Hazlett was captured near Carlisle, Pa., and returned to Virginia. After his trial he gave the belt, scabbard and revolver to Robert Smith, who in turn, upon their enlistment in the army, gave the belt and scabbard to one of his sons and the revolver to another, Mathew A. Smith. Mat Smith sold the revolver to John Watson, who was a fifer in the regimental band. Watson carried the revolver through three years of service and used it every time the Sixty-second Pennsylvania went into battle. When he came to Kansas he brought the revolver with him, and now adds it to the valuable collection of the Historical Society.

On motion the gift was gratefully accepted and Secretary Connelley was directed to send the thanks of the Society to Mr. Watson.

Under the order of new business Secretary Connelley brought the attention of the Society to the fact that only annually did most of the members manifest a strong interest in the work attempted by the Historical Society. He asked for a closer coöperation and more help from the directors and members.

Mrs. McCarter spoke briefly on the same theme. She wished the Society could get in closer touch with the young people and engender in them an interest in the history of their immediate locality. She spoke of the rapid disappearance of the old landmarks owing to the indifference of citizens, and thought that active steps should be taken to preserve historic sites before it was too late. She suggested that coöperation might be had between the Historical Society, the Woman's Kansas Day Club and the women's clubs over the state, looking to a building up of stronger ideals historically.

Judge Huron and others joined in the discussion, and following a suggestion of Secretary Connelley, a motion was acted upon to appoint a committee of seven to formulate plans for stimulating an interest in the work of the Society, the preservation of landmarks, historic sites, etc. This motion was carried and the president was directed to name the committee.

Col. W. W. Smith made a few remarks, saying that he was entirely in accord with a movement to create a larger interest in the Society and that he would suggest, as one means, more frequent meetings—every thirty days during the winter months, perhaps. This suggestion he

then put in the form of a motion, which was amended by a clause referring the whole matter to the committee to be named by the president.

Mr. Morehouse suggested enlisting the school children, citing the effective work done by them in marking the Santa Fe Trail.

The discussion having closed, President Harrison, in accordance with the motion, named the following persons to act as a committee to increase general interest in the work of the Society, and bring it into closer touch with the public: Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Mrs. Gladys Evarts Hill, Mr. S. F. Woolard, Mr. Harry McMillan, Mr. G. P. Morehouse and Mr. F. D. Coburn.

There being no further business before the Society, the meeting on motion was declared adjourned.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Following the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Historical Society the Board of Directors convened and proceeded to the election of life, annual, corresponding and honorary members of the Historical Society.

The following persons were elected to life membership on motion of G. A. Huron, seconded by D. R. Wagstaff:

Culbertson Stevens, Abilene; Mark Krouch, Larned; W. W. Watson, Salina; Miss Nonie Neilson, Coffeyville; Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Topeka; Thomas Amory Lee, Boston, Mass.; Frank L. Travis, Iola; Lute P. Stover, Iola; J. F. Richards, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. E. N. McGregor, Wichita; Miss Bertha E. Jaussi, Baker; Ira K. Wells, Seneca; C. A. Karlan, Topeka; Emerson Carey, Hutchinson; Henry Bennett, Topeka; C. F. Foley, Topeka; C. F. Menninger, Topeka; R. B. Smith, Erie; Morton Albaugh, Topeka; Henry W. McAfee, Topeka; Maurice L. Alden, Kansas City, Kan.; J. S. Dean, Topeka; Mrs. B. B. Smyth, Topeka.

The following persons were elected annual members of the Society on motion of C. E. Cory, seconded by S. F. Woolard:

Mrs. Flora M. Allen, Manhattan; George R. Allen, Kansas City, Kan.; J. H. Borrer, Dunlap; R. M. Bronaugh, Baileyville; Miss Carrie Breese, Cottonwood Falls; William M. Bradley, Shell, Wyoming; E. Baxter, Marion; Mrs. Gaston Boyd, Newton; Thomas Baird, Arkansas City; Jesse B. Bumgardner, Holton; William L. Burdick, Lawrence; Mrs. Jane A. Carter, Topeka; Mrs. E. H. Chapman, Pittsburg; John R. Cook, Fort Dodge; L. S. Cambern, Erie; Ray Calkins, Bazaar; J. P. Cone, Lawrence; Miss Etta M. Covell, Topeka; J. E. Chamberlain, Ellis; L. C. Cook, Kansas City, Kan.; C. C. Dutton, Erie; J. Lee Dick, Hutchinson; Rev. John Endacott, Junction City; Winfield Freeman, Kansas City, Kan.; Mrs. Harriet D. Farnsworth, Portis; U. S. Guyer, Kansas City, Kan.; W. W. Gordon, Kansas City, Kan.; W. P. K. Gates, Wakefield; L. F. Howell, Rose Hill, Iowa; George M. Hull, Salina; S. N. Hawkes, Topeka; Perry M. Hoisington, Newton; Miss Florence Healey, Ellis; D. C. Harbaugh, Topeka; C. E. Hempstead, Topeka; A. D. Jellison, Junction City; C. E. Jackson, Wellington; Carleton E. Knox, Emporia; Rev. William Knipe, Manhattan; W. C. Keiser, Topeka; Fred

Langerman, Culver; Dr. H. E. Lindas, Great Bend; E. C. Little, Kansas City, Kan.; W. A. Layton, Osborne; W. C. Lansdon, Salina; Walter B. Montgomery, Troy; Fred B. Morse, Ness City; Mrs. Lucy B. Milliken, Topeka; John P. Marshall, Wakefield; M. L. Mitchell, Salina; Mrs. Lucy Mason, Topeka; E. W. Morgan, Kansas City, Mo.; L. N. McCarty, Centerville; Baxter D. McClain, Iola; Hannah P. Oliver, Lawrence; H. M. Pierce, Junction City; F. S. Perkins, Emporia; George D. Rathbun, Edwardsville; Robert C. Rankin, Lawrence; Taylor Riddle, Marion; John S. Rhodes, Topeka; Frank U. Russell, LaCrosse; R. M. Sutcliff, Quinter; Rev. E. E. Stauffer, Lawrence; Mrs. H. H. Shelton, Topeka; Mrs. Irene W. Stone, Galena; Mrs. M. J. Shankle, Topeka; L. C. Stine, Ottawa; R. G. Streeter, Hutchinson; J. M. Schlagel, Lenexa; Miss Jessie B. Smith, Pleasanton; Charles A. Scott, Manhattan; Frank Sibrava, Wilson; H. H. S. Sudendorf, Salina; Lewis H. Stafford, Mankato; Mary A. Whitney, Emporia; Mrs. M. Weightman, Topeka; Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Rockford, Ill.; Glenn Willett, Wellington; H. W. Weber, Wilson; Wilson C. Wheeler, Topeka; C. C. Wyandt, Abilene; O. J. Wood, Topeka; George H. Wark, Caney; Theo. A. Wilkie, Topeka; Miss Mona Willis, Wellington; Mrs. Josephine R. Wickwire, Larned; Mark E. Zimmerman, White Cloud; Will J. Russell, Topeka; E. A. Dorsey, Wichita; Miss Jessie Johnson, Salina.

Mr. Morehouse proposed the name of Dr. Fred H. Sterns, associate in anthropology in the Peabody museum, as a corresponding member of the Society. Doctor Sterns was the head of the Harvard party excavating in northeastern Kansas during the past summer. He was in Topeka and spent some time in the rooms of the Society, where he told of the work done in Doniphan county and made an analysis of the archaeological collection given the Society by Mark E. Zimmerman.

The motion of Mr. Morehouse was seconded by Mr. Jewett and unanimously carried.

Mr. Harry McMillan then offered the following resolution:

"That the widows of deceased presidents of this Society be made honorary members. Our presidents have been drawn from among the men who helped to make the state, and any honor we can pay them is their due.

"So far as we know, the following is a complete list of the widows of our deceased ex-presidents: Mrs. John A. Martin, Atchison; Mrs. T. Dwight Thacher, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. W. Wilder, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. E. F. Ware, Kansas City; Mrs. W. B. Stone, Galena; Mrs. R. M. Wright, Dodge City; Mrs. H. L. Moore, Lawrence; Mrs. George W. Glick, Atchison; Mrs. J. G. Haskell, Lawrence."

The resolution prevailed, and the secretary was directed to issue the certificates.

Doctor Bumgardner offered the following resolution:

"That Mrs. George W. Martin be made an honorary member of this Society."

In offering it he said that this should be done as a small tribute to George W. Martin. He spoke briefly of Mr. Martin's years of service to the Society and of his efforts in its behalf long before he came to serve it as secretary.

The resolution was unanimously indorsed, and Secretary Connelley was directed to write Mrs. Martin of the action of the Society and issue her a certificate as an honorary member.

The Board of Directors then proceeded to action on the report of the Committee on Nomination of Officers for the Society, the candidates offered by the Nominating Committee being Charles F. Scott, Iola, president; Charles S. Gleed, Topeka, first vice president; Hugh P. Farrelly, Chanute, second vice president.

On motion of Mr. E. B. Jewett, seconded by Mr. J. A. Bright, the secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the board of directors for the above-named persons.

This being done, Mr. Charles F. Scott, of Iola, was declared president of the Society for the ensuing year 1915-'16.

Mr. Charles S. Gleed, of Topeka, was declared first vice president of the Society for the ensuing year 1915-'16.

Mr. Hugh P. Farrelly, of Chanute, was declared second vice president of the Society for the ensuing year 1915-'16.

Under "General Business" Secretary Connelley spoke of the removal of the Goss collection to the museum of the Society, the rebuilding of the cases and the cleaning and arrangement of the birds. This work had been done under the care and supervision of Mr. O. W. Bronson, a member of the Society and a taxidermist. Secretary Connelley desired to make a motion that Mr. Bronson be named as official taxidermist of the Society, since there was need of further intelligent care of so valuable an exhibit as the Goss collection. The motion being seconded and acted upon, Mr. Bronson was named official taxidermist.

Secretary Connelley then brought up the matter of official photographer, and on motion of Mr. Cory, seconded by Mr. Woolard, the selection of official photographer for another year was left to the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Secretary Connelley next called to the attention of the board the question of the Society's membership in the Mississippi Valley Historical Association and the American Historical Association. He spoke briefly of the benefits accruing to the Kansas Society from such memberships and from the presence at such meetings of the secretary. He told of his visit to New Orleans last May in attendance upon the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, and asked the pleasure of the board concerning his attendance at the approaching meeting in Washington, D. C., of the American Historical Association.

It was the unanimous wish of the Board of Directors that Secretary Connelley attend the American Historical Association meeting and that the Society defray his expenses.

The secretary then asked that the board send the librarian East with him at the time of the American Historical Association meeting, that they might together look into the methods used in the arrangement and classification of manuscripts by the leading historical societies. He spoke of the cases which had been purchased for the manuscript section and stressed the need of having all available knowledge before this valuable

section of the Society's collections was permanently classified and arranged.

After some discussion, on motion of Mr. Woolard, the matter was left to the action of the Executive Committee.

Secretary Connelley called attention of the directors to the bequests received by the Society, and stated that there would shortly be investments to make with this money, and asked instructions from the board. On motion of Mr. Cory, the Executive Committee was directed to take up the matter of such investment and use their judgment for the benefit of the Society.

There being no further business to come before the Board of Directors, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

EVENING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 19, 1915.

The evening meeting of the Historical Society held in Memorial Hall was called to order by President Harrison at eight o'clock, and the following program given:

Music.....	The Misses Kouns.
Annual address.....	F. Dumont Smith.
Music.....	Miss Wing.
Presentation of portraits.	
Acceptance on behalf of the Society,.....	William E. Connelley.
Music.....	The Misses Kouns.

The annual address by Mr. Smith was especially fine and will be printed in full in volume fourteen of the Kansas Historical Collections. The music by the Misses Kouns and Miss Hazel Wing added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening. They were especially happy in their selections and generous in response to encores.

An interesting feature of the program was the presentation of portraits. The first presented was a fine crayon of Col. C. K. Holliday, given the Society by his daughter, Mrs. Lillie Holliday-Kellam. The presentation of this portrait to the Historical Society was made by Mr. James L. King, a long-time friend of the Holliday family. Mr. King said:

"*Mr. President:* When I changed my permanent residence from Illinois to Kansas I came here by way of Atchison, that being my most convenient route. I arrived in Atchison too late to connect with the only train scheduled for Topeka that day. My time was not particularly valuable; still I did not relish the prospect of remaining in Atchison until the following day. I wanted to get to Topeka, and said so to a gentleman who stood on the platform—a dignified, austere and rather severe-looking man, a fellow passenger on the belated train from the east. In a quiet tone he asked me, "Do you know anybody in Topeka?" It happened that I had been in Topeka a year before on a visit to my brother, who had incidentally introduced me to Col. C. K. Holliday. I told the stranger that I knew Col. C. K. Holliday and Henry King. He then said to me in a confidential way, "Remain here at the station—I may be able to do something for you." There were other passengers for Topeka, but he cautioned me about saying anything to them. He was soon talking with the local agent. A telegram was sent, and presently an engine and

one coach backed into the station. He motioned me into the car, and the stranger and I rode to Topeka on a special. The conductor did not even demand from me the usual preliminary of a ticket.

"I afterwards learned from Colonel Holliday that this stranger was from Boston and largely interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, which had already been completed from Atchison to Newton. The construction of this railroad west had been advocated by Colonel Holliday in a series of most brilliant town-to-town campaigns. The possible extension to Santa Fe at a later date was chimerical in every brain except Holliday's.

"The circumstance of the trip I have referred to was really the beginning of my acquaintance with Colonel and Mrs. Holliday, an acquaintance that continued for many years to my great pleasure and advantage. Their son, Charles K. Holliday, I have known from his boyhood in the intimate relations of personal friendship. During my earlier years in Topeka I did not meet their daughter, who was absent in Germany pursuing her studies. I met her soon after her return, at a church supper given in Union Hall, a favorite assembly room on Kansas avenue on the second floor of a row of buildings opposite the present Commercial Club building. I was introduced by Noble Prentiss, who was then living at Lawrence, who remarked at the time that it seemed strange for a Lawrence man to be introducing citizens of Topeka to one another. Subsequently Miss Holliday became Mrs. Thos. J. Kellam. Her husband was my sincere friend and "companion of the way and weather" up to the period of his untimely taking off.

"Mr. President, because of these several friendships, I am asked by the donor, Mrs. Lillie Holliday-Kellam, to present to the Kansas State Historical Society, in this brief way, my heart speaking more than mere words, this portrait of her father, given in loving and simple perpetuation of his memory.

"Kansas owes much to its pioneers, and to none of them, as I believe, is it more indebted than to Col. Cyrus K. Holliday. I trust that the appearance of his picture upon the walls of this beautiful building, dedicated to history and patriotism, will serve in a small degree as a recognition of his great service to this community, to the state of Kansas, and to our common country, and that in a larger degree it may be a source of inspiration to all who may pass through these corridors as time rolls on and individual achievements are rightfully measured.

"Perchance, in future years, as countless pilgrims shall visit and revisit this shrine, looking at this picture and that, in this wonderful collection, that some of them may pause a moment, as I sometimes do, to say:

"No friends like the friends of old!
The faithful friends of the past,
Whose hearts as pure as Eastern gold
Were firmly true to the last."

On behalf of the Historical Society, Secretary Connelley accepted the portrait, referring in brief remarks to Colonel Holliday's place in Kansas history as a state builder and a town builder, and to his association with Lane, Robinson and others in the Free-state movement.

A portrait of Mrs. Foster Dwight Coburn, given to the Society by her husband, was next formally presented. This portrait is an exceptionally fine one, and was painted by George M. Stone. The Society is happy in receiving these portraits of pioneer women to add to its collections.

Mrs. H. O. Garvey, acting for Mr. Coburn, said:

"In presenting this valuable addition to the gallery of memorable men and women of Kansas, this fine characteristic portrait of Mrs. F. D. Coburn, which her husband has contributed to this Society, it is but fitting that some special tribute be paid to her, not only as the lifelong helpmeet and source of inspiration to her illustrious husband, making possible all the years of his service to the state, but upon her personally should praise and honor be bestowed as one of the pioneers herself, and state builders.

"One has only to look upon this portrait to catch the reflection of her personality, which the artist has faithfully portrayed—a kindly, forceful, alert, well-poised woman.

"One can realize the strength of intellect, the breadth of sympathy and the earnest capability which she has brought to face every situation in life. She has been an ideal home-maker, and nothing better can be said of any woman than this. She has given to the world three noble children, who are taking their places, in turn, in the world's service. She has more than fulfilled the place of the perfect woman of the Proverbs, whose 'children rise up and call her blessed' and 'whose husband praises her in the gates,' for Mrs. Coburn has given to the community and the state where she has lived a personal interest in all that benefits and uplifts, and her influence has counted as a moral force.

"It is particularly appropriate that Kansas, foremost of all the states in appreciation of the rights, privileges and work of women, should keep a place upon the walls of her Memorial Building for the women whose lives and labors have been built into the foundation of this commonwealth. Kansas honors herself in honoring and revering such womanhood, and sets an example to other states and to those who come after.

"It is an unusual and happy circumstance that both Mr. and Mrs. Coburn, whose portraits we possess, are still with us in the fullness and richness of their years, and that no sadness attends the acceptance or appreciation of this valued gift to our State Historical Society."

President Harrison accepted the picture on behalf of the Historical Society. He spoke in a reminiscent vein of his early acquaintance with Mr. Coburn, seeing him first at a political convention, where, Coburn asserts, Harrison appeared barefooted, and Coburn, according to Harrison, made his debut shod with one boot and one shoe, somewhat after the fashion of "my son John," one shoe off and one shoe on. President Harrison remarked that he had often wondered how Coburn had ever risen to a place where he could refuse a United States senatorship, but now that he looked upon the beautiful portrait of Mrs. Coburn he understood. He had before realized that wives frequently "made" their husbands, but never had he known a more finished piece of work than Mr. Coburn.

The portraits of John J. Ingalls and Mrs. Ingalls were next presented to the Society, Mr. Connelley acting for the Ingalls family and President Harrison accepting them. These portraits are by George M. Stone, and are excellent. The presentation and acceptance of the portraits was informal, both Mr. Connelley and Mr. Harrison speaking from their personal acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Ingalls.

Another portrait of great interest given to the Society by George M. Stone was James H. Lane as he appeared when he was first United States senator from Kansas. Mr. Stone has been especially happy in the painting of this portrait, and the Society is to be congratulated in having so magnificent a likeness of one of the early heroes of Kansas on its

walls. Mr. Connelley acted for Mr. Stone in presenting the Lane portrait. His remarks on Lane were brief. Lane's association with Kansas and his great part in our early history is well known, and Mr. Connelley but touched upon it. In a few well-chosen words President Harrison accepted the portrait for the Historical Society.

A portrait of the late Mr. S. H. Fairfield, of Alma, was presented to the Society. Mr. Fairfield's death had occurred but a few days previous to this meeting. Prior to his death he had had a large photograph of himself made for the Society, intending to bring it to the annual meeting and there present it. His family, knowing of his wish, sent the portrait to the Society. Mr. Fairfield has been a member of the Society many years, and was most earnest and most faithful in his devotion to its interests, and the portrait he has given will be a treasured remembrance of his frequent presence among us.

Standing Committees appointed by President Scott:

Executive Committee: J. N. Harrison, George P. Morehouse, W. E. Connelley, W. A. Morgan, W. W. Denison.

Nominating Committee: S. F. Woolard, J. S. West, Morton Albaugh, Chester I. Long, J. S. Dean.

Legislative Committee: S. F. Woolard, W. P. Lambertson, J. C. Ruppenthal, J. S. Simmons, E. C. Manning, E. B. Jewett, J. C. Nicholson, Anna E. Arnold, Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, George M. Crawford.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the Kansas State Historical Society, July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915.

	<i>Appropriation.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>	<i>Balance.</i>
Secretary	\$2,000	\$2,000	...
Librarian	1,200	1,200	...
Clerk of archives	1,200	1,300	...
Newspaper clerk	1,200	1,200	...
Cataloguer	900	900	...
Clerk of library	900	900	...
Clerk of library	900	900	...
Stenographer	900	900	...
Two additional clerks (legislative appropriation, 1915)	450	355	\$95
Postage, freight, extra clerk hire and contingent ..	1,000	997	3
Purchase of books	700	700	...
	<hr/> \$11,350	<hr/> \$11,252	<hr/> \$98

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

TOPEKA, KAN., October 17, 1916.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society was held in Memorial Hall, Tuesday, October 17, 1916.

Of the friends and members of the Society there were present the following:

John L. Bagby, jr., C. J. Boegler, P. I. Bonebrake, Rev. John A. Bright, O. W. Bronson, Dr. Edward Bumgardner, Miss Mary E. Clark, John P. Cone, P. H. Coney, W. E. Connelley, Mrs. W. E. Connelley, C. E. Cory, W. W. Denison, Mrs. Mary Embree, J. W. Fisher, Miss Clara Francis, Theodore Gardner, Miss Josephine Harper, J. N. Harrison, Mrs. Gladys Evarts Hill, A. F. Horner, Judge George A. Huron, E. B. Jewett, Rev. Bernard Kelly, Thomas Amory Lee, Rev. Edwin Locke, Dr. W. S. McDonald, Mrs. George W. Martin, Mrs. Lucy B. Milliken, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, George P. Morehouse, Capt. W. A. Morgan, John C. Nicholson, Arvin S. Olin, D. E. Ottinger, R. M. Painter, Mrs. E. B. Purcell, Oscar Rice, George A. Root, Mrs. A. W. Ross, Charles F. Scott, W. W. Smith, George M. Stone, D. L. Sweeney, Capt. C. H. Titus, D. R. Wagstaff, A. C. Walton, Judge J. S. West, A. B. Whiting, O. J. Wood, and others.

The meeting was called to order by President Charles F. Scott, who announced that the Board of Directors would go into session immediately.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The meeting of the Board of Directors convened at two o'clock p. m., with President Scott in the chair. The usual order of business was followed. The report of Secretary Connelley, being called for, was read:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Society is in a flourishing condition. In every department the growth has been in excess of what it has been any year heretofore. The interest in the Society and its industries is growing, and progress has been made in bringing the attention of the public to the work of the Society.

LIBRARY.

Cataloguing is the main part of the work to be done in the library. It requires much time and patience to catalogue books. It requires extensive reading and a comprehension of the contents of the volumes, as well as a knowledge of the history of the country to which these volumes pertain. We have but two cataloguers, and our progress is not what we could wish it to be. The cataloguers are compelled to wait on the people who come to consult the works of the library, and this takes much of their time. The library of the Academy of Science has been added to the

library of the Historical Society. The Society is under obligations to catalogue this addition to its library. There is some hardship in this, for the reason that the library of the Academy of Science is not the property of the Historical Society, while the Society is compelled to give it shelf room and catalogue it. There is no time limitation set for this work, and it will be some time before we can begin it. We very much need more help in the cataloguing force of our library.

During the last year we have had some eight hundred volumes of pamphlets, annuals, magazines and periodicals bound, and about two hundred volumes of rebinding done. The binding done for us by the state printing plant is better than the usual binding in these times, for bookbinding generally is not so well done now as formerly. The state printing plant has done our work with care, all lettering being done with gold leaf, and has been anxious to do our binding as rapidly as its facilities would permit.

The work of clipping from duplicate papers and the pasting of these clippings now requires the whole time of one person. Mrs. Savage does nothing else. The work is better done than under the old plan of employing one person to do the pasting of one lot and another person to do the pasting of another lot. This is an important work, and the industries of the whole state are covered by it. Time has proved the worth of this work of the Society. Our old clippings are invaluable. It is difficult to see how we could get along without them. The clippings we are now making and pasting will become as valuable as those we first made.

In the last year we have had an additional deck of stacking in the library. Ever since our removal from the statehouse the government documents belonging to our library had been piled in a room awaiting the building of this second deck of book stacks. The shifting of these hundreds of volumes to the shelves and arranging them in order was no small task. To overcome the labor of using a staircase, and because we have no book elevator, a slide was constructed and the books carried down to the stacking by gravity. This lightened the heavy manual labor more than I can say, and made it possible for us to move all these books without hiring any extra help. The library of the Academy of Science was moved to the second deck of bookstacks in the same way. There is still room for two additional decks of bookstacks. The library is very much in need of the completion of the additional decks. We have a good many thousand volumes lying on the floor of the library annex rapidly deteriorating. We need these books, and often have to consult them. It is an immense job to find a book, although they are piled as nearly in class as it is possible to put them. It might be well to have this additional book stacking in the library annex. This is a matter which I desire to have the directors or the Executive Committee take into serious consideration.

The number of people consulting our library is increasing all the time. The number of visits from people away from Topeka, and even outside the state, is increasing. It is generally known that our library is one of the best in the country. There can scarcely arise any demand for historical information about any part of the western half of America

which we can not supply. The excellence of our library is recognized all over the United States by people familiar with American libraries and American library work. So complete is our Kansas section that students and writers doing serious work covering this part of the country either come to Topeka to consult the volumes or else enter into correspondence with us. We are proud of our library, and it should be a matter of state pride. People coming here from a distance to use it are surprised at its extent. The additions to the library are selected with great care by Miss Francis, the librarian, and are made to cover as wide a field as possible. She is entitled to much credit for the growth of the library and its efficient management, for the funds at our disposal for that purpose are wholly insufficient.

NEWSPAPER SECTION.

There has been the usual growth in the newspaper section in the last year. The rise in the cost of paper has caused a few publishers to drop the Society from their mailing list. When this has occurred the Secretary has written to the publishers calling attention to the fact that it is worth a good deal to a newspaper to know that its files are preserved and cared for here in Topeka in a fireproof building. There is also another reason to which the attention of the publishers has been called; that is that the general public expects to find all the papers of the state on file here, and when they do not find a paper and are told that the publisher has ceased to send it, the publisher is supposed to be lacking in public spirit and to be losing interest in the state and its progress. When these matters have been brought to the attention of publishers, they have, with but few exceptions, put the Society back on their mailing list. The high price of paper has one deplorable effect on the newspapers of the state. The proprietors are compelled to economize as much as possible, and many use the cheapest paper they can get.

There has been heavy use of the files during the past year. On several days there have been as many as ten people copying from the old files at one time. The daily papers are stacked on benches in the basement for want of shelving in the newspaper section. All the shelving in the stacking set apart for the newspapers ought to be furnished at as early a date as possible. The bound volumes lying in piles in the basement deteriorate rapidly. A few of the dailies are provided with shelving in the basement of the archives room. Most of them, however, are lying in piles, and it is very difficult, indeed, to consult them.

ARCHIVES.

There have been large accessions to the archives within the past year. The largest single accession came from the state insurance department. It consists of thousands of documents and letters. The reports to the department for several years are included. These reports are bound, but we have no shelving on which to store them. They are now stacked on the floor of the archives room on the first floor. It is to be regretted that they must remain in that condition for any length of time. There has never been any shelving provided for the archives of the state, and it would seem that there should be, at the coming session of the legislature, some provision made for the protection and accommodation of the ar-

chives of Kansas. The value of state archives is being recognized all over the United States. All the older states are providing shelving for their archives and having them classified and indexed. We are classifying and indexing the archives as rapidly as we can with the limited help which the Society has. These archives increase in value with each passing year and they should be carefully preserved. The Society now has an immense collection of archives, and they are consulted often. If they were more accessible they would be consulted much more than they are. It is hoped that the legislature will make some provision for shelving in the archives section.

MUSEUM.

The museum has grown in popularity. It is becoming more appreciated every day. The attendance for the last year has been twice that of any preceding year. There have been many days when the attendance exceeded five hundred. During the week of the Topeka free fair the daily attendance was in excess of one thousand.

Since our last annual meeting new showcases to the amount of \$2500 have been installed. They are filled with historical relics of the Society and are a source of constant attention from visitors. More relics have been on display since we received these cases than ever before at any one time. The character of these relics makes them instructive and interesting to the public. Some people spend days studying the contents of these cases. More relics should be displayed, but they can not be placed in the public view until we receive additional cases. We have all the space on the south side of the middle section on the fourth floor yet vacant. It is to be hoped that the Society can secure an appropriation to buy cases for that space in the very near future.

More accessions to the museum have been made within the past year than within any preceding year. People are realizing more and more that they can not care for valuable historical relics in their own homes. They are beginning to send them to the Historical Society for permanent preservation. Formerly the Society received relics on loan, but so many of them were offered that it was deemed wise to discontinue the practice. Only those which are given outright are now accepted. We find that this makes a steady and increasing growth.

The past summer was one of the hottest ever experienced in Topeka. The museum was unbearably hot the greater part of the summer. For weeks the temperature was above 100 all day in the museum room. This was caused by the breakdown of the ventilating system of the building. It was discovered that the motor running the fans is far too small for that service. Double the power which it affords is required. The fans did not afford any protection whatever from the heat. It will be necessary to have this defect remedied before another summer. It is unfair to the attendant to require her to sit for days and weeks in such heat as she was required to undergo this past summer.

DUPLICATE ROOM.

Work in the duplicate room has progressed favorably during the past year. The new shelving has enabled us to take many of the duplicate books off the floor. It is impossible to state with exactness the number of books and pamphlets in the duplicate room. Our estimate is that the

number is considerably more than 150,000. We are constantly sending out duplicate material to the libraries of the state, and receive from libraries their duplicates. It is the desire of the secretary to develop this work and to increase it greatly. Through our duplicate room the libraries of the state have been enriched and made more efficient. Many states are calling for public documents of Kansas, and these we supply when possible. It is our policy to supply the libraries of our own state first, however. The value of the publications of Kansas is being recognized more and more by the country at large, and we have many calls for them which we are unable to fill. The various departments should anticipate this demand and furnish us with a large supply. The sixty copies provided by law do not give us enough to supply anything like the demand made upon us.

ACCESSIONS.

There have been many valuable accessions to the library and museum of the Society during the last year. Only a few of them will be mentioned. A careful record is made, in every instance, of the article received.

Miss Mary E. Delahay, of Leavenworth, has placed with the Society many of her father's papers. These pertain to the early history of Kansas, and some of them bear the signature of Abraham Lincoln, of whom Mr. Delahay was long the trusted friend. One item is an ambrotype, made more than half a century ago, of the log cabin in which Abraham Lincoln was born. Miss Delahay has presented, also, parts of two water sets of rare Bohemian glass, which belonged to her father.

Two other collections have been placed in our museum which are of special interest at this time. One is the Donald Thompson collection from the present European war. It came to us through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Olcott Bronson. It consists of mess kits of officers and men, of helmets and various other relics from the battlefields, including shells used in the firearms, etc. This collection naturally excites great interest at this time.

The second collection also has to do with the great war, and came to us through the Kansas Belgian Relief Commission. It consists of flour sacks sent to Belgium in our relief ship *Hannah*, filled with flour for the starving Belgians, and by them embroidered and returned to Kansas as a small acknowledgement of their appreciation. The embroidery was done in different orphanages, and on each of the sacks is some little personal word of thanks. I hope that all of our members will take time to see these collections while they are in the building.

In the matter of portraits and pictures this has been a successful year for the Society. Oil portraits of several prominent Kansas people have been received, among them one of J. H. Rice, founder of the *Fort Scott Monitor*, one of Col. John Conover, of the Eighth Kansas regiment, Civil War, and one of Major O. B. Gunn, of the Fourth Kansas regiment. Major Gunn was the engineer of many of the early railroads in Kansas and was instrumental in the development of the state. One was received of Hon. Chester I. Long and one of Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter. A fine portrait of Mr. A. A. Robinson has been received. Mr. Robinson was

closely connected with the Santa Fe railroad at an early day, and was, in fact, one of the builders of that fine Kansas enterprise. A portrait of the late W. R. Nelson, founder of the *Kansas City Star*, is another valuable picture presented to the Society by the Kansas City Star Company. Colonel Nelson was almost as much a citizen of Kansas as of Missouri. Many other portraits and photographs of Kansas pioneers and those coming to Kansas at a later date have been received.

Wall space for portraits is sure to become a pressing question in the near future. No great amount of space on these beautiful walls remains available. The best positions are taken. Some standard for admission to a place on these walls will have to be fixed in the very near future. I would suggest that this meeting appoint a committee to consider the matter. Some historic service must have been performed for the state to entitle the portrait of the person offering it to a place on the walls of the Memorial Building. It will be a matter difficult of adjustment, and it may take some time to work out a satisfactory solution. There are now pictures, and perhaps portraits, on the walls which could be removed without giving offense to any one. It is necessary that this matter be considered at an early date and that a standard be fixed. This standard might be made to apply to portraits being received for the present, and not affect those already on the walls. This committee should also pass on the historical value of relics received. It has been the policy of the Society to accept everything offered, but this can not be continued indefinitely. Some of our relics are of no historical value, and in the course of coming years a large accumulation of such relics will be made. The older states have some plan along the line here mentioned, but no two states seem to have the same plan and none of them are satisfactory. None of them seem to have any settled policy. Expediency for the time being seems to be the only thing so far considered. It may be that we shall have to be governed by this same consideration. The subject is one which calls for the best thought the Society is capable of.

Table of Accessions for the Year Ending June 30, 1916.

Books (volumes)	1,118
Newspapers and magazines (volumes).....	1,395
Pamphlets	3,373
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Total yearly accessions.....	5,886
Yearly total of library.....	252,504
Archives (volumes)	3,820
Archives (manuscripts)	89,668
Pictures	67
Maps, atlases, etc.....	310
Relics	143

FINANCES.

It is with pleasure that the secretary brings this matter to your attention. The finances of the Society are in better condition than at any time since its founding. It has been the policy of the Executive Committee to reduce the expenditures to the lowest possible amount consistent with the proper management of our affairs. The membership fee fund has been increased by careful saving until we were enabled this

summer to place \$1000 in the State Savings Bank at 4 per cent interest. This is an unheard-of achievement. The placing of this \$1000 leaves the Society enough for the current demands on the membership fee fund.

The Booth bequest of \$500 is at interest at 4 per cent in the State Savings Bank. The interest on that now amounts to \$38.05. None of this interest has yet been invested in books. It will be during the coming year. Only the interest can be expended.

The bequest made by Jonathan Eastman Pecker, of Concord, N. H., of \$1000 has been received. The inheritance law of New Hampshire imposed a tax of \$50 on this bequest, which the Society had to bear. This makes the net amount received \$950. It was paid to the Society on September 5, 1916, and has not yet been put at interest. It will, however, be put at interest immediately. The interest received from this bequest must be used in the purchase of books for our library relating to the history of New Hampshire. Mr. Pecker was long an honorary member of this Society. He took great pride in it and testified to its worth and his faith in it by leaving this bequest. These bequests are in a manner sacred, and must be very carefully preserved.

The contingent fund of the Society is \$1000 per annum. This ought to be more. It is the amount which has been appropriated annually for some years back. The activities of the Society have increased so that this fund is now inadequate, although we are compelled to get along with it and confine ourselves to expenditures which it will cover. It is the policy of the Society not to incur a single dollar of indebtedness. If we do not have the money to pay we do not buy. It has been the experience of your secretary that this is the only safe course to pursue. It is this policy which has enabled us to build up the membership fee fund to its present proportion. Our express charges are greater year by year. We require more postage all the time. We should often employ extra help if we had the money to pay for it. Our drayage charges are larger each year. In every department there is growing expense without any increase in our funds. If this condition continues it will, of course, have a deteriorating effect on the industries of the Society. The contingent fund of the Society ought to be \$2000. The legislative committee should be charged with the duty of securing some increase in this fund.

*Financial Statement of Membership Fee Fund at Close of Business
June 30, 1916.*

Balance on hand July 1, 1915	\$921.67
Annual membership fees, \$1 each, received for 1915-'16	297.00
Life membership fees, \$10 each, received during 1915-'16	200.00
- Total receipts	\$1,418.67

EXPENDITURES.

W. E. Connelley, secretary, attending old settlers' reunion at Kansas City, August, 1915	\$7.50
Expense of secretary attending meeting of American Indians at Lawrence, October, 1915	1.68
Expense of annual meeting	66.50
Clara Francis, librarian, attending library meeting at Wichita, October, 1915,	7.70
Ruth Cowgill, cataloguer, attending library meeting at Wichita, October, 1915,	7.70
Expense of secretary to Washington, D. C., and return, to attend meeting of the American Historical Association, December, 1915	153.27
Expenses of librarian attending meeting of American Historical Association, and visiting libraries	120.00
Contributed to fund to buy turkey for janitor force for Christmas	3.00
Expense of secretary attending meeting of Mississippi Valley Historical Association at Nashville, April, 1916	78.56
Hall Stationery Company, Corona typewriter, one ream of paper	51.50
Total expenditures	\$497.41
Balance on hand July 1, 1916	921.26
	\$1,418.67

BOOTH BEQUESTS.

Principal, \$500, with accrued interest at 4 per cent to July 1, 1916	\$538.05
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(Vouchers properly executed, showing these expenditures in detail are on file in the office of the treasurer and are open to inspection. They have been examined, checked and approved by the Executive Committee of the Society.)

Approved:

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY,
J. N. HARRISON,
W. W. DENISON,
W. A. MORGAN,
Executive Committee.

Financial Statement Up to October 17, 1916.

Balance on hand July 1, 1916	\$921.26
Active membership fees received since July 1	319.00
Life membership fees received since July 1	140.00
Total amount received	\$1,380.26

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for rent of Memorial Hall for annual meeting	\$10.00
Paid to Crane & Co. for printing programs for annual meeting	9.00
Total expenditures from July 1 to October 17	\$19.00
Balance on hand	1,361.26
	\$1,380.26

BATTLE FLAGS.

Since our last meeting the battle flags of the Kansas regiments in the Civil War belonging to the Society have been placed in niches in Memorial Hall. Air-tight cases were made for these niches. They are constructed of bronze and plate glass and are practically indestructible. The flags are numbered and identified, and the disposition made of them seems to be the best which could be devised. The formal dedication of these flags has not yet been had. It has been thought best by the Executive Committee that this ceremony be had during the session of the incoming legislature. It is a matter of great satisfaction to the Society .

that these flags have been so fittingly placed for permanent preservation. They symbolize the heroism and devotion of Kansas to the Union in the dark hours of rebellion. They are priceless and sacred. The Society is proud to be charged with the care and preservation of these battle flags, and it is with great satisfaction that your secretary is able to make this report concerning them.

Over each one of the cases containing the battle flags has been constructed an eagle. These eagles were made by Andrew Boell. When he had completed his work he was requested to supply a brief biography of himself, which it was believed future officers of this Society might desire to see. The biography is set out here:

"Born in a small seaport, the town of Lemvig, on the canal Limfjorden, in the northern part of Jutland, Denmark, about eight English miles off the coast of the North sea.

"My training in drawing took a definite form when I was about ten years old, and as I was considered keen of observation and full of energy my advance was very rapid. When sixteen I found myself a pupil in the art class of the Tecknische School in the city of Randers, and two years later in the city of Aarhus, in which city I also served my military time in the army. Thereafter I went to Zurich, Switzerland, where I studied for three years, and later on coming back to Copenhagen, Denmark, I studied under the well-known artist, sculptor and painter, Mr. Hansin Reistrup, for a special class of modeling used so much in the early sixteenth century by Italian sculptors, decorating castles, churches and monasteries, all over the European continent. This very manner in modeling I have used in executing the five eagles guarding the old battle flags of the glorious "Grand Army of the Revolution" [Republic].

ANDREW BOELL."

MEMORIAL BUILDING.

The legislature of 1915 appropriated \$40,000 to be expended on the Memorial Building. The Memorial hall has been seated. A deck of shelving in the newspaper room and one in the library have been put in. Shelving in the map room and duplicate room has been constructed. Some furniture has been purchased. The amount appropriated was not sufficient to complete any department. It will require \$5000 to purchase movable furniture which is still needed.

The shelving which has been mentioned under the various departments of the Historical Society ought to be built in. The building ought really to be completed within the next two years. It is futile, however, to even hope that it will be. We can only expect that the pressing needs will be met by the legislature. A committee should be appointed to take up this matter with the legislature to meet this coming winter. It is believed that a fair presentation of the needs of the building will meet with a reasonable response. It is expected that a good many members who served in the last legislature will be returned. They will be familiar with the needs of the building as presented to the last legislature. There remains a considerable amount of money unexpended which came to the state from the old war claims.

The Memorial Building now houses the Historical Society, the executive offices of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Legion of Honor, the Academy of Science, the executive offices of the Spanish-American Veterans' Association, and the administrative office of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home at Fort Dodge, and the Mother Bicker-

dyke Home. I am glad to be able to report that there is no friction in this joint occupancy, and it is hoped that none will arise.

The janitor service of the building is good. The building is kept neat and clean. All visitors remark on this subject. The force is insufficient, but if we could have a contingent fund which would enable us to hire temporary help the present janitor arrangement would be sufficient for the future.

NECROLOGY OF THE SOCIETY, OCTOBER 19, 1915, TO OCTOBER 17, 1916.

There is something which must touch us all in noting the death of these pioneers. As the leaves drop in the autumn so do these, the makers of Kansas, fall away from us. Theirs is a fulfilled life, rich in years and wonderful in experience. For it has been vouchsafed them to see grow a rich and fruitful state where was but a struggling handful of earnest men and women.

Dr. Cyrus Asbury Peterson.

Dr. Cyrus Asbury Peterson died at his home in Webster Grove, Mo., November 19, 1915. He had been for many years a life member of this Society, and in his death we have lost a valuable friend. Doctor Peterson was born in North Carolina, and at the age of twelve was brought to Missouri. This was just previous to the Civil War, and feeling was very bitter in that part of the state in which his family settled. As a boy he helped in the defense of Cape Girardeau against an attack upon it by Gen. John S. Marmaduke and a division of Confederate cavalry. At the close of the war the Peterson family moved to Fredericktown, where young Cyrus did almost any work which came to his hand. He clerked in a store, he mended clocks, he sold religious chromos from door to door, and in time became a leader of the Fredericktown Band. His education was of a desultory kind, but being of a studious habit, he soon turned to the profession of law. However, after having prepared himself for admission to the bar he decided that he did not care to practice, but would rather take up the study of medicine. This he did, continuing some four years under the tutelage of Dr. L. J. Villars, of Fredericktown, and graduating from the Missouri Medical College in 1878. Shortly afterward his health began to fail him and he moved to Nebraska, where he tried ranching. Upon his recovery he accepted an offer from the Thiel Detective Service Company, and with them remained until his death, having advanced to the position of vice president of the company.

Doctor Peterson was married July 2, 1872, at Fredericktown, to Christina Alvina Hartkopf, the daughter of Daniel Hartkopf. Four children were born to them: Darwin Paine, Winona, Tyndall Humboldt and Julian Ingersoll. Mrs. Peterson and three of the children survive him.

Doctor Peterson devoted much time to scientific study, and was a contributor to periodicals along the line of archaeology. He also has to his credit several pamphlets relating to the early history of Missouri. He was a member of many archaeological and historical societies. For two years he was president of the Missouri Historical Society, and is the subject of a brief memoir in the *Missouri Historical Review* of January, 1916, from which much of the material in the foregoing sketch is drawn.

Samuel Newell Simpson.

Samuel Newell Simpson, a life member of this Society, died at the home of his son, B. N. Simpson, in Kansas City Mo., November 27, 1915. He was born in Deerfield, N. H., October 3, 1826, the son of Samuel and Hannah Pearson Simpson. He was educated in the common schools and the academy of his native town. At the age of twenty-two he, with his brother Henry, went into the lumber business. This was an unsuccessful venture, and the summer of 1854 found him on his way to Kansas, where he arrived September 29. He made the journey from St. Louis to the Lawrence camp on foot, and there he joined the New England emigrants, helping them to lay out the town, and later, at the meeting in October, suggesting, in honor of Amos A. Lawrence, the name for the embryo city. At Lawrence Mr. Simpson again engaged in the lumber business and furnished lumber for the earliest printing houses on the town site, the *Free State*, the *Kansas Tribune* and the *Herald of Freedom* offices.

During the trying times of the territorial period Mr. Simpson devoted much time and labor to the cause of free soil. He was an ardent supporter of John Brown and worked with the free-state leaders.

On January 1, 1864, at Columbus, Ohio, Mr. Simpson was married to Kate Lyon Burnett, daughter of Judge Calvin Burnett, of Morrisville, Vt. Three sons were born to them: Charles Lyon, November 23, 1866; Theodore, February 10, 1868, died in infancy; and Newell Burnett, July 13, 1869. They also reared a niece of Mrs. Simpson's, Nellie Josephine Nichols, now Mrs. William A. Ackenhausen, of Kansas City, Mo. In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. Simpson moved from Lawrence to Kansas City, Kan., where Mr. Simpson engaged in the real-estate business and where they maintained their home until the death of Mrs. Simpson in 1900.

Edwin Cassander Manning.

Another life member of this Society passed from among us when death touched Edwin Cassander Manning, December 11, 1915. Mr. Manning was one of our strongest members. His interest in the Society he maintained through sickness and health until the day of his death. He served as our president in 1911 and has had a long period of service on our Board of Directors.

Edwin C. Manning was born November 7, 1838, at Redford N. Y., the son of Lewis Frederick and Mary Patch Manning. His education was begun in Vermont, whither his family moved about 1842, when he was between three and four years of age. Ten years later, in the spring of 1852, there was a great emigration to the West. This the Manning family joined, and arrived at their destination in Iowa in May or June. Here young Manning continued his education.

In 1857, when he was about nineteen years of age, he started out to make his fortune by surveying. This profession, however, he speedily abandoned to take up the printing trade, and during the rest of his life that continued to be his real vocation.

In 1858 he, with a younger brother and three other young men, started west, going out to the mining region about Denver. During the summer

they prospected, but decided to return East for the winter. This design brought Manning to Marysville, Kan., where he arrived October 20, 1859. By December he was in the newspaper game in earnest, having cast in his lot with R. S. Newell and Peter S. Peters in the publication of *The Democratic Platform*. He acquired entire control of the paper the following April, and the next month he returned to Jackson county, Iowa, to be married to Miss Delphine Pope, their wedding taking place May 22, 1860.

On July 31 a tornado swept through Marysville, and of the printing office there remained only the old Washington hand press and the imposing stone. Having lost his business, he turned his attention to the reading of law while not otherwise employed. This he continued through the winter of 1860-'61. War came on, and with the rumors of battle loyal Kansans were roused to fighting pitch. Manning, after arranging his affairs, sent his wife to her parents in Iowa, and, going to Fort Leavenworth, enlisted in the Second Kansas, company H. In September, 1862, he was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to an Indian regiment. With this regiment he served until the winter of 1863, when, his health failing, he resigned and returned to Marysville. There he purchased the *Big Blue Union*. In the summer of 1866 he moved to Manhattan and established the *Kansas Radical*. During 1868 he traveled through New Mexico, Colorado and western Kansas, having large contracts putting up hay for the government. In 1869 he took up a claim where Winfield now stands, and the next year organized and founded the town of Winfield. From 1875 to 1877 he published the *Winfield Courier*.

During these years he found opportunity to serve his state in a political capacity. He was elected senator from Marshall, Washington, Riley and Republic counties in November, 1864. In 1868 he was made secretary of the senate, and in 1871 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from Cowley county, and reelected in 1878. In 1880 Mr. Manning gave up his residence in Kansas and did not return until 1896, when his affairs once more drew him to Winfield, and here he continued to reside with brief intermissions until his death.

Mr. Manning was three times married, first to Delphine Pope, who died February 20, 1873. To this union were born four children, two of whom survive: Martha May, born February 6, 1868, at Manhattan, who married W. I. Goodwin at Washington, D. C., in 1894; Ernest Frederick, born at Winfield, March 18, 1871, who married Annie E. Thomas at Bridgeport, Conn., January 8, 1879. On January 3, 1874, Mr. Manning married Margaret J. Foster. To them two children were born, one of whom survives, Maggie Bell, born at Winfield, February 1, 1878, and married William F. Murphy at Kansas City, Mo., April 27, 1899. Mr. Manning's third marriage occurred November 5, 1881, when he married Miss Linnie Hall, a native of Wellfleet, Mass., born May 10, 1846. She died a short time before her husband.

Robert Brash.

Robert Brash, a member of this Society, passed away February 10, 1916, at his home in Elmdale. He was a Scotchman, having been born in Ayrshire, July 17, 1834. When he was about twenty years of age, in

the year 1854, he came to America and located first in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. There he remained nearly two years, engaged in engineering.

From Pennsylvania he went to California, where he prospected and was successful in various mining ventures. After spending some years in this work he met with a serious accident which resulted in his being a cripple for the rest of his life. His leg was broken in a mine accident and was improperly set. It failed to heal and had to be reset, and this caused a lameness from which he could never recover. It was shortly after this accident, in 1860, that Mr. Brash decided to leave California, and coming east, located in Chase county, Kansas, on Middle creek, in Diamond Creek township, being one of the early settlers there. His original purchase was 160 acres, but at the time of his death he was the owner of some 1500 acres of land. Mr. Brash was unusually successful with live stock, and his farm had many valuable improvements.

During his later years, because of failing health, he lived in Elmdale, but he kept an active oversight of his farm and his live stock. Mr. Brash never married, but is survived by several nieces who have from time to time made their home with him. One, Mrs. John Allen, resides in Elmdale.

"Bobby" Brash was a man universally liked and respected, and his death leaves a place in his community hard to fill. He had been an interested member of our Society for some time and we shall miss him from our number.

George Johnson.

In the death of George Johnson, of Republic City, we chronicle the loss of another life member of the Historical Society. He was born on a farm near Dayton, N. Y., June 8, 1834, the son of Gile and Filena Salisbury Johnson, and died on board a train near Kingsville, Tex., February 15, 1916. The greater part of his long life he had lived in Kansas, being a pioneer resident of the White Rock valley, where he took up a homestead in 1869. After completing his education in the public schools of his native state and receiving a course in the academy at Herkimer, he set out for the West, going first to California. From there he drifted through Oregon, Washington and British Columbia. Returning to New York after an absence of ten years, he could not content himself, and soon found his way to Missouri and thence to Kansas. Here he devoted himself entirely to farming and amassed considerable wealth. He was married to Elizabeth Walsh November 19, 1881. She was born in New York city, March 14, 1853, daughter of Lawrence and Mary Yoar Walsh.

Mr. Johnson had been in failing health for some years previous to his death, and had traveled about a great deal seeking a more congenial climate. His absences from his adopted state were never of long duration, however, for in him was strongly realized that "once a Kansan, always a Kansan," the homely saying which all true Kansans delight in quoting.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have been associated in the membership of this Society for many years, and have always been among our most valued workers. It was through the indefatigable work done by Mrs.

Johnson that the Pawnee Republic Village was definitely located, and through the generosity of both herself and her husband that the land passed into the ownership of the state and became a patriotic shrine, the spot where Zebulon M. Pike forced the Pawnee Indians to lower the Spanish flag and raise in its stead the Stars and Stripes of the United States.

Charles Henry Trott.

In the death of Capt. C. H. Trott we lose another interested member of our Society. He was one of the pioneers of Kansas and had been for over half a century a leading business man of Junction City.

Charles Henry Trott was born in Boston in August, 1837, and died at Junction City, March 2, 1916. He received his education in the public schools of his native city, and after graduating from the Boston high school, in 1853, he entered the employ of a wholesale drug firm. With them he remained five years, when, hearkening to the call of the West, he started for Iowa. After looking about for a location and going into some of the neighboring states he decided to settle at Nashua, Chickasaw county, Iowa, where in 1858 he formed a partnership with Caleb Green under the name of Trott & Green, general merchandise.

It was not long before the cloud of civil war enveloped the country. The partners turned the key in the door of their store and went to the front as Union soldiers, Mr. Trott enlisting in the Seventh Iowa infantry, July 8, 1861. He was promoted to second lieutenant October 22, 1862, and mustered out as captain and assistant adjutant general February 3, 1865. After the war he returned to his home in Boston, but the following spring, 1866, he again came West, this time to Kansas, and located at Junction City. He there went into the book and stationery business, which he has continued for fifty years.

December 3, 1867, Captain Trott was married to Miss Josephine McBratney, a daughter of Robert McBratney, a well-known resident of Junction City. They had but one child, Loring, who survives his father.

Mrs. Mary Anne Vance Humphrey.

Another life member of the Historical Society has departed this life. Mrs. Mary A. Vance Humphrey, who died at Los Angeles, Cal., June 27, 1916.

Mary Anne Vance was born in Springfield, Ohio, February 14, 1838. Her academic education was received at Wesleyan College, Cincinnati, whither her parents had removed during her childhood. In 1861 Miss Vance came out to Kansas, stopping at Manhattan, where she had intimate friends. There she met James Humphrey, a young Englishman, who had settled in Manhattan in 1857. October 23, 1861, they were married and took up their residence in Manhattan, where Mr. Humphrey was serving a term as county treasurer. They shared the experiences common to pioneers. Mr. Humphrey was a man of many interests, and his wife had her part in every one of them, and together they made an indelible impression on the social and political life of their time.

Mrs. Humphrey found leisure in her busy, active life to write, and was the author of poems, short stories and articles on civic welfare, which

were published in magazines and newspapers. Her one novel was the "Squatter Sovereign," a tale of the settlement of Kansas in the territorial days. Later, as she had more time from her family, she became active in club life; in fact, was one of the prime movers in the organization of women's clubs. She was one of the founders of the Social Science Club, the state-wide organization which preceded the State Federation. She was a believer in woman's right to vote, and warmly espoused the cause. In her church she was the same power for advancement and for the common good that she was in secular affairs. Education had her particular interest, and she served many times on the school board.

The Humphreys lived at Manhattan until May 1, 1870, when they moved to Junction City, and that city has remained their home with the exception of three years, from 1896 to 1899, spent in Sedalia, Mo. When Judge Humphrey was appointed a member of the State Tax Commission, in 1907, the Humphrey family took up their residence in Topeka, but this was to be a very temporary one, for he died on September 19, and Mrs. Humphrey returned to Junction City. After Judge Humphrey's death Mrs. Humphrey spent considerable time with her two daughters on the Pacific coast, and it was during a visit to them that she passed away.

Mrs. Humphrey was the mother of five children, three of whom survive her. Eleanor, Mrs. John A. Smith, of Los Angeles; Adele, also of Los Angeles, and James Vance Humphrey, who lives in Junction City.

But few women could count as many personal friends as Mary Humphrey. She had a great capacity for friendship, and instinctively drew to herself the genuine, wholesome liking of men, women and children. Her interest in people was genuine and her sympathy keen. Possessed of real ability, she yet preserved a rare and gentle spirit and great modesty. She never sought a conspicuous place, but no woman in Kansas ever filled one to better advantage. The spirit of her helpfulness and her friendliness will linger with us long.

John Pierce St. John.

John P. St. John, former governor of Kansas and a long-time member of this Society, died at his home in Olathe, August 31, 1916. To attempt a biographical sketch of Governor St. John in our limited space would be impossible. He was a man of national as well as state-wide reputation. No other man in Kansas has been so many years in the public eye as has Governor St. John.

John P. St. John was born in Brookville, Ind., February 25, 1833, the son of Samuel and Sophia Snell St. John. Until he was fourteen years of age he lived with his parents on a farm about ten miles from Indianapolis. In 1848 the family moved to Olney, Ill., and there his parents both died. His education was gained in the country schools and in the harder school of adversity. In 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and there did anything that came to his hand to do. He was a miner, kept store, worked on a steamboat, chopped wood. He helped repel Indian invasions in northern California and southern Oregon in 1853 and 1854, and was twice wounded. From California he drifted to the Sandwich Islands, as they were then called, and also visited South America and Mexico.

During all this excitement and change he found time to study law, and, returning to Illinois in 1859, he entered the law office of Starkweather & McClain, at Charleston, where he completed his studies and eventually became a member of the firm.

Shortly after the Civil War began he raised a company, which became company C of the Sixty-eighth Illinois infantry, enlisting in April, 1862. Later he organized the One Hundred and Forty-third Illinois infantry, of which he was lieutenant colonel.

He was married at Charleston on March 28, 1860, to Miss Susan J. Parker, a daughter of Nathaniel Parker. At the close of the war, in April, 1865, he removed from Charleston to Independence, Mo., where he practiced law four years, and then located in Olathe, Kan., which has since been his home.

Governor St. John's political career has been a stormy one, but never lacking in integrity. His first public service in Kansas was as state senator in 1872. In 1876 the Prohibition party tendered him the nomination as governor. This he declined, and two years later was elected for the same office on the Republican ticket. He was reelected in 1880, and nominated for the third term in 1882, but was defeated by George W. Glick. His gubernatorial term was filled with perplexing questions. The prohibitory amendment was passed by the legislature and accepted by the people. The framing of laws under this amendment, and their enforcement, was a difficult task. St. John had been known as a temperance lecturer before his term as state senator, and when he became governor his ardor in the cause of temperance, and eventually of prohibition, brought him many enemies. The Negro exodus was also a source of ceaseless crimination and recrimination, adding greatly to the burden of his duties. The people of the state were obliged to feed and clothe these unfortunate people through a hard, cold winter, and Governor St. John was the head and front of every movement for them.

In 1884 Governor St. John was nominated by the National Prohibition party as its candidate for President, and polled at the election over 150,000 votes. It was at this time that the feeling against him was at its highest. He was called a traitor to his party. But time softened all that, and has proved the wisdom of the prohibition movement, until to-day we have but little discussion over it. Governor St. John lived to see his belief become a popular one, and no longer the mark of a fanatic. Up to a very few weeks before his death he was making speeches in behalf of prohibition, and his last one was at Shelbyville, Ill., in July. To Governor St. John the years brought fresh meed of praise, and "honor in his own country," as was but his due as one of the pioneer fighters in the cause of temperance.

Governor St. John is survived by his wife and one son, John P., jr.

Taylor Riddle.

In the death of Taylor Riddle we lose one of the active members of our Society. Mr. Riddle died at the Axtel hospital, Newton, on Tuesday, October 3, 1916. He was born at Mount Sterling, Ohio, May 2, 1851. When three years of age his parents moved to Piatt county, Illinois, where the boy grew up and was educated. With his father he was engaged

in farming, and remained in Piatt county until he was about twenty-three years old, when he removed to Benton county, Indiana. At Fowler, Ind., he married Miss Caroline M. Kious, January 13, 1877, and in November of the next year the young couple came to Kansas, settling on a farm some three miles northwest of Marion.

In 1881 Mr. Riddle was appointed undersheriff of Marion county, and then took up his residence in Marion, which he has since maintained there. After his term of office he established a drug store, now managed by his son Taylor, jr. Mr. Riddle was a Democrat and a strong man in his party. He served as a member of the Live-stock Sanitary Commission from March 25, 1897, to April 1, 1900, and again from September 1, 1914, to April 1, 1915, filling the unexpired term of S. S. Graybill. He was also a member of the legislature of 1913. Taylor Riddle was a man of most striking personality, of vigorous thought and keen imagination, and his integrity was unquestioned. As a citizen he leaves a most valuable record.

He is survived by his wife, five sons and a daughter—Humbert Riddle, of Emporia; Wayne L., of Herington; Taylor, jr., Don, John and Helen, all of Marion.

John MacDonald.

The death of John MacDonald came as a great shock to his friends in Topeka. It occurred October 12, 1916. The night before he had retired apparently in his usual health, but failed to respond to any call in the morning, and upon entering his room it was found that he had passed away.

He was born at Linshader, Lewis Island, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, February 6, 1843. While yet a child his parents moved to Gairloch, in the west of Ross-shire, and it was there that he received his elementary and high-school education. In 1862 he went to London to seek his fortune, and in 1866 pushed on to America in the same hope. He remained in New York City two years doing clerical work, and then traveled westward. In 1870 he arrived in Shawnee county, settling on the Wakarusa, and in 1877 came to Topeka.

Mr. MacDonald has been connected with educational affairs since his residence in this state. He was superintendent of schools of Shawnee county from 1877 to 1881 and from 1883 to 1889. In December, 1889, he bought the *Western School Journal* and continued the publication of the paper until his death. He also served on the Kansas State Board of Education from April, 1909, to April, 1915, and was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1898. His death closed a period of long service as president of the Educational Press Association of America, and he was for many years a member of the board of directors of the National Education Association.

No man in educational work in this state was better known than John MacDonald, nor more esteemed. His friends had for him a genuine affection, and no one in Topeka could be more widely missed. His circle of friends and acquaintances was unusually large, and were to be found in every walk of life.

He had been a director of our Society for many years, and was one of our most interested members. We shall long mourn his loss.

Benjamin Franklin Simpson.

It would not be suitable to let this meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society pass without some mention of the death of Benjamin Franklin Simpson, which occurred at his home in Paola, August 10, 1916. Major Simpson was not, at this time, a member of our Society, but he was an historical personage. He was a member of the Wyandotte constitutional convention and a signer of the constitution of the state of Kansas. Of that memorable group there is now left but one man, Mr. Samuel E. Hoffman, a resident of St. Louis.

Major Simpson was one of the last of those forceful, vigorous men whose lives are so closely identified with the beginnings of this state. Coming to the territory in the spring of 1857, he located at Paola and opened a law office. The following year he was elected county attorney. In 1859 came the Wyandotte convention, of which Ben Simpson was the youngest member. In 1860 he sat as a member of the territorial legislature, and was the first attorney-general of the new state, serving from February to July, 1861, when he resigned to enter the army. When the Fifteenth Kansas cavalry was organized he was made captain of company C, and was promoted to major June 7, 1865. He was a member of the state senate in 1867-'68 and in 1877, and speaker of the house of representatives in 1871. He resigned from the senate in 1877, and the following year was appointed United States marshal for Kansas, holding the office some eight years. He was one of the supreme court commissioners, serving from March 5, 1887, to March 1, 1893, or during the life of the commission, which was created in 1887 to relieve the supreme court, and was continued for a term of three years. He also served on a commission to revise the statutes of the state, being appointed in April, 1877.

Mr. Simpson was born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1836. He married Miss Augusta L. Redfield, daughter of James R. Redfield, of Onondaga, N. Y., at Paola, on March 23, 1862. To them nine children were born, eight of whom are now living: Frank and Benjamin F., jr., of San Francisco; James W., of Butte, Montana; Donald, of Winnipeg, Canada; Richard, of Los Angeles; Harry, Caroline and Mrs. W. E. Brelsford, of Topeka. Mrs. Simpson survives her husband.

In the passing of Major Simpson there has gone a member of that courageous band of pioneers whose services to the territory and state it is not possible to gauge. There were among them men of unusual ability, of a strength and virility that must leave an impress upon our institutions. They have served "Fame's little day," but the product of their mentality spreads in ever widening circles and is not lost.

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary.*

After the reading of his report by Secretary Connelley, President Scott asked for discussion of the recommendations contained therein.

The matter of portraits and pictures was taken up, and the discussion led by Col. W. W. Smith. He suggested that a committee be appointed to pass upon portraits and their desirability before they were ac-

cepted by the Society, and he further suggested that some restrictions be laid upon the committee as to what should be considered "desirability." His talk provoked a lively discussion, participated in by Mr. C. E. Cory, Judge Huron and others, and ended in the offering of a resolution by Colonel Smith:

"That after the next annual meeting of the Society (October, 1917), no portrait of any individual shall be placed upon the walls while the subject is living."

This resolution was accepted and ordered to lay upon the table until the annual meeting of 1917.

Mr. C. E. Cory then moved that a committee be appointed to take under consideration that part of Secretary Connelley's report which suggested some standard of admission regarding portraits and relics. Mr. Morgan offered, as an amendment to the motion, a provision that the naming of such a committee be referred to the Executive Committee. Both the amendment and the motion carried, and it was ordered that such a committee be named by the incoming Executive Committee.

No further discussion being forthcoming, the secretary's report was ordered adopted.

The report of the treasurer, having been incorporated in the secretary's report, was not read again.

The Executive Committee had no written report to offer. They had cared for all matters coming under their consideration, which this year had been mainly the auditing of accounts.

The Committee on Nominations for officers offered the following report:

Mr. Charles F. Scott, President, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your committee on nominations for officers respectfully submit the following report:

For officers of the Kansas State Historical Society for the year 1916-'17:

President, Charles S. Gleed, Topeka.

First vice president, George P. Morehouse, Topeka.

Second vice president, Robert M. Painter, Meade.

For two years, October, 1916, to October, 1918:

Secretary, William E. Connelley, Topeka.

Treasurer, Mrs. Mary Embree, Topeka.

J. S. WEST.

MORTON ALBAUGH.

J. S. DEAN.

There being no further business before the board at this time the meeting adjourned to meet subsequent to the annual meeting of the Society.

FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 17, 1916.

The annual meeting of the Society convened immediately upon the adjournment of the meeting of the Board of Directors, and was called to order by the president, Charles F. Scott.

Secretary Connelley read extracts from the letters of absent members who were unable to attend the annual meeting. These letters are here set forth in full:

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., September 28, 1916.

William E. Connelley, Esq., Secretary, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I have your card of September 26 giving notification of the annual meeting of the State Historical Society on October 17. If I find I can run in from the campaign on that date will try to be present with you. With best regards, I am,

Yours very truly, D. R. ANTHONY, Jr.

ALBION, ILL., October 1, 1916.

DEAR SECRETARY—I thank you for your card notifying me of the day and date of our next annual meeting, and I regret exceedingly that I can not be with you on this memorable occasion. If there is any circumstance or pleasure that I really enjoy it is to meet those with whom I fought, bled and died, speaking in the vernacular. . . . My thoughts will be with you all on that day, and I now regret that I ever left Lawrence to make my home in St. Louis. I will ask you to extend the warm hand of fellowship, especially to the few old citizens who may yet meet with you. In the spring of 1855 I came to Lawrence from New Paris, Ohio, with Sam Walker, the Barbers and Thomas Pearson. The inspiration that held us through those years that tried men's souls was to make Kansas a free state. With the earnest wish that you may all enjoy the meeting,

Respectfully, W. M. HASELTINE, Olney, Ill.

JUNCTION CITY, September 29.

William E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

I start for New York October 3. Will attend meeting of Loyal Legion in Detroit October 5. Hope to return by October 17. If I do shall attend the meeting of the Historical Society.

Sincerely, A. C. PIERCE.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 3, 1916.

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I am very sorry that I can not attend the annual meeting as I intended, but I am off this week on the women's Hughes' special campaign train for a three weeks' trip West and Northwest. Am anticipating a fine trip. Have to talk my way. It is a glorious way to see the country and meet the people. Hope you may have a mighty good meeting and that this winter I may help a mite during the legislature. Will be anxious to see the newspaper book, and hope I may have a copy.

Cordially, your friend, CAROLINE PRENTIS.

JEWELL, KAN., October 6, 1916.

Hon. W. E. Connelley, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I received your card announcing annual meeting. I am too busy to attend this year. I hope some time to be able to always attend these annual meetings. With best wishes for its success, I am,

Yours truly, LILLIAN FORREST.

WICHITA, KAN., October 9, 1916.

Mr. Wm. E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—I regret exceedingly that it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting of the Society on October 17. The reason is that it happens to be an anniversary of my birth and the family will not consent to my being away from home on that date, for I suspicion they are going to make a cake and set thereon some thirty-four candles and do some other nice things for old Dad. Count me in on anything that is for the good of the Society. With kind personal regards and best wishes for a successful meeting. Very cordially yours, SAM F. WOOLARD.

OSAGE CITY, October 11, 1916.

Wm. E. Connelley, Secretary, Kansas Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—Program of annual meeting received. I am sorry not to be able to attend, as I am to talk on prison reform at Olivet the afternoon of the 17th. The next two weeks will be busy ones for me. The Fourth district W. R. C. at Osage City, the 18th and 19th of October, and the Osage County Federation, the 3d and 4th of November at Osage City.

Very sincerely, MRS. IDA M. FERRIS.

GREAT BEND, October 11, 1916.

William E. Connelley, Secretary, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—It will be impossible for me to be present at the annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society October 17, owing to the fact that his honor, Governor Capper, informs me that it will be my duty to report at a meeting of the International Dry Farming Congress held in El Paso, Tex., October 17 to 26, 1916. Having been taught in the early sixties that it was my duty to obey my superior officers, which applies in this case, I will close by wishing you will have a successful meeting and a pleasant time. My kindest regards to all.

Yours very truly, IRA D. BROUGHER.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., October 12, 1916.

Mr. William E. Connelley, Secretary, Topeka:

DEAR SIR—Your invitation to be present at the election of the 17th received. I regret very much that I can not be present on account of other engagements.

Yours truly, JAMES A. MCGONIGLE.

DEMING, N. M., October 12, 1916.

Wm. E. Connelley, Topeka, Kan.:

Your notice of the Kansas State Historical Society to meet the 17th was duly received. Only sorry that I can not be there in person. I am proud of being a Kansas jayhawker of early days. With best wishes for the Society.

W. H. EISELE.

SRING HILL, KAN., October 14, 1916.

Mr. William E. Connelley, Secretary, State Historical Society:

I am sorry, indeed, that I shall be unable to attend the meeting of the Society, October 17. Best wishes for a successful meeting.

MAUD DAVIS WILSON.

OLSBURG, KAN., October 14, 1916.

Hon. William E. Connelley, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SIR—I regret to have to state that as far as I know at this time it will be impossible for me to attend the annual meeting on the 17th inst. In case matters turn towards the last moment so I can get away I shall certainly attend, as I am enthusiastic about the work of the Society. Wishing the association a large attendance and successful meeting, I remain sincerely yours,

OSCAR FAGERBERG.

MARION, KAN., October 16, 1916.

W. E. Connelley, Secretary:

DEAR SIR—I had fully intended to be at the meeting of the State Historical Society on the 17th inst., but this late in the afternoon I can not tell whether or not I will be able to be with you. Two weeks ago the gripe got me, or I got it, one or the other, and I was kept from the office all last week after Monday. I very much regret this, as I have never had the pleasure of attending a meeting of the Society, although I have been a member many years. It is barely possible I will be with you, but a boy of seventy-eight years of age is not always to be relied upon, as you doubtless know from experience. I assure you I hope you will have an enjoyable meeting, whether I am able to be with you or otherwise, and of my great interest in your work.

Very truly yours,

ALEX E. CASE.

HANOVER, KAN., October 16, 1916.

DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—It was my sincere intention to be with you tomorrow, but at the last moment an important matter came up which will prevent my going. I am feeling badly over the result because I had counted so strongly upon attending this meeting. If well I surely will guard against anything keeping me away from future meetings. Wishing you a good meeting and with kind regards, in which Mrs. Jaedicke joins me,

Sincerely,

AUGUST JAEDICKE, Jr.

LAWRENCE, KAN., October 17, 1916.

Wm. E. Connelley, Secretary, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

DEAR SECRETARY—To-day is our annual meeting, and I am unable to attend. Thanks for the program. Our best wishes for your pleasure, and regrets that we can not be present.

Sincerely,

MRS. MARY E. KRIEGH.

The report of the Committee on Nominations for Directors of the Kansas State Historical Society was then called for, when the following was submitted:

Mr. Charles F. Scott, President, Kansas State Historical Society:

Your Nominating Committee would most respectfully submit the following report on nominations for directors for three years ending October, 1919:

David E. Ballard, Washington; P. I. Bonebrake, Topeka; H. K. Brooks, Topeka; Ira D. Brougher, Great Bend; Edward Bumgardner, Lawrence; O. P. Byers, Hutchinson; P. H. Coney, Topeka; Charles Curtis, Topeka; John E. Frost, Topeka; Mrs. Carrie A. Hall, Leavenworth; Clad Hamilton, Topeka; S. N. Hawkes, Stockton; Mrs. Mary A. Horton, Topeka; August Jaedicke, jr., Hanover; E. B. Jewett, Wichita; C. A. Karlan, Topeka; Paul Klein, Iola; John P. Marshall, Wakefield; Wilder S. Metcalf, Lawrence; C. L. Mitchell, Topeka; D. W. Mulvane, Topeka; James W. Orr, Atchison; R. M. Painter, Meade; L. M. Penwell, Topeka; L. J. Pettijohn, Dodge City; Ralph R. Price, Manhattan; W. F. Schoch, Topeka; C. F. Scott, Iola; J. G. Slonecker, Topeka; T. E. Wagstaff, Independence; Albe B. Whiting, Topeka; Samuel F. Woolard, Wichita; Lizzie E. Wooster, Salina.

To fill vacancies: Mrs. Lucy Greene Mason, Topeka, for one year ending October, 1917; Maurice L. Alden, Kansas City, for two years ending October, 1918; John A. Hall, Pleasanton, for two years ending October, 1918.

J. S. WEST.

MORTON ALBAUGH.

J. S. DEAN.

Mr. O. J. Wood moved the acceptance of the report of the committee and the election of the persons named for directors of the Society. His motion having carried, the persons named in the report were declared elected.

The report of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting to formulate plans for stimulating an interest in the work of the Society was called for.

The chairman was unable to be present and had sent her report to Secretary Connelley, who read it.

OCTOBER 16, 1916.

Secretary, State Historical Society:

MY DEAR MR. CONNELLEY—Will you please report for the committee, appointed last October to consider plans for extending the interests of the Historical Society, as follows:

Owing to a long and serious illness the chairman was unable to develop plans for the work of the committee during the winter and spring of 1915-'16. The hot summer and the national political campaign have further militated against action. The chairman asks that the committee be continued with whatever personnel the Society may desire to select, and she assures the Society that the work can and will be begun and carried on in the coming year.

Respectfully submitted.

MARGARET HILL McCARTER, *Chairman, 1915-'16.*

Mr. J. W. Fisher suggested that a campaign be made with the teachers during the meeting of their association. He felt confident that a number of the history teachers especially would be glad to join if the subject was properly brought to their notice. Some discussion regarding membership was had, Mr. Huron, Mr. Morehouse and Doctor Bumgardner taking part. President Scott made a few remarks, stating that he had recently had a conversation with a professor in the State University who had never heard that Kansas had a State Historical Society. He felt that an active campaign for members should be entered upon. He also felt that the personnel of any committee working with the teachers should have at least two members from the history department of Kansas University.

Following the discussion a motion prevailed that the president should name a committee of five whose duty it should be to interest teachers in the work of the Historical Society and make an active campaign among them for new members.

President Scott announced that he would name the committee later.

Judge Huron moved that the formation of a permanent committee on membership be referred to the Executive Committee, which motion prevailed.

The report of the Committee on Archæology was then given by the chairman, Mr. George P. Morehouse, who illustrated it with numerous archæological specimens from his own collection.

REPORT OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SECTION.

During the year your chairman has corresponded with numerous local archæologists and collectors of relics and secured the promise of several fine collections to add to the already valuable display owned by the Society. When we make ample provision for the proper care and exhibi-

tion of the relics of this department I believe that it will receive many fine donations and be a much-visited section of our museum. But we should have a separate room or well-defined section for such exhibits and not mix our archæological treasures with those of later date, for archæology is the very foundation of our state's history and its relics are the handicraft of the first human beings—the first Kansans who lived, loved and died in the Sunflower State.

In fact, all the relics in our museum should be classified and shown by periods, so that they alone would be object lessons illustrating the chronological history of Kansas. They might be divided into four periods, as follows:

- Archæological or prehistoric.
- Modern historical Indian tribes.
- Territorial and Civil War period of the whites.
- Period of state formation since the Civil War.

During the summer the site of an ancient Indian town in the Shunganunga valley, about one mile this side of the Burnett mound, southwest of Topeka, has been visited several times and surveyed by the writer in company with Mr. John J. Arthur, who is an active member of our committee. Numerous interesting flint and stone relics have been found, including many specimens or potsherds of an ancient type of pottery. The pottery is quite similar to that found at those prehistoric town sites which have been explored along the Missouri river in Doniphan, Atchison and Leavenworth counties by our friends Mark Zimmerman, of White Cloud, George J. Remsburg, of Potter, and Dr. R. S. Dinsmore, of Troy. The Shunganunga valley is an interesting field for the archæologist, along with many other of the smaller Kansas valleys, for it appears that they were the habitat of ancient tribes ages before the Indians moved to and settled along the larger Kansas streams.

A large ancient mound has been discovered on Gilmore creek, in Morris county, and we hope to fully examine it during the coming year.

We have visited and photographed "the big red rock," north of Topeka, on the southwest quarter of section 19, township 10, range 16. It was an important monolith and object of veneration in the religious mythology of the early Kansas Indians, who from the earliest times mentioned it in their old charts of prayer songs, considering it of such supposed power that five sacred prayer songs were regularly offered to it. This rock is over twenty feet long by eight feet wide, and stands above the ground about eight feet, and into the earth probably ten or fifteen feet. It is a very hard and beautiful variegated conglomerate, and evidently carried from the far north during the ice age. Of it we will speak more in detail at some other time.

The old Aztec chart, which your chairman recovered from the Kansas Indians some years ago, and which was mentioned in his report of last year, has been photographed by the Historical Society and copies furnished to the Peabody museum, whose experts are deciphering its strange story. It proves to be a wonderful manuscript record, the most complete and intact in existence, and has attracted the rapt attention of numerous scholars along the line of Aztec hieroglyphic and pictorial writing.

When Cortes and his religious Conquistadores came to Mexico nearly four hundred years ago, in their zeal for the church, they destroyed countless thousands of Toltec and Aztec records, thinking that they were obliterating the evil work of Satan. Thus most of the historic, religious, literary and scientific records of those interesting people and their peculiar civilization were unfortunately lost to the world. Our great universities and scientific museums have collected numerous fragments which escaped that fanatical holocaust, but very few have been preserved in as complete form as this one. During the year the Archaeological Committee has cost the Society nothing except a little postage and stationery, and of course no very extensive work could be expected from it.

There should be provided a small yearly fund to expend for the actual expenses of an occasional original exploration and for the purchase of such rare collections of relics, where the owners would sell them at a reasonable figure, but do not feel like giving them to the Historical Society. By such a plan it would only take a few years to bring our archaeological collection up to a standard worthy of its importance and to a plane where it would compare favorably with like collections in many other commonwealths.

As it is the intention of the committee during the coming year to assemble all possible data relative to ancient Indian towns and settlements within our state, I will close this annual report with some observations upon the topic "Prehistoric Indian Towns," and tell something of one of them—The Town of the Big Spring, from which almost every year for a generation I have obtained interesting relics, one hundred or more having lately been given me by Clifford Rude, now a Manhattan student, but who spent most of his life on the site of that ancient and historic spot.

PREHISTORIC INDIAN TOWNS.

It would be an interesting contribution to Kansas geography to have a map of the location of the many known prehistoric Indian towns and villages. By such is meant those spots along our valleys and prairie elevations where, from the finding of numerous flint and stone spear and arrow points, knives, scrapers, drills, hammers, axes and other implements of war and peace, it is certain that Indians lived in communities long before those more modern tribes existed, with the history of which we are fairly well acquainted.

A prehistoric Indian town does not include those tribal centers where iron articles are found, such as old knives, gun barrels, axes and numerous other implements which were furnished them by the whites. Such places are of comparative recent date—at least within one or two hundred years—and can in most cases be identified with some Indian tribe of modern times. These more recent Indian centers are not without interest; they form an important part in the early history of our state, and their sites should be carefully marked, and their history, as far as known, should be faithfully preserved. Such more modern Indian town sites are those old villages of the Kansa or Kaw tribe along the Missouri, Kansas and Neosho rivers, those of the Osages in southeast Kansas, and the towns of the Pawnees in the northern part of the state. Several of these

historic places have been heretofore described by the writer, and he intends to complete a description of several others, along with a map of all of them, for historical reference. Much of importance connected with the early white settlement of Kansas surrounds these Indian homes, such as the "Grand Village des Cansez" on the Missouri river, at the present site of Doniphan, Atchison county, where the then powerful Kansa nation had its capital as early as 1724, when visited by the French explorer Bourgmont; and also the Blue Earth village of the same tribe near Manhattan, at the mouth of the Blue river, where some of Major Long's expedition visited in 1819. There are many other interesting habitats of the redmen where their white brothers first found them.

But of the ancient prehistoric Indian towns which were the busy centers of life and activity many hundreds of years ago it is not so easy to determine when and by whom they were occupied or what became of their inhabitants. And yet some of them have been so well explored, so long known to local archæologists and have yielded up such treasures of various articles that after all we have many important facts concerning the character, intelligence and hustling qualities of those primeval Kansans who first advertised our state.

In some instances the modern or historic Indian village has been proven to have been built upon the very site of an ancient town, the history of which is so far back that the later inhabitants of the spot know nothing in fact or by tradition of their predecessors. Upon some sites as many as three entirely different types or cultures of relics have been found, showing long periods of time between each. This is perfectly natural, for the nomad was no tyro as a town boomer, and in selecting a good town site was often more skillful than his white brother, and usually knew enough to select a spot above high water. The ancient town promotor of succeeding periods, although long stretches of time had intervened, was very liable to stake out his town at the same point of advantage and favorable environment as his predecessors, notwithstanding the earlier town had been obliterated by the dust and debris of ages.

While we might relate something regarding a number of prominent prehistoric Indian towns, which from the vast amount of material found must have been important centers of influence in their day, I will close this report and paper, as above suggested, with something regarding the Town of the Big Spring, as it will illustrate the interest which may surround almost any of those prehistoric Kansas communities.

THE TOWN OF THE BIG SPRING AND THE ANCIENT BATTLE OF OTTER CREEK.

The old "Diamond Spring" of the Santa Fe trail is near the head of Diamond creek, in Morris county, and was a noted camping place from the earliest times for the caravans to and from the far Southwest. It is described in the field notes of the government survey of that trail made in the year 1825, and is marked as being 158 miles from the Missouri river and 589 miles from Taos, near Santa Fe. Of course it must be remembered that the general route of the Santa Fe Trail was used for ages before its survey by the United States. These interesting survey notes were first published by our Society in the eighteenth biennial

report, along with a fine map, which defines the correct route of the trail across Kansas.

The notes describe the country crossed, and this celebrated spring is called "the Diamond of the Plain" and is mentioned as being "a remarkably large fountain spring twelve chains east of Otter creek." The old name for Diamond creek was Ne-to-nahn-kah, or the Stream of the Otter. Always noted for its fine water and abundance of fish, this stream was the home of that fine fur-bearing animal, which even to the present time is found in that region.

"The Diamond of the Plain" in the palmy days of trail traffic became a stage station and trading center, with several large stone buildings, the walls of which stood till 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whiting own the large Diamond Spring ranch surrounding this famous oasis of the plain, and it was here that one of the first D. A. R. trail monuments was placed to preserve the identity of this historic spot. By hydraulic pressure the spring forces a stream of water to the home residence on the bluff several hundred feet away, where for over forty years it has never failed to pour a bountiful supply into the kitchen. This locality is described that it may not be confounded with the region a few miles south in the vicinity of the Diamond Springs village of to-day—the scene of the prehistoric battle and the site of the old Indian town. This place is about five miles down Diamond creek from the "Diamond of the Plain," and is where the valley opens out much wider, having received other tributaries. Here is another and even larger spring, which marks the center of a region of ancient activity that deserves more than passing notice. This spring is on the old David Rude farm, now owned by Mr. A. Randle, and is about one-half mile west of the present station of Diamond Springs, on the Strong City extension of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway. This spring is one of the largest in Kansas—the Ne-ne-tun-gah of the Indians—and gushes out in great volumes and force at the head of a swale where the valley bottom meets the timber. During the ages the spring had worn a channel like a creek bed, and, approaching from below, one would think it the course of a good-sized stream till confronted by an abrupt bank, from the foot of which the water rushes.

We stop to view the beauty of the place and to drink of its wonderful flow; and while we look around we are apt to say, "What a fine place this must have been for those of long ago to resort for shade, shelter, wood and water, and what a fine place for an Indian town."

Well, that is just what this place was, for the evidences are convincing that this spring was the center of a large prehistoric town. As far as I know, no expert archæologist has ever made a complete survey of the environments, and it may be too late to arrive at a correct conclusion as to its extent and peculiarities. It is unfortunate that a methodical examination was not made fifty years ago, when the region was first settled. But since that time bushels of Indian flint relics have been found. Much was taken away years ago, when the old town site was first tilled, by parties unknown or by those who cared little for the history of the place, only desiring the relics for collection.

They left no data as to the exact location and circumstances of what they found, and in many cases much of it has been lost or scattered. During the past few years, after the field has been gone over many times and the relics are relatively scarce, numerous specimens have been saved by the writer and others, and many interesting facts have been brought to light regarding this ancient spot, which the Indians would call "Ne-ne-tun-gah-to-mo," the town of the large spring.

Although I had knowledge of this place many years ago, it is only within the past few years that I have tried to save some of the relics and make a study of its probable history. David Rude, who lived for years within a few rods of the spring, told me that when he first settled there he found the old flint workshop where these ancient people fashioned their arrow and spear points, knives and other implements. He found piles of flint spalls, close to the surface, which had doubtless been brought to this shady and restful place to work up into weapons and implements, and among them were many half-completed and ruined pieces. Of these I have a small collection.

To the north and east of the spring this town was located. In the fertile bottoms and sheltered bends they could raise their corn and other products. Annually for the past half century, when this region has been plowed, numerous flint specimens have been turned up. They were large and small arrowheads, spear points, knives, drills, scrapers, mauls, disks, hammers, axes, and other curious articles. About twenty-five years ago I knew of some unknown parties from abroad who opened some near-by grave mounds and found stone implements of a character quite different from anything found in the ordinary modern Indian graves.

The old level of this ancient town is somewhat below the present surface, which is an alluvial deposit, although during the first cultivation many evidences of its location were exposed, being close to the surface. Although the dust, ashes and debris of the years have covered up much, yet every plowing of the locality, every washing of its surface by floods, brings additional relics to view. It would be interesting to know just what an extra deep stirring of the soil would reveal.

From many evidences I am of the opinion that this old Indian town was destroyed by some hostile force from afar, and that at the time of its destruction a terrific battle was fought, in which the attacking forces swept up the valley and the defenders went out to meet them. It may be difficult to determine which side won, unless from the superior grade of weapons used by the invaders we are warranted in ascribing victory to them. The center of this battle was in the open level valley about a half mile away from the old town, and the contest was a hot one, for numerous arrow and spear points of two distinct types have been found broken and scattered about where the contesting forces met and struggled for supremacy. One type of these war relics is the same as the specimens found on the site of the old spring town, being the ordinary blue flint, and rather heavy and crudely made. The other type, used by the invaders, was altogether of a higher grade of workmanship and of better material, being a sharper and finer shape and made of tougher varieties of agate, gray, white and red-colored flint. [Here were exhibited a number of fine

specimens of the two distinct types of broken weapons picked up on this battlefield.]

These better types I have seen in collections from the Far West and North, but not many in eastern Kansas. Such seems to be the evidence and the silent testimony of these totally different weapons of primeval warfare, which, lying side by side, broken and scattered, tell us of a great human contest that once took place.

From the above it seems that the study of archæology may add much of value to our knowledge of the dawn of Kansas history.

It would be interesting to know more of this battle of Otter creek and the fall of Ne-ne-tun-gah-to-mo, the town of the big spring. I am certain that the valley of Diamond creek and the valleys of many other small streams are inviting fields for the modern archæologists and that in future years many interesting facts will be brought to light.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. P. MOREHOUSE, *Chairman Archæological Section.*

This report was heard with a great deal of interest and excited some little discussion among the members. The specimens which Mr. Morehouse had used in illustrating his report were passed around that all might examine them more closely.

President Scott then announced the Committee on Membership, whose duty it should be to work among teachers at the meeting of the Teachers' Association to be held in Topeka early in November: A. S. Olin, Lawrence; W. H. Johnson, Lawrence; R. R. Price, Manhattan; Miss Mary C. Whitney, Emporia; W. D. Ross, Topeka.

Under new business Secretary Connelley took up the matter of the Scott county ruins, known to the Spaniards in 1720 or thereabouts as El Cuartelejo. He said he had recently had some correspondence with Mr. J. P. Marshall, of Wakefield, who had made a visit to this old Indian remains and had found it still strongly marked, but that a few years more would go far toward its obliteration. Secretary Connelley asked that some plan be discussed looking to the purchase or acquirement of the land on which the ancient pueblo is situated, and that a monument should be placed there as had been done at the Pawnee village visited by Pike nearly a century later. It was the sense of the Society that the site should be procured and something done to preserve it, and after some discussion the whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act for the Society.

The matter of an official photographer was brought up. Secretary Connelley said that he had a communication from F. G. Willard, in which he stated that a photograph of each member of the senate and house, together with the usual legislative group picture, could be made at the cost of from \$1400 to \$1600. This would include everything, and would provide some extra copies of each photograph for each member of the legislature. Secretary Connelley remarked that if the work could be done in the way Mr. Willard suggested it would prevent soliciting the individual members to purchase photographs and in other ways avoid the numberless embarrassments connected with the present manner of procuring these pictures.

Mr. Morgan said that the matter of an official photographer had been left in the hands of the Executive Committee for a long time, and that it had always been attended to satisfactorily; therefore he wished to make a motion that the Executive Committee should continue to be responsible for that part of the Society's business. This motion prevailed.

Mr. C. E. Cory, of Fort Scott, remarked that while the subject of pictures was once more under discussion he would like to present to the Society a photograph of himself; that he had no speech to make and would therefore not be imposing upon the time and good nature of the Society. President Scott thanked him for the gift and spoke of his long connection with Kansas and the Historical Society.

Mr. Cory asked for time in which to tell the Society of some work that was being done in Fort Scott which he thought would be of general interest. He said that he had offered prizes in gold of \$5, \$2 and \$1 to the Fort Scott high school for the best article on place names in and about Fort Scott—names of streets, of locations, etc.; as, for instance, Quality Hill. Who now knew why and how that came to be called by such a name? Much enthusiasm was being manifested by both students and teachers, and Mr. Cory said he was looking forward to the unearthing of some very interesting local history.

President Scott remarked that such an idea was too good to be wasted, and should be adopted in other localities, thus preserving much interesting history.

There being no further business before the Society, a motion to adjourn was adopted.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Historical Society the Board of Directors convened and proceeded to the election of life and annual members of the Historical Society.

The following names were presented by Secretary Connelley for life membership in the Society, and on motion of Doctor Bumgardner, seconded by E. B. Jewett, they were declared elected:

Mrs. Amelia Ware Baird, Kansas City; Mrs. John Conover, Kansas City, Mo.; J. T. Cooper, Fredonia; Robert M. Crawford, Hugoton; Mrs. Gladys E. Hill, Salina; Herbert K. Lininger, Kansas City, Mo.; Mayflower Descendants, Kansas Society, Topeka; Mrs. Abby Ware Nies, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George A. Rockwell, Junction City; W. E. Stickel, Topeka; Eugene H. Ware, Cherokee; Mrs. J. P. White, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. D. Webster, Yale, Okla.; O. O. Wooster, Beloit.

The following persons were duly elected annual members of the Society on motion of J. N. Harrison, seconded by P. I. Bonebrake:

Will T. Allen, Erie; J. W. Anderson, Erie; C. D. Burgess, Baldwin City; W. H. Burks, Wellington; Thomas C. Babb, Fredonia; J. T. Botkin, Topeka; John S. Bird, Hays; O. G. Boisseau, Holden, Mo.; Arthur Bridwell, Baldwin City; T. W. Carlin, Salina; F. D. Coburn, II, Kansas City; S. E. Countryman, Lindsborg; J. Q. Cowee, Burlingame; Mary Elizabeth Clark, Topeka; James W. Chrudimsky, Wilson; John J. Eber-

hardt, Salina; W. H. Eisele, Deming, N. M.; Arthur H. Foote, St. Louis, Mo.; James W. Finley, Chanute; B. W. Garvin, Erie; M. J. Geer, Sabetha; H. W. Herrick, Wellington; R. W. Hitchcock, Wellington; J. O. Hall, Hutchinson; Waldemar Heathcote, Hutchinson; T. O. Hill, Admire; F. L. Hodgson, Harveyville; T. M. Harris, Manhattan; John Harrell, Richland; C. J. Harvey, Harveyville; J. F. Hull, Ellis; Johnson Brothers, Pawnee Rock; Mrs. Edna Jackson, Baldwin City; W. R. Kercher, Topeka; R. L. King, Marion; John H. King, Muskogee, Okla.; Mrs. W. H. Maddy, Wellington; Jasper Morris, Ottawa; Clyde W. Miller, Topeka; Robert H. Montgomery, Oswego; Mrs. O. L. Mourer, Lost Springs; W. T. McBride, Wellington; R. W. McGrath, Fredonia; W. H. Nation, Shaw; James M. Nation, Erie; Arvin S. Olin, Lawrence; C. R. D. S. Oakford, Dexter; L. J. Pettijohn, Dodge City; C. H. Pierce, Fredonia; Fletcher Price, Wellington; Francis C. Price, Ashland; R. M. Painter, Meade; Mrs. J. B. Remington, Osawatimie; F. L. Rownd, Dighton; E. B. Roser, Wellington; Oscar Rice, Fort Scott; W. W. Richmond, Bennington; Pleasant Ramey, Wellsville; Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Kansas City, Mo.; Samuel S. Simpson, Axtell; James P. Sullivan, Wichita; D. L. Sweeney, Wichita; W. D. Sylvester, Pittsburg; H. W. Sharp, Newton; Jesse F. Shinn, Chanute; Charles Scott, Toledo, Ohio; H. Wilson Swingle, Topeka; Carr W. Taylor, Hutchinson; J. F. True, Topeka; Joseph A. Taggart, Kansas City; J. E. Tracy, Orlando, Florida; Frederic E. Voelkner, St. Louis, Mo.; E. R. Weygandt, Keats; Byron F. Wynn, Wellington; N. H. Wolff, Topeka; E. J. Williams, Fredonia; Mrs. Maude Wilson, Spring Hill; A. C. Walton, Harveyville; F. M. Weaver, Admire; Walter Wetzels, Harveyville; Mrs. J. H. Ward, Hays; J. F. Williamson, Merriam; R. H. Wise, Bethel.

The name of Mr. J. T. Genn, of Wamego, Kan., was presented for honorary membership in the Society. On motion of Mr. Cory, seconded by Doctor Bumgardner, Mr. Genn was declared elected.

The Board of Directors then proceeded to the election of officers of the Historical Society.

W. A. Morgan moved that the rules be suspended and the secretary be requested to cast the vote of the board for Charles Sumner Gleed for president. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Gleed was declared elected.

Judge Huron moved that the secretary cast the vote of the board for George Pierson Morehouse for first vice president. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Morehouse was declared elected.

A. B. Whiting moved that the secretary cast the vote of the board for Robert M. Painter for second vice president. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Painter was declared elected.

Doctor Bumgardner moved that the president cast the vote of the board for William Elsey Connelley for secretary. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mr. Connelley was declared elected.

J. N. Harrison moved that the president cast the vote of the board for Mrs. Mary Embree for treasurer. The motion prevailing, the vote was so cast and Mrs. Embree was declared elected.

There being no further business to come before the Board of Directors, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

EVENING MEETING OF THE SOCIETY.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 17, 1916.

The evening meeting of the Historical Society was held in Memorial Hall at eight o'clock, with a large gathering of members and friends. It was called to order by President Scott and the following program was given:

Piano solo, selected.....Mr. Elmer Olsson
 President's address.....Mr. Charles F. Scott
 Vocal solo, selected.....Mr. Darwin Bradley
 Presentation of portraits.
 Vocal solo, selected.....Mr. Darwin Bradley

The annual address by the president will be published in full in volume 14 of the Kansas Historical Collections. The music by Mr. Darwin Bradley and Mr. Elmer Olsson added much to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. Bradley was most happy in his selections and very generous.

The presentation of portraits was an interesting feature. The only portraits shown were those of deceased persons, and the presentation speeches were confined in most instances to a bare biographical outline.

The remarks of acceptance on behalf of the Society were made by President Scott, and were especially felicitous.

The first portrait to be presented was that of Col. John Conover, a member of the Historical Society for many years and one universally loved and respected by the entire membership. This portrait is a most excellent likeness, in three-quarters length, painted by George M. Stone, of Topeka, and is the gift of Mrs. Conover. The presentation was made by Mr. Hugh C. Smith. Mr. Smith said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: In defining a state, Aristides, that Greek statesman living five centuries before the dawn of the Christian era, said: 'Neither walls, theatres, porches, nor senseless equipage, makes states, but men who are able to rely upon themselves.' But it remained for Eugene Ware to give poetic polish to this definition and make it especially applicable to the state of Kansas by saying:

"States are not great
 Except as men may make them,
 Men are not great except they do and dare;
 But states, like men,
 Have destinies that take them—
 That bear them on, not knowing why or where."

"Men of Kansas have relied upon themselves, they have dared, they have accomplished, and by so doing Kansas has become a state—a great state.

"Such men have defended her honor, made her plains teem with golden grain, builded her cities, and brought to her commercial prosperity and civic honor.

"Such men and noble women, proud of the history of Kansas, organized this Society in order that future generations might know the history of their state and gain inspiration to lofty purposes and high ideals from the lives of those who have gone before; and a grateful people, in honor of the heroic deeds and earnest endeavors of the makers of the history of Kansas, have builded this magnificent structure in order that this Society may have a permanent home, a fitting tribute to him and to her who together shared the hardships of the pioneer—an appreciation of those who in more recent years have labored and planned to make

Kansas what she is, and an earnest pledge to generations yet unborn that this magnificent commonwealth will recognize true worth in her citizenship, so long as time endures, and that those who contribute to her future grandeur will have their names upon the roll of honor here.

"The patriotism, honor, integrity and courage of Kansas has never been questioned nor found wanting.

"Her stalwart sons who had been seasoned by the stirring scenes preceding her admission to the Union were prompt to consecrate their lives in defense of that Union, of which, less than four months before the firing on Fort Sumter, she has become a part.

"Without intending to detract from the glory of any Kansas regiment which took part in that great internecine strife, for they all fought valiantly, I feel safe in saying that the Eighth Kansas volunteer infantry played no less a part than the others, and I can summarize its activities in no more eloquent terms than to quote the following paragraph from its history written by Col. John A. Martin:

"It hunted guerillas in Missouri, combated Longstreet's veterans at Chickamauga, stormed the blazing heights of Mission Ridge, fought a continuous battle from Kenesaw Mountain to Atlanta, and broke through Hood's lines at the battle which annihilated the rebel army of the West. At Nashville it did duty in white gloves, and at Knoxville it was shirtless, shoeless, hatless and in rags. It knew how to garrison a post or charge a line of entrenchments. At Fort Leavenworth it vied with the oldest and best-trained soldiers of the regular army in the perfection of its discipline and drill, and in Georgia it 'lived on the country' with Sherman's bummers. It convoyed trains over mountains and across rivers, through a country swarming with foes; it built railroads and destroyed them; it slept without tents in the snows of winter and the rains of springtime; it bore hunger without murmuring, it faced pestilence without blanching, and it braved bullets without fear.'

"One of the first Kansas regiments in the field, the Eighth was the last of the troops from that state to be discharged.

"First enlisting as a second lieutenant in company A of the Eighth Kansas, John Conover, during the four years, four months and eleven days his regiment was in service, was in turn first lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant colonel. Commissioned colonel, he could not, on account of the depleted condition of his regiment, be mustered into the place to which he was promoted, though after the close of the war he was brevetted colonel by Congress 'for honorable and meritorious services during the war.'

"Born November 27, 1835, on a farm near Brunswick, N. J., in the house where his father and grandfather were born, he started West at the age of twenty-one and eventually landed, on March 18, 1857, at Leavenworth, which was his home for eighteen years, during the greater part of which time he was employed as a hardware clerk and traveling salesman. It was there, in 1866, he became associated with John F. Richards in the wholesale hardware business. They were thereafter, until Colonel Conover's death, nearly half a century later, business associates and fast friends.

"In 1875 he moved to Kansas City, where the firm had a branch store, with which, a few years later, their Leavenworth business was consolidated under the corporate name of Richards & Conover Hardware Company.

"He never lost his love for Kansas, nor for Leavenworth, and continued until his death to faithfully attend the meetings of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion there, where he retained his membership. He loved the Loyal Legion, and a few years before his death served as commander of the Kansas Commandery.

"He was proud to be a life member of the Kansas State Historical Society, his directorship in which expired but a few months before his death.

"Suddenly summoned on January 8, 1914, from a busy and eventful

life, with his energies and capacities but little lessened by his nearly four-score years, he stepped into eternity and closed his eyes in everlasting peace.

"Loved by all who knew him, his life of honor, industry, energy, integrity and patriotic devotion is one which should be an example to younger men.

"On behalf of her who for thirty-eight years shared his joys and sorrows, his successes and disappointments, and who asks in his stead to become a life member of this Society. I present to you, Mr. President, and through you to the Kansas State Historical Society, this portrait, this excellent likeness of Colonel John Conover, and ask its acceptance by your Society as the picture of one who loved his home, his fellowmen, his country and Kansas, who relied upon himself, who acted and who dared."

The portrait of Gen. John Holt Rice was given to the Society by his son, Oscar Rice, of Fort Scott. A most interesting talk on General Rice was made by Dr. W. S. McDonald, who in the name of Mr. Rice formally presented the picture.

The portrait of Major Otis Berthoude Gunn, also closely identified with early Kansas, was the gift of his widow, Mrs. O. B. Gunn, of Kansas City, Mo. This portrait was painted by George Barse. The formal presentation was made by the son of Major Gunn, Mr. Fred C. Gunn, of Kansas City, Mo., who gave many interesting reminiscences of his father.

Mr. Thomas Amory Lee presented the portrait of Willard Davis, which came to the Society a gift from his daughter, Mrs. Clyde Davis Connelley, of Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Lee said in part:

"Willard Davis was a resident of Kansas from 1870 until his death, December 6, 1885. He was a prominent member of the Kansas bar, and old settlers hold his memory in affectionate respect. Mr. Davis served two terms as attorney-general of this state, from January, 1877, to January, 1881. He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and was a lieutenant in the Thirty-first Kentucky volunteer infantry during the Civil War."

On behalf of the Historical Society, Mr. Lee also gave a brief mention of special portraits received during the past year. He said:

"The Historical Society has been greatly enriched this year through gifts of valuable portraits of citizens of this state.

"We have received a fine portrait of Chester I. Long, of Wichita. It was painted by Mr. Stone and is an admirable likeness. Mr. Long has been a member of our Society for some years, and is so well known a Kansan that he needs no words of mine to recall him to you. He has served the state both as congressman and United States senator. He came to Kansas from Missouri in 1879, and has therefore been a resident of the state for thirty-seven years. His portrait hangs in the corridor on the main floor, near that of Senator Ingalls.

"Another portrait by George M. Stone is of Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter, well known to all of you. This picture hangs in the outer office of the secretary, near the famous Second Kansas cavalry group. Mrs. McCarter came to Kansas in 1888. She was for some years head of the English department in the Topeka high school, and has been a leader in the literary life of the state. She is identified with all movements in which women are specially interested, and has established an enviable reputation as a lecturer.

"Yet another portrait of which we have reason to be proud is one of A. A. Robinson. Mr. Robinson has been a resident of Topeka since 1871, when he came to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway as assist-

ant engineer in charge of location and construction. He is one of the railroad builders of the middle west, and is closely identified with the industrial progress of this state. Mr. Robinson's reputation is not only state-wide, but national and international.

"Mr. W. A. Morgan has presented us with an oil painting of himself. He did this at the earnest solicitation of the Society, who thought it most fitting and appropriate for him to do so. Captain Morgan was department commander of the Grand Army at the inception of the movement for the Memorial Building. No man did more to secure this building than he did. He has long been a director of the Historical Society, and is at this time a member of our Executive Committee.

"Some years ago Captain Morgan presented to the Society a fine oil portrait of his deceased wife. It hangs in the main corridor of the first floor, and his portrait has been placed beside it. Mrs. Morgan was one of the pioneer women of Kansas. She labored incessantly for this building, standing nobly beside her husband in every crisis the movement for the building met. She had great influence in the state, having been long connected with every interest of the Grand Army. Her portrait was the first oil portrait of a woman ever received by the Society.

"Two other portraits given this year, and of which special mention should be made, are those of J. M. Lewis and Powell Clayton.

"Mr. Lewis is a newspaper man of Kinsley, well and favorably known. He served as private secretary to the governor during part of the Leedy administration. His picture, a framed photograph, is the gift of his wife, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis.

"Powell Clayton's connection with Kansas history was just previous and during the Civil War. He came to Leavenworth in 1859, and when the Civil War began entered the army as captain of company E, First Kansas infantry. Upon the organization of the Fifth Kansas cavalry he was appointed its lieutenant colonel, and very shortly promoted to colonel. Toward the close of the war he was commissioned brigadier general. After his military service he settled in Arkansas, where he was elected governor, and later United States senator. He also served as ambassador to Mexico from 1897 to 1905. General Clayton died at Washington, D. C., August 26, 1914."

Standing committees appointed by President Glead:

Executive Committee: J. N. Harrison, R. M. Painter, W. W. Denison, W. A. Morgan, S. F. Woolard.

Nominating Committee: J. S. West, Morton Albaugh, J. S. Dean, Maurice L. Alden, T. A. McNeal.

Legislative Committee: J. N. Harrison, D. W. Mulvane, R. M. Painter, S. F. Woolard, J. C. Ruppenthal, J. B. Shields, L. M. Penwell, O. L. Benton, C. E. Cory, Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe, Morton Albaugh, George Plumb.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Of the Kansas State Historical Society, July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916.

	<i>Appropriations.</i>	<i>Disbursements.</i>
Secretary	\$2,000	\$2,000
Librarian	1,200	1,200
Clerk of archives	1,300	1,200
Newspaper clerk	1,200	1,200
Cataloguer	900	900
Clerk of library	900	900
Clerk of library	900	900
Stenographer	900	900
Two additional clerks	1,800	1,800
Postage, freight, extra clerk hire and contingent	1,000	1,000
Purchase of books	700	700
..	\$12,700	\$12,700

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ARTHUR CAPPER,
Governor of Kansas.

KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY
AND DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES

HISTORY

OF

KANSAS NEWSPAPERS

A HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES PUBLISHED
IN KANSAS FROM THE ORGANIZATION OF KANSAS
TERRITORY, 1854, TO JANUARY 1, 1916

TOGETHER WITH
BRIEF STATISTICAL INFORMATION OF THE COUNTIES,
CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE STATE

WILLIAM E. CONNELLEY, *Secretary*

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PREFACE.

IT IS believed that this is the first effort to record the complete history of every newspaper and periodical published in a state. Kansas is the only state of which such a work could be written. From the first Kansas regarded the press as her supreme asset. In no other state was the press, as a whole, ever equal to that of Kansas in either ability or enterprise. This high standard was set up in the stirring territorial period when Kansas was battling for freedom for herself and liberty for America. The fierce conflict which raged here attracted the brilliant minds of the times, and it can be truthfully said that it was the pen as much as the sword that made Kansas free. Here are some of the names of the newspaper men of those heroic days: D. W. Wilder, author of the "Annals of Kansas"; Josiah Miller and R. G. Elliott, founders of the *Kansas Free-State*; William A. Phillips, author of "The Conquest of Kansas"; Richard J. Hinton, correspondent for a number of eastern papers, and later a soldier and author; Richard Realf, the free-state poet, and soldier under John Brown; John J. Ingalls, later United States senator, and author of "Opportunity," "Blue Grass," and other immortal productions; Preston B. Plumb, later United States senator, first to promulgate the idea of the conservation of natural resources in America, and one of the great business men of his time; John Speer, founder of the *Kansas Tribune*, and author of the "Life of General James H. Lane"; James Redpath, correspondent and author; George W. Martin, pioneer newspaper man, and long secretary of the State Historical Society; Edmund G. Ross, later United States senator, whose vote saved President Johnson; Martin F. Conway, later member of Congress; D. R. Anthony, colonel of the Fifteenth Kansas, and a man willing to fight to get peace; John M. Walden, later

bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church; John A. Martin, colonel of the Eighth Kansas, and later governor of Kansas; and M. M. Murdock, founder of the *Wichita Eagle*.

The roll might be extended indefinitely, and for talent, tact and achievement it stands alone. These splendid young Kansans were ably seconded by such men as Horace Greeley, editor of the *New York Tribune*; Albert D. Richardson, author of "Beyond the Mississippi"; Edward Everett Hale, Thomas H. Gladstone, John H. Kagi, Joseph Medill, Charles A. Dana, Henry Ward Beecher, William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, F. B. Sanborn, and many others of national and international fame. No wonder Kansas got on the newspaper map, forever to remain there.

The editors of that time were succeeded by the men of the second era, reaching down to our generation—Prentiss, Ware, Rice, Baker, King, Hudson, and a host of others. And many of the pioneer editors continued work into that period, just as scores of the second generation are now still in the harness as editors of Kansas newspapers. There is a perfect succession by which the methods and ideals of the pioneer editors have been perpetuated to this day. From that fountain flows the eminence and efficiency of the present Kansas press. Methods may be modified by time and changing conditions, but the ideals of the founders of the Kansas territorial press can never change. They are the principles underlying correct and successful journalism, and are immutable.

Kansas is the spot-light of America. Conditions made her so; she must ever remain so. Her pioneer editors kindled a beacon which flames across the sky to this hour. The present and future Kansas press will see that its splendor is not diminished. However they may differ on other questions, Kansas editors are one in their agreement with Ingalls, that "Other states could be spared without irreparable bereavement, but Kansas is indispensable to the joy, the inspiration and the improvement of the world."

It is a great privilege to be a citizen of Kansas, and it is a great responsibility to be charged with the oversight and perpetuity of the ideals of the state. But the Kansas newspaper man is equal to the task. His first concern is that everything vital to Kansas shall be given early and constant attention. The job of the Kansas newspaper man is a big one, and if by chance one fails to measure up to the Kansas ideals he usually seeks fields less strenuous.

One of the great things done by the Kansas newspaper men was the founding of the Kansas State Historical Society. And the Society has always recognized its obligations to the Kansas press. The closest relations between these two great Kansas institutions have always existed. Secretaries Adams and Martin were pioneer newspaper men in Kansas. They knew the news and how to write it. They knew Kansas—knew her ideals and traditions and how to serve them and preserve them. Newspaper men and women have been on the board of directors of the Society, and always dominant in its councils and management. That is why it is the largest state historical society in America, with but one exception, and the most efficient of all. In one feature of the Society's activities this superiority is specially manifest; that is the newspaper collection. A copy of every issue of every paper published in Kansas is furnished the Historical Society for its files. These files are carefully preserved and bound. This collection reaches back to the founding of the Society, 1875. It is now believed to be the largest newspaper collection in the world, comprising more than fifty thousand bound volumes, including some foreign papers—that is, papers published in the leading cities of the country, which the Society subscribes for to add to its collection. Kansas is the pioneer in this idea of preserving the state's newspapers.

The Kansas newspaper collection has a value which can not be computed in money. To properly care for it and keep it accessible to the public is a tremendous task; but the Society is

doing it, although with insufficient facilities. The weeklies are all on shelves and properly classified. But the dailies are stacked on benches. It is difficult to consult some of them. There is ample room in the book-stacking of the Society's quarters, but steel shelving has not been supplied. It is hoped that the legislature at its coming session will remedy this condition by an appropriation to complete the shelving.

THAT this work shall be found entirely free from errors is too much to expect. It covers a period of almost eighty years, and proposes to give a complete history of practically every paper published in Kansas during that time. It is hoped that few errors will be found.

The presentation of the portraits of the Kansas newspaper men and women was one of the difficulties of this volume. It was impossible to include all. A list was selected as representative of the interest and location of the Kansas press. Those shown are not put in because of superior talent. Those not appearing here are equal in all respects. The list shown is intended to be representative only.

The secretary takes this occasion to express grateful acknowledgment to the Kansas press for help in putting up this work. He never made an appeal in vain. And he wishes his acknowledgment to go farther. He has had at all times the most cordial support of the Kansas newspapers in conducting the affairs of the Kansas State Historical Society. He believes that the best he can do in every instance is due the newspapers of Kansas. The preparation and publication of this work is, he hopes, some effort in the direction of discharging a small portion of his obligations to the Kansas press.

The Story of Kansas and Kansas Newspapers.*

BY CAPTAIN HENRY KING.

THE first Kansas banner was a newspaper. It made its advent under an elm tree on the town site of Leavenworth, September 15, 1854. There was not yet a house to be seen, nor any other definite sign of civilization. The situation presented only the aspect of primeval and uninterrupted nature. Never before had such a thing come to pass in such circumstances. It boldly challenged precedent and announced a new departure. For the first time the press manifested the pioneering instinct and proposed to lead and not to follow the course of progress—to become itself a part of the history of settlement and development. Perhaps it was an accident; possibly it was an inspiration; certainly it was infused with the denoting significance of those choice and potent events which constitute the basis and the philosophy of history.

There was room for the criticism that the scheme of starting a newspaper before there was any news to print was illogical, fantastic, preposterous. But it was not then, and has never since been, so regarded in Kansas. The novelty of it was infectious. A second paper was soon established at Kickapoo. Early in 1855 two more appeared here in Lawrence. Others followed as new towns were founded. The printing press preceded all the usual agencies of society. It did not wait for the rudimentary clutter of things to be composed and organized. The spirit of adventure thrust it forward ahead of the calaboose, the post office, the school, the church, and made it a symbol of conquest. Thus the theory of publicity was emphasized as a factor in the westward march of the American people and their institutions; and thus Kansas was signalized by a revelation that materially enlarged the scope and meaning of modern journalism.

It is to be remembered that the Kansas of those prelusive days was an unknown quantity. The early explorers had stigmatized it as a desert which could only serve the purpose of restricting our population and thereby insuring a continuance of the Union. This view had been accepted by the geographers, and was not positively contradicted until the newspapers crossed the Missouri river and began to put the prolonged myth, the monstrous falsehood, in the way of gradual extinction. What the newspapers failed to tell, the town builders proclaimed in the form of gaudy and alluring pictures, which sometimes represented things that had not yet gone through the formality of taking place. It was one of these "chromatic triumphs of lithographed mendacity," as he called it, which brought a young lawyer named Ingalls from Massachusetts to Kansas. His first sight of the town of his imagination was a rude and mortifying disappointment. He wrote vividly of the squalid reality as contrasted with the beautiful fiction. But, like the rest, he had come to

* Commencement-day address delivered at the Kansas State University, June 6, 1906, by Captain Henry King, editor of the *St. Louis (Mo.) Globe Democrat*.

stay, to make a home, to find a career. "It remains to be proved," he said, "whether there is any heroic stuff in my mold, and whether or not, in my hunger after the western horizon, I have eaten my own happiness."

We may easily believe that this expressed a common feeling among the new settlers. Most of them were having their first experience of frontier life, and all of them were comparatively poor. The task that confronted them involved all kinds of toil, privation, peril and sacrifice; but if they could have foreseen the whole story they would not have turned back. As they became acquainted with Kansas they developed a faith in her and a devotion to her which made them equal to every trial and superior to all vicissitudes. The typical habitation was a primitive log cabin, but it was invested with the splendor of a castle by their fidelity to all that it represented. They drew a profit from the discipline of industry and frugality; and they went hungry, if necessary, to keep the newspaper coming to the home.

The newspapers did not have to wait long for news. It soon began to reach them in abundance and diversity. There was something doing every day. Kansas suddenly became a history maker in the full sense of the term. The homeseekers were diverted from their simple and ordinary affairs to meet a problem that trivialized all other considerations. An irrepressible conflict that had exhausted the ingenuity of statesmen in schemes of compromise and postponement was focused here for practical adjustment. It was a question of choosing between free and servile labor, not on moral grounds alone, but also with reference to social and economic interests. A contagion of politics overspread the territory. There was a copious flow of speeches, resolutions, manifestoes and proclamations. Convention succeeded convention almost as often as changes of the moon. Twelve general elections were held in less than three years. Popular government was exemplified as a continuous assertion of the rights and functions of citizenship, including the privilege of shooting and being shot at for opinion's sake.

It was a period of intense feeling and desperate determination. The lines were drawn with unmistakable precision, leaving no middle refuge for the shirk or the sluggard. As a man voted, so he was expected to fight. The conditions were hair-triggered—the word and the blow were simultaneous. Excesses attended the proceedings on both sides, but we can well afford to forget them in view of the rich profusion of heroism and glory with which they were associated. It was a busy time for newspapers. They had opportunities that combined practice with theory and provided ample facilities for all kinds of services. Their post of duty was on the firing line, and they helped to bring about the news they published. In several instances their offices were sacked and demolished, but somehow they got more type and more presses and resumed their work with additional zeal and an invigorated vocabulary. Their number steadily increased, until in 1858 there were twenty-two of them. They pushed their way, with further accessions, through multiplied difficulties, to the day of rejoicing which marked the admission of Kansas to the Union, January 29, 1861. And on the 22d of February following, the flag of the United States bearing the new star was raised for the first

time, over Independence Hall, by that most lovable of our national heroes, Abraham Lincoln.

This should have brought tranquillity and happiness to Kansas. But the logic of destiny that was interthreaded with its life and its relations had other demands upon its courage and endurance. It was an hour of triumph, but the ominous reverberations of the recent conflict would not be silenced. It had lit the torch for a great national catastrophe. The War of the Rebellion ensued, and it was required to put itself to still harder tests than those through which it had just passed. Poor as it was in worldly goods, it yet possessed a wealth of manhood and patriotism. Its newspapers sounded the trumpet call of duty. At the very outset of the war it began offering its sons and soldiers to defend the Union it had just entered. It furnished more of them than it had voters, and the ratio of mortality among them exceeded that of any other state. It was invaded and scourged and plundered. Its towns were attacked and unarmed citizens massacred in the streets. But it fought on; it kept the faith; it persevered to the end.

When peace came Kansas was prostrate and desolate. The prolonged reign of turmoil and havoc paralyzed its industries and frustrated its chances of development. It was set back to a new beginning. The most valuable of its few remaining assets was represented in its newspapers. How many had contrived to survive they did not explain. There were thirty-seven of them—precisely the same number, by a singular coincidence, that existed in the whole country when the Declaration of Independence was proclaimed. They stimulated hope and confidence; they invited immigration, and promoted every form of enterprise. The growth that followed was unprecedented. It involved all the elements of state making, from the bottom weeds to the top of the structure. The spirit of the people was adventurous, self-centered, impatient of slow progress, and indifferent to the danger of trying experiments. They did not care so much how other states had been constructed if to do so they must relinquish the right to fashion Kansas according to their own views and purposes. It was their ambition to be sufficient unto themselves, and right well was their assurance justified by its general results.

Those were unique and spacious days in Kansas, never to be repeated in any country. It is one of the choicest memories of my life that I was permitted to see and feel the wonder and thrill of it all. To look back upon it in the light of present conditions is to realize, as was not then possible, the full measure of its importance. We were mostly young men who had been in the war and were glad to be back, and who had come here to find out what fortune could be coaxed or constrained to do for us. In many respects it was like drifting in on another planet. The newness and strangeness, the vastness, the emptiness, appealed to the imagination, and to the judgment as well. Certainly there was no lack of room, or liberty, or opportunity; and as for the rest, that was simply a question of learning how to grow up with the country.

There was a serious side to the undertaking, of course, but we did not allow that to dismay or depress us. Our habitual mood was one of cheerfulness. We lived in the sunshine and wore our hearts on our

sleeves, defying the daws to peck at them. The course of thought and speech was free from restraining precedents and intrusive superstitions. Our mental operations were apt to be venturesome in all directions. We did a good deal of trespassing on the grass. Frankness and independence were encouraged, and there was indulgence for shortcomings where intentions were apparent. We did not shoot the violinist when he was doing the best he could. Every man had a fair chance and equality prevailed, because, like honesty, it was the best policy. No citizen of the state had money enough to excite envy. The normal condition of the pecuniary appendix was vexed and feverish, and if an octopus had appeared he would have been welcomed as something that we needed in our business. Instead of antagonizing the railroads, we besought them with gifts of bonds galore to come and raise the value of our lands for us and help us to build more schoolhouses and to get higher prices for our products.

The population of the state increased from 140,179 in 1865 to 362,307 in 1870, and the number of newspapers increased in the same time from 37 to 80. These papers were all better than their patronage warranted. That is to say, they were characteristic of Kansas and in harmony with the spirit of the people. They discounted the future and trusted in the law of possibilities. And so when it was suggested that we ought to have a publication of still more excellence the editors indorsed the idea, and in January, 1872, the first number of the *Kansas Magazine* appeared. It was an audacious project, a rushing in where angels might have feared to tread. In other words, it was an amplification of the Kansas theory of "publishing nonpareil papers in long primer towns." The story of it has been appreciatively told by your Professor Carruth. It was not born with a silver spoon in its mouth, and it never propitiated fate with the earning of a dividend. But it was a good investment, nevertheless. As an advertisement for Kansas it was worth many times more than the \$10,000 that it cost its uncomplaining stockholders. It did not pay, strictly speaking, but it was a distinctive literary triumph; it added a precious chapter to history, and, in Professor Carruth's phrase, "the light of it still lingers on the western sky."

There are things in the bound volumes of that lamented publication which belong with the classics of American literature. It has preserved for later generations the atmosphere of a remarkable epoch. The elemental mystery and fascination of the plains, the intermingled comedy and tragedy of frontier life, are vividly mirrored in its pages. It reflected from first to last the buoyancy and progressiveness of the young state; it was a pronounced assertion of the consciousness of Kansas. Ingalls and Steele were the stars of first magnitude in its constellation of contributors, but there were others, mostly newspaper men, who did striking and unforgettable work, often behind the mask of anonymity. The enthusiasm of its founders included some dream stuff, no doubt, but at the same time it represented certain vital and practical facts. It was not a necessity, and therefore it did not attain permanence; but it survived long enough to prove that Kansas was capable of producing a first-class magazine, if it was not yet able to support and perpetuate it.

The failure of the magazine was deeply regretted, but we reconciled ourselves to the loss, and went on with our schemes for making Kansas grow toward both the horizon and the zenith. We were not in the business of looking backward. When the day was done we left it to itself and took up a new one. There was no past tense in the grammar of our calculations and our enterprises. It was to-morrow and not yesterday that filled our dreams and absorbed our energies. Ill luck came often, but it did not tarry, because we snapped our fingers at it and laughed it away. Property was always going to be higher in the spring. We circumvented the ironies of the financial system by indorsing one another's promissory notes. The peculiar metaphysics of the situation hyphenated us in a kind of general sympathy and comradeship. We had our rivalries and our antipathies, but for the most part they were transient and subordinate, and did not cause any serious disturbance of the fundamental concord.

It was in our politics, perhaps, that we were most apt to disregard the impulses of brotherly kindness and patience. The Kansas newspapers had early manifested a partiality for aggressive and vociferous campaigns. They were very fond of putting candidates under the harrow, as they called it—a process which they have not yet entirely abandoned, I am told. All the leading public men of the state had been subjected to such treatment from time to time; and even a toughened veteran like Gen. Jim Lane had been lacerated to the point of calling for mercy from the *Atchison Champion* when Ingalls was editing it. "About the mildest term it ever applies to me," he said, "is miscreant." The contest of 1872 was stuffed with this explosive material. A new legislature was to be chosen, and it was to elect a United States senator, and a brilliant young editor—now a scandal of world-wide notoriety—Pomeroy, had the prize snatched from him, at the very moment of grasping it, by a dramatic exposure that was without a parallel. The speech which precipitated this squalid and incongruous calamity was not reported, and its excited author could not coherently recall what he had said. Well, we could not afford to go to press without it, and a brilliant young editor—now a prominent lawyer—Col. W. H. Rossington, went to his desk and wrote such a speech as in his opinion ought to have been delivered, and that was the speech which was printed everywhere, and praised by the *London Times*.

The next day John J. Ingalls was elected senator and started upon the road to highest distinction in oratory and statesmanship. For eighteen years he served in that exalted station with conspicuous and picturesque success, and his statue stands in the national capitol to specify and commemorate his recognized greatness. By common consent his name leads all the rest in the gallery of eminent Kansas citizens. No adequate biography of him has yet been written; no satisfactory analysis of his character and achievements has ever been made. The best of all attempts in that respect, I think, is to be credited to an honored graduate and regent of this university, Mr. Charles S. Gleed. It is comparatively easy to measure and define conventional qualities of greatness, but Ingalls was phenomenal and paradoxical. The people of Kansas admired and applauded him, but they never wholly understood him. He did not invite

the familiarity that flatters the vanity and allures the goodfellowship of the multitude. His intellect was not persuasive, but intimidating and compulsory. He always held a brief for the prosecution. His natural attitude was self-poised and imperturbable, as if to say, "I am the master of my fate, the captain of my soul." That distinguished Kansas exile, George R. Peck, tells of once coming upon him in the midst of a terrible political struggle, of which he was the central figure, and finding him complacently reading Charles Lamb's Essays.

There was no affectation, no demagogy in this inflexible imperturbability. It was a congenital part of the man. "They call me haughty," he said, "which means that I scorn stupidity and hate shams and hypocrisies." His style as a writer and a speaker was inimitably elegant and melodious. He was an expert in the chemistry of words, and the architecture of literary edifices. The rapier and not the machete was symbolized in his extraordinary power of invective. He was a poet and a lover of nature, and he had a keen sense of humor that was at once both a spur and a shield to him. What a delight it was to sit in his library and listen to his incomparable talk. I cherish in particular the recollection of one such occasion. It was a stormy summer night, with the wind sweeping through the trees and the rain spattering against the windows. His boy Sheffield was playing with toys on the hearth; an enormous cat was furtively watching the door. The senator was in his happiest mood. We discussed history, science, poetry, sociology—almost everything under the sun but politics—and even politics did not finally escape, for he had to tell me of a letter just received from Uncle Chet Thomas, who was holding a federal appointment and had been notified that he would have to give it up. The letter said, "I wish you would fix it so I can hold on until fall—and make it as late in the fall as possible." Gradually the conversation got around to certain criticisms which had been made on his use of the expression "the splendid invention of immortality." Then he delivered one of the most eloquent lectures I have ever heard. All the doubts and difficulties of the searchers after truth about the future world were presented in a most glittering and incisive way; and when he had finished we sat silent. The storm had abated, and there were stars to be seen. The cat was purring softly in a corner; the boy lay asleep at his father's feet, like Brutus' little lute player. Suddenly the senator turned to me and said with thrilling earnestness in his voice, "I would give everything I have for my wife's implicit faith in Christianity."

When the time came for his retirement from the station which he had so long adorned, he accepted the inevitable with his usual composure. I saw him soon after he left the senate. His talk was still as charming as ever, and he spoke freely of the change in his fortunes; but I could not fail to detect in his manner a sense of melancholy. There was no repining and no bitterness, but there was the fatigue and debilitation of a chastened spirit, the pathetic lassitude of a broken heart. Incidentally he gave me to understand that he had ceased to entertain any political plans or expectations. He felicitated me upon the fact that I was chief editor of a great newspaper, and declared if his life were to be lived over, that would be his ambition. I never saw him again. The next I heard from him he

was seeking health in the arid solitudes of the Southwest. It was a vain and sorrowful quest. "I am desperately tired and discouraged and homesick," he wrote. But he was not to reach home and die there, as he wished. His returning journey was cut short, and under an alien sky, with his wife at his side and the Lord's prayer on his lips, he fell into the ultimate sleep, in the shadow of everlasting wings.

The editorial fraternity of Kansas has a right to claim Ingalls as one of its celebrities. He belonged primarily to the guild of writers, the promoters of publicity. It was repeatedly demonstrated that he possessed all the instincts and tendencies of a journalist; and his first election to the senate, he always insisted, was due to the *Kansas Magazine* more than to any one influence. He never lost his interest in newspapers and their relation to the welfare and progress of the state. It was his pleasure to see them grow during his presence in the senate at a rate unequaled elsewhere. At the time of his death they numbered over 500. They were all governed by the same general principle of devotion to Kansas and paramount attention to its affairs. It has always been true of the Kansas press that it has kept in close touch with its patrons and given preference to the local drift of things. This is probably the main secret of its strength and its utility, and there is to be derived from it an important lesson to journalism. The tendency of too many newspapers is toward the remote and universal instead of that which directly concerns the average reader. It is all very well to tell what is going on in different parts of the world, and to prate profoundly about events and issues that have the enchantment of distance, but it is better to make a faithful report of proximate occurrences and to editorialize on themes that have to do with the practical life of a given community. The paper that devotes most of its space to its own town and state has the true idea of its mission and its limitations..

From the first the Kansas newspapers have been guided by this salutary theory. They have never attempted to cover the whole earth with their searching gaze and their ambitious wisdom, but have been content to make the dimensions of the state their principal field of operations. This has signified concentration of effort and purpose, and concentration means power and brings results. They have persistently subordinated everything else to home news and for Kansas, exploiting its advantages and celebrating its virtues, standing by it in adversity and rejoicing with it in prosperity. Now and then they have had follies and absurdities to confess in its name, and they have not evaded the duty which has sometimes required them to poke fun at themselves. They have thus caused Kansas to live an open life, with all the world looking on and never turning away for lack of entertainment.

It will not do to deny that there have been times when Kansas had the appearance of a lost cause, a collapsed experiment. More than once an exceptional malignity of misfortune has strained the confidence of its people almost to the point of surrender. When the drouth and the grasshoppers came, for example, and devastated the state to an extent which suggested a vindication of the old myth of the desert there was seemingly but little justification for hope of success. Those who passed through that

distressing and humiliating period can never forget it. But for the newspapers, the state might have been depopulated. They labored as assiduously to cheer the popular heart, to alleviate the want and suffering, to save Kansas from threatened dissolution. An appeal was made for outside help, and there went with it a brave proclamation of abiding faith in the state. The response was liberal and sufficient. All sections of the country contributed, and it is worth remembering that the largest sum received from any point was sent by the lately stricken city of San Francisco.

The baleful reputation of this calamity hung over Kansas for several years, but the newspapers continued to boast of the state and its resources, and a succession of good crops helped to verify their estimates. History will never tell how diligently the editors sought for facts to influence home seekers, and how enthusiastically close they often came to bearing false witness, not against their neighbors, but in behalf of them. I can personally testify to their good intentions, as well as to their perplexities over the conflict between the demands of veracity and the impulses of loyalty. We knew that when they feared they might be prevaricating they were at most only anticipating. The eggs were in the basket all right, and it was only a matter of waiting for them to be hatched. It was permissible to mix visions and prophecies with current and negotiable realities when it was all certain to come true. Those of us upon whose souls such burdens rested have been greatly relieved and comforted, you may be sure, to see how grandly Kansas has surpassed our uttermost speculation. Indeed, we must own to a touch of professional chagrin that we stated the case so moderately.

You hardly need to be reminded that the Kansas papers have always been essentially optimistic, and here again we have a valuable lesson in journalism. It is the proper business and obligation of the press to keep the bright side of life constantly in view. This does not imply that all disagreeable facts should be suppressed or their importance minimized; but it does imply that there is no valid reason for a policy which is calculated only to make people morbid and unhappy. We must not put out of sight the truths that we need to consider; but neither should we parade and embellish things that can only serve a troublesome purpose. The best form of dominion over the public mind is that which excites buoyancy and encourages hope and pluck. All praise and honor, therefore, to the Kansas newspapers for their steady preaching of the gospel of good cheer. It has been a hard task at times to persist in a sanguine view while the clouds were rolling by and subscriptions were dwindling and creditors were importunate; but they have invariably gone on breathing and diffusing ozone, and, like Ulysses, taking the buffets of fortune "with a frolic welcome."

This immensely profitable service was not rendered in any flippant or slipshod manner. The Kansas press has ever been noted for its high standard of excellence. You will search its files in vain for vibrations of unintelligence, for specimens of puerile or slovenly workmanship. There can be no "aspersion on its part of speech"; there are no orphaned verbs and widowed nouns ludicrously splotching its record. Many of its

editors have been finished scholars, and all of them have known how to utter their messages in clear, precise and vigorous terms. And Kansas has not been ungrateful to these industrious and effective men behind the pen. It has rewarded them with official places of profit and distinction. They have been summoned from their ordinary labors to perform legislative and executive duties, to act as consuls and ministers abroad, to be governors and United States senators; and in no instance have they failed to measure up to the requirements.

It would be impossible for me to call the complete roll of the Kansas editors with whom it was my pleasure and advantage to be associated, and I am reluctant to name one without all of them. But I must speak of the one always foremost in our esteem and affection—dear old Web Wilder; all of those acknowledged leaders, Dwight Thacher, Father Baker, Noble Prentiss, Sol Miller, Ed Howe, the Anthonys, the Martins, the Burkes, the Murdocks, Eugene Ware, Ward Burlingame, the Rices, Milt Reynolds, Joe Hudson, Jake Stotler, Prouty, Speer, Peters, Hoch, Learnard, Hanna, Roberts—how readily the list increases! And yet I could not forgive myself if I omitted Henry Inman, Alex. Butts, Wirt Walton, Johnny Gilmore, Jack Downing, West Wilkinson, Clay Park, Buckingham, Meredith, Taylor, Lane, Griffin, Folks, Pepper, Millington, Riddle, Capper, MacLennan, Sheridan, Walker, Admire, McElroy, Emmert, Rizer, McNeal, Chalfant, Sampson, and Wilson. These and others are all names to be cherished in the great, generous heart of the state. Some, alas! have been chiseled on tombstones, others still remain at the mastheads of Kansas newspapers, and others have slipped out by well-earned right of retirement, which always in the case of the editor carries with it an unstiftable longing to be in the harness again.

I am not seeking to immortalize my former comrades and friends as individuals; I am only trying to show what they signify as a fraternity, and to indicate how notable and beneficent their efforts have been in the shaping of the life of this illustrious commonwealth. Take that most exact and valuable of Kansas books, Wilder's "Annals," and you will see how the influence of the press runs all through the history of the state like an electric current. The book itself is only a compilation of clippings from the newspapers, and it provides all the information that is necessary to a comprehensive and circumstantial understanding of how the state has been made, and why it is what it is instead of something else. Such a book could not be written about any other state, because in no other state has the press been so intimately and impressively related to the general course of events. The force that was crudely set in motion under that elm tree on the river bank at Leavenworth has proved to be an instrument of destiny, and the lessons it teaches are too plain and too important to be misunderstood or disregarded.

Thus Kansas has been made a training school for journalists, and the whole country has derived advantage from its instruction. It has equipped men who have reflected credit upon the profession from the Atlantic to the Pacific. They are to be found everywhere. There is no better recommendation in the newspaper offices of other states than "formerly of Kansas." This means much at the present time when

journalism is becoming, if it has not already become, the greatest power in the system of modern civilization. Kansas now has newspapers in 395 of its towns, being surpassed in that respect by only seven of the other states. They aggregate over 700, and may safely challenge comparison of merits with those of any other state. It is to be hoped, or rather it is not to be doubted, that they will continue to grow both in number and in excellence. That has been their habit in the past, and they can not do otherwise in the future without ceasing to be Kansas newspapers.

It remains to be said, on this noble eminence of Mount Oread, the state's intellectual center of gravity, that the dominant note of Kansas history and Kansas newspapers is exultant and reassuring. We happen to be living just now in an era of accusation and exposure. The air is crammed with the yellow particulars of commercial and social iniquity. We can not turn in any direction without encountering a prophet of disaster. The pessimists are striving with all their benumbing power to make us despair of the republic, to persuade us that the canker of vice is at the heart of everything, and that nothing can save us but a great national regeneration. It is a good time to read the story of Kansas and get its healthy inspiration. Let us not be in a hurry to believe that our civilization is a failure, and that our patriotism has forfeited its vitality. Evils we have continually with us, we know; but have we not also much that is good and strong and splendid? This magnificent university is itself a standing protest against the skepticism of the carpers and alarmists. There is yet room for optimism. Wherever reforms are really needed they will undoubtedly be made; the intrinsic and puissant virtues of organized society will survive and prevail; and it will still remain true, as it has ever been, that

"God's in his heaven,
All's right with the world."

EVERY man thinks his lot the hardest. When he leaves college to begin his education the country editor is filled with ideas for man's betterment, charged with reforming zeal and overflowing with enthusiasm for the purification of politics. He calls attention to neighborhood conditions, suggests improvement and is shunned by nice people. He pounces upon the first wrong that shows its ugly head and subscriptions stop. He tries to sweeten the fetor of politics and loses all chance at the county printing.

He soon learns that men do not trouble to change conditions. Conditions change the man. The head is squeezed to fit the hat, and he acquires the charming art of touching up truth. Youth accepts positions instead of getting jobs; ancient maidens entertain and "a delightful time was had," while a henhouse fire is a holocaust.

But he does his work in the world and we give a meed of praise to the busy, brainy, bustling body whose only hope of reward is in getting the post office.



[Drawing by Albert T. Reid.]

**Sharing all our Joys and Sorrows, Boosting our Business, and
Working with Tireless Energy for Others, the Country Edi-
tor is the Most Important Factor in his Community.**



DANIEL W. WILDER.

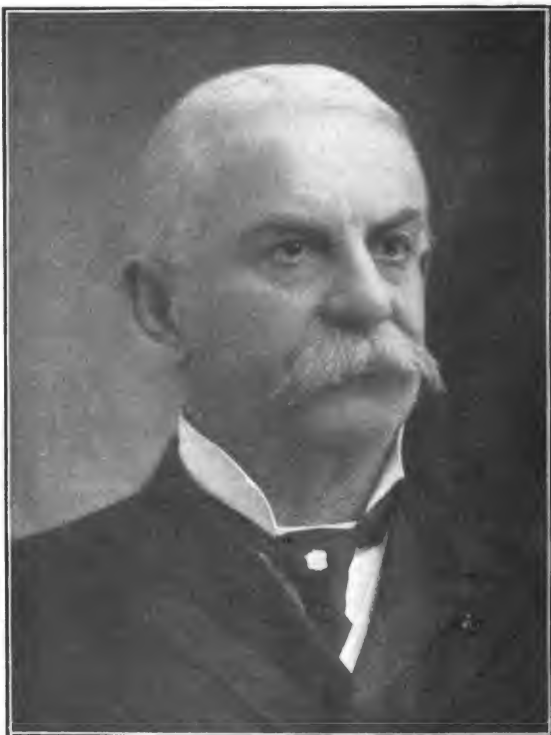
DANIEL W. WILDER.

DANIEL WEBSTER WILDER was born at Blackstone, Mass., July 15, 1832. He died at his home in Hiawatha, Kan., July 15, 1911. He was the seventh son of Dr. Abel Wilder. He spent four years at the Boston Latin School, was an attentive and studious boy, received prizes every year, graduated second in his class, and received a Franklin medal. At Harvard he was an officer in the Hasty Pudding Club, the Alpha Delta Phi, and three other college societies. He graduated in 1856, and was awarded the first prize, a gold medal, for elocution in competition with all the classes. Charles F. Browne, better known as "Artemus Ward," was his roommate, and the friendships formed there with such men as F. B. Sanborn continue to this day.

After his graduation Mr. Wilder studied law, and he was admitted to the Boston bar in 1857. In June of that year he visited Kansas. In 1858 he settled at Elwood, in Doniphan county, and became the editor of the *Elwood Free Press*. In August, 1860, he went to St. Joseph, commercially a Kansas town on Missouri soil, where he was editor of the *Free Democrat*, a Republican paper. For the advocacy of freedom for the slaves he was indicted, and compelled to return to Kansas, losing his investment in Missouri. He became editor of the *Leavenworth Daily Conservative* in January, 1861. He was one of the founders of the paper, and when Col. D. R. Anthony went into the army he purchased the Anthony interest and became the sole proprietor. He married, March 3, 1864, Miss Mary E. Irvin, of Atchison county. In 1865 he went to Rochester, N. Y., where he was the editor of the *Evening Express*; but he found it impossible to remain away from Kansas, and returned again in 1868 to edit the *Leavenworth Conservative*. He became the editor of the *Fort Scott Monitor* in 1871. In 1872 he was elected auditor of state, and his first official report created a sensation. Dishonest and corrupt practices had long been in existence in the office of the state treasurer. Mr. Wilder laid bare the foul ulcer with keen sentences and facts sharper than the surgeon's scalpel. He turned a blaze of light into the caves of official corruption, and the plunderers fled in consternation. They did not return, and from that day Kansas has met her obligations faithfully. His reforms extended even to the administrative affairs of counties, and they have been of immeasurable value to the people of Kansas.

In October, 1876, Mr. Wilder resigned his office to become editor of the *St. Joseph Herald*; but this was only for another attempt at the impossible, and he returned again to Kansas and settled in Hiawatha, where he was editor and proprietor of the *World*. This he disposed of to accept the office of state commissioner of insurance. In this capacity his fidelity to his trust and his methods of insurance in Kansas have resulted in great benefit to the people of that state.

A word about the "Annals of Kansas." This is one of the greatest of American books—the greatest Kansas book. Before it we had much writing and some bookmaking, but we had no order, no arrangement. We



EUGENE F. WARE.

needed some one to blaze a pathway through our wilderness of material and give a proper proportion to the perspective. Only a man of creative power could do that. We had accumulated, like David of old, a great store of precious stuff, but we had built no temples. Wilder became our architect; he pointed out the proper place for each stone and timber. We shall always build along his plans. Utility is the great object of all labor, of all effort; what is of no utility fails and is cast aside. In this principle lies the imperishable fame of Wilder. In writing this great work perhaps he did not realize the value of the services he was rendering his country. But it was put into his mind to do it, and he could not but comply; he could no more escape it than could the prophet in his mission to Nineveh. It is certain that he did not write in any effort to seek fame. It is most likely that it was suggested in his editorial labor, and that his paramount purpose was to supply the "boys," his contemporary journalists, a terse guide to what had been done here.

EUGENE F. WARE.

EUGENE FITCH WARE was born at Hartford, Conn., May 29, 1841; died at Cascade, Colo., July 1, 1911. His parents moved to Burlington, Iowa, when he was a child. Iowa was at that time a territory, and he grew to man's estate on the frontier of our rapidly expanding republic. Before he was twenty (in April, 1861) he enlisted in the First Iowa volunteer infantry. This regiment was called for a three months' service—a term supposed by many to be sufficient to put down the rebellion. At the expiration of his first period he reenlisted, first in the Fourth Iowa cavalry, and then in the Seventh, with which regiment he was mustered out in June, 1866. He went into the army a private soldier. In the capacity of lieutenant and captain he was aide-de-camp successively for Generals Robert B. Mitchell, C. J. Stolbrand, Washington R. Elliott, and Granville M. Dodge. General Dodge was one of General Sherman's corps commanders. Ware's conception of his duty at the beginning of the war he recorded for us at a later date in his exquisite poem, "Neutrality."

Mr. Ware's newspaper work began in 1866-'67, when he returned to Burlington, Iowa, his home, from the army. Of this period of his life he has said:

"I used to be a newspaper man. I was on the *Burlington Hawkeye* away back in '66-'67. That was my first job after leaving the army. I enlisted the day we got news of Fort Sumter, in the First Iowa regiment. I was just nineteen then. I belonged to a zouave drill company that was famous throughout the West for fancy drilling—all boys. Minute war broke out, nothing would do us but we must go. And such pulling and using of influence! Every one was afraid he'd be left out on that first roll, and that the war'd be over in sixty days and he would n't get to go. I was delighted when I was taken. Well, I served out that stretch, and then I did three years in the Fourth Iowa cavalry. And still the war wasn't over. I went out again as a volunteer cavalry officer, and after peace was declared with the South we were sent North to fight Sioux Indians. Then we were mustered out, and I went back to Burlington—twenty-four years old and looking for a job.



NOBLE L. PRENTISS.

"I contributed an editorial or so to the *Hawkeye*, which was then edited by a Mr. Beardsley. After him came Frank Hatton, and then Bob Burdette, you know. But they were after my time. Mr. Beardsley liked my stuff and offered me \$75 a month to go on the paper regularly, and after consideration I took him up. I liked the work, too. Pretty soon I evolved an idea. Mr. Beardsley liked to make running comments on the telegrams we got; for instance, "How does this strike you?" New York, such a date, and then the story. I was given charge of the telegraphic news and wrote my other stuff beside. . . ."

In Kansas Mr. Ware wrote much for the newspapers. In the Greeley campaign, in 1872, he edited the *Fort Scott Monitor* in Greeley's interest. That fine old paper never had a more interesting year than that when its editorials were written by Ware.

It is hardly necessary to call attention of the people of Kansas to the literary labors of E. F. Ware. His "Rhymes of Ironquill" passed through many editions and has been read with delight all over the world. Mr. Ware was a fine lawyer, and he was commissioner of pensions under President Roosevelt.

NOBLE L. PRENTIS.

NOBLE LOVELY PRENTIS was born April 8, 1839, in a log cabin three miles from Mount Sterling, Brown county, Illinois. He died July 6, 1900, at the home of his daughter, at La Harpe, in the same state, within a few miles of the place of his birth. His parents were from Vermont, and were descended from English settlers who came to America in 1630 and 1641, respectively. His grandfather Prentis served in the Revolutionary army, and two of his uncles gave their lives—one at Bunker Hill and one at Saratoga. Several of his mother's family were enrolled in that war from the state of Connecticut. His father and mother died at Warsaw, Ill., of the cholera, in the epidemic of 1849, leaving him an orphan at the age of ten. He went to live with an uncle in Vermont. At the age of eighteen he went to Connecticut, and was apprenticed to the printer's trade. He came West and worked for awhile in a newspaper office at Carthage, Ill. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as a private in the Sixteenth Illinois, serving until the close of the war. He was mustered out after putting in four years. He published a newspaper at Alexandria, Mo. May 13, 1866, he was married to Miss Maria C. Strong, by whom he had two daughters. She died in Atchison in 1880. He edited a paper in Carthage, Ill. Capt. Henry King induced him to come to Topeka in 1869 and assist him on the *Record*. He next worked on the *Commonwealth*, and next on the *Lawrence Journal*. From 1873 to 1875 he edited the *Junction City Union*; then he returned to the *Topeka Commonwealth*, and about 1877 he began work on the *Atchison Champion*. He remained with the *Champion* through Colonel Martin's term as governor, and in 1888 took charge of the *Newton Republican*. In 1890 he accepted a position on the editorial staff of the *Kansas City Star*, which he held until his death. In 1877 he visited Europe, and his observations he published in book form, entitled "A Kansan Abroad," which went through two editions. Other books published by him were "Southern Letters,"



JOSIAH MILLER.

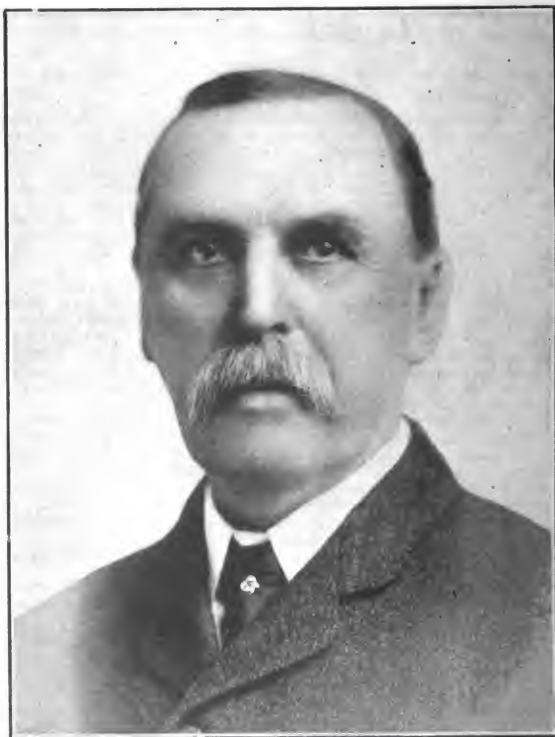
"Southwestern Letters," and "Kansas Miscellanies." In the last year of his life he wrote a "History of Kansas" for use in the public schools, which is to-day a textbook. In 1883 he married Mrs. Carrie E. Anderson, of Topeka, who survives him. She was a delightful companion and helpmate, and their home life was most charming. A settler in Kansas of an early day, and a woman of strong mind and cultivated literary tastes, she sympathized with him in all his ambitions and labors, adding strength to his life.

We will add to the above what one of his friends said in loving remembrance of him:

"Now this man was without a college or even a high-school education, and never saw the inside of a 'temple of learning' as a pupil except for a few winter terms when he attended a district school in an old unpainted building in the muddy lane of an Illinois prairie before the Civil War. There he mastered the 'three R's' far enough to become a good reader, a manipulator of the hieroglyphics which in those days passed for writing, and over to fractions in 'rithmetic. Then he served from beginning to end of the Civil War, and held his rank—that of a private soldier—throughout. And here occurs an occasion to refer to another trait of his character. Prentis was offered a commission and was urged by his company and the colonel of his regiment to accept, but refused on the ground that he was 'unworthy of the honor.' He did compromise on 'company reader'—an office unknown in any other part of the army, I believe, but which he filled with great acceptability, as I have been assured by several members of his company. Is it any wonder that a man so embarrassed by modesty could not be elected to an office in Kansas, where every man and woman is a politician? After the war he came to Kansas and became a newspaper writer, and his career had begun. It was a rocky road and not always plain. Thousands of the brainiest young men of the country were seeking homes in the New West, and competition for place and power was sharp in Kansas. It was a case of the survival of the fittest. Out of the noble school of intellectual stalwarts thus added to the roll of honor of Kansas I select Noble L. Prentis as the greatest among them. Why? Because of what he did with what he had. Poor, almost penniless, friendless and alone, he came among strangers in a strange country, and, with no resources except the rich endowment of his brain and heart, made his way to the front in every requirement of good citizenship and every attainment of literary and scholastic honors, and maintained this standing to the end of his life. This is not my estimate alone, but will be concurred in by every one who knew him well."

JOSIAH MILLER.

JOSIAH MILLER was born in Chester district, South Carolina, November 12, 1828. He was the son of Robert H. Miller and Susannah Allilley. The family were Scotch Presbyterians and pronounced opponents of slavery. They were badly mistreated. Josiah Miller was educated at the University of Indiana, graduating in the class of 1851, and later from the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. January 3, 1854, he was married to Agnes B. Carlisle, of Bloomington, Ind. In August, 1854, he came to Kansas and arranged to establish the *Kansas Free State* newspaper at Lawrence, and January 5, 1855, started the paper, the firm being Miller & Elliott. May 21, 1856, the paper was destroyed at the sacking of Lawrence. He was captured by proslavery forces, held as a



CAPTAIN HENRY KING.

prisoner of war, and tried for treason against South Carolina. On his release he canvassed several of the northern states for Fremont. In 1857 he was elected probate judge of Douglas county, and in 1859 to the first state senate. He was postmaster at Lawrence in 1863, and resigned to become paymaster in the army. He served again in the legislature of 1867. It is claimed for him that he was the author of the motto upon the state seal, "*Ad astra per aspera*." He was a wide-awake business man and accomplished much. He died at Lawrence, July 7, 1870, after having a leg amputated on account of some disease of the member.

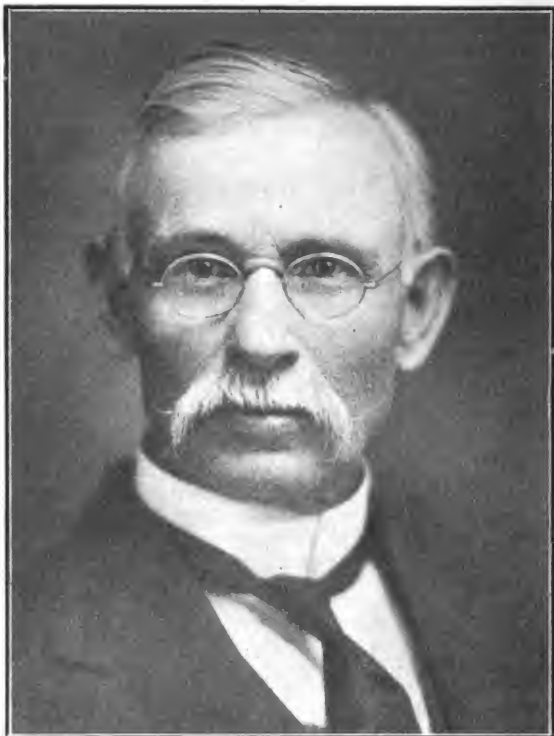
The *Kansas Free State* was the most conservative and most influential of the first territorial papers. It was also the most scholarly of those early publications. Its counsels were not always heeded, but it opened the way to freedom for Kansas.

HENRY KING.

IT IS NOT the rule for men to follow the trade or profession to which they are best adapted and to achieve the dominant ambition of their lives. This inclination and result can in absolute truth be said of Capt. Henry King. He learned the printer's trade because the attraction was irresistible, and advanced from the composing room and hand press to the editorial desk because he must have foreseen the work he was best fitted to do. His taste and capacity were for writing, a natural force impelling him to reduce the workings of his mind to written form—and it was real writing, for he never used a stenographer or typewriter, and his "copy" was the perfection of chirography.

As a young man he published and edited a weekly newspaper at his home town, La Harpe, Ill. This work was interrupted by a four years' service in the army in 1861-'65. Returning from the army, he engaged in a profitless mercantile business, and studied law, but all the time there was a ceaseless call to write, and he was soon working on the *Daily Whig*, at Quincy, Ill., of which he became editor. Later, in 1869, he removed to Topeka, where in turn he edited the *State Record*, the *Commonwealth* and the *Capital*. From the latter post he went to the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, in 1883, first as contributing editor, and for the last eighteen years of his life as managing editor.

Conducting a metropolitan newspaper gave him the broad field for which he had prepared himself, and in which he gained a reputation that was conspicuous and a fame that was dear to him. He had made his influence felt in Illinois; his career in Kansas was a distinguished one; his success in Missouri was so notable that he was elected to be the life president of the Missouri State Editorial Association; and, crowning these achievements, he was chosen to be the president of the World's Press Parliament at the time of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was also the first editor of the *Kansas Magazine*, now a bright literary memory in Kansas.



JOHN S. GILMORE.

When asked to prepare a biographical sketch recounting his labors and experiences, Captain King modestly replied: "Life generally uneventful; simply a story of trying to do my best wherever placed."

Henry King was born at Salem, Ohio, May 11, 1841, and died at St. Louis, March 15, 1915. From 1869 to 1883 he was prominent in Kansas affairs. His interest in and love for the state continued up to the date of his death, and during the period of his activity he undoubtedly contributed as much to the history of Kansas and the West as any of his contemporaries.

JOHN S. GILMORE.

JOHN S. GILMORE was born in Rochester, N. Y., December 6, 1848. His parents were Robert G. and Helen Storrier Gilmore, and in 1857 he accompanied them and his brothers to Kansas territory. October 31 of that year the family landed at Wyandotte from a Missouri river steamboat (the *William Campbell*) and set out on their journey of 110 miles in an ox wagon to the claim which the father had taken in March of the same year. Their cabin on the frontier was in the Neosho river woods, two miles northeast of the new town of Emporia, and our subject lived in the county till the summer of 1865, when, on the 20th of July, he entered the office of Jacob Stotler's *Emporia News* as a printer's apprentice. He afterward worked on the *Burlington Patriot* (S. S. Prouty), the *Oswego Register*, the *Leavenworth Daily Commercial*, the *Osage Chronicle* (M. M. Murdock), and the *Emporia Tribune*.

Having, before his twenty-first birthday, through work as a typesetter and the investment of his wages in cattle, saved up over six hundred dollars, he felt an ambition to start a paper. Riding from Emporia to Wilson county, on a Kaw Indian pony, in December, 1869, he completed negotiations for such an undertaking. He located at Guilford, where a few months later the press and other paraphernalia of the office—which he had selected with his own hands—were shipped the last week in March. The press was a Washington hand press on which he had "rolled" as an apprentice in the office of the *Emporia News*, and was taken to that town by P. B. Plumb in 1857, when he started the *News*. The first number of the *Citizen* was issued at Guilford, April 21, 1870, with John S. Gilmore as editor and proprietor. The young editor in the salutatory announced, expressive of his political convictions, that the *Citizen* was a Republican paper. After publishing it for six months and becoming convinced that Guilford had but slight prospects as a town, the paper was moved to Neodesha and publication resumed as the *Neodesha Citizen*, the first number being issued November 18, 1870. Two years later the paper was suspended, and in May, 1873, Mr. Gilmore, wishing to locate at the county seat, purchased of Wm. A. Pepper the *Fredonia Journal* printing outfit, stopped the *Journal*, and revived his former paper as the *Wilson County Citizen*, the initial issue appearing on June 6. From the beginning the *Citizen* has never changed hands nor politics; the present proprietor has been its sole owner, and has absolutely controlled and directed its course



JOHN A. MARTIN.

from the first. Through all political storms and mutations the policy of the paper has been uniform, definite and consistent, nor has its editor purposely or unwittingly temporized in any degree at any time or period with any of the numerous new parties and movements which have formed and flitted since he began.

While a resident of Neodesha, and when the town was incorporated as a city of the third class, in March, 1871, Mr. Gilmore was elected a member of the first council. At the November election of the same year, and when lacking a month of being twenty-three years of age, he was elected register of deeds of Wilson county as the nominee of the Republican party, which office he held two years, retiring without seeking a reelection. In 1876 and in 1878 he was elected representative to the state legislature from the fifty-fourth district as a Republican, having been unanimously renominated both times. January 26, 1880, he was appointed postmaster at Fredonia, holding the office until December 20, 1884. In February, 1891, Gov. L. U. Humphrey, at his own instance, appointed Mr. Gilmore a member of the board of directors of the Kansas State Penitentiary to fill a two years' vacancy, and in February, 1899, Gov. W. E. Stanley appointed him to a vacancy of like duration on the same board, of which board he was chosen president. He was elected a member of the Republican state central committee in 1876, in 1888 and in 1898 from the seventh judicial district; has served as chairman of the Wilson county Republican central committee several times, has been a delegate to almost every Republican state convention since 1870, and his active identification with the Republican party since he became a voter has never abated.

May 31, 1882, Mr. Gilmore was united in marriage at Lancaster, Ohio, with Miss Viola Butin, of Fredonia, who was born in Wapello county, Iowa, October 13, 1860. She died nine days after the marriage, in Washington, D. C. February 27, 1890, Mr. Gilmore and Miss Florence Barton were married in Newark township, Wilson county. Mrs. Gilmore is a daughter of Capt. Wm. H. and Mary J. Barton, and was born in Ironton, Ohio, May 14, 1862. Two children have resulted from this union, namely, John, born April 26, 1891, and Mary, born July 1, 1894.

JOHN A. MARTIN.

JOHN A. MARTIN was born March 10, 1839, at Brownsville, Pa. He received a common-school and printing-office education. In October, 1857, he came to Kansas, locating at Atchison. In February, 1858, he purchased the *Squatter Sovereign*, and changed its name to *Freedom's Champion*. In 1858 he was nominated for the territorial legislature, but declined because he was not of legal age. He was a delegate to the Osawatomie convention in 1859, which organized the Republican party in Kansas. July 5, 1859, he was elected secretary of the Wyandotte constitutional convention; he was secretary of the railroad convention which met at Topeka in October, 1860; and was elected to the state senate of 1861. October, 1861, he was mustered in as lieutenant colonel of the Eighth Kansas regiment, and a year later was promoted colonel, and



JOHN H. RICE.

was mustered out November, 1864, with the brevet of brigadier general. He was provost marshal of Leavenworth in March, 1862, and of Nashville, Tenn., from December, 1862, to June, 1863; colonel Third brigade, First division, Twentieth army corps, September and October, 1863; colonel First brigade, Third division, Fourth corps, September-November, 1864. He was one of the incorporators of the State Historical Society, and its president in 1878. June 1, 1871, he married Miss Ida Challis. Colonel Martin served as mayor of Atchison in 1865, and from 1878 to 1880 was a member of the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Home. In 1884 and again in 1886 he was elected governor of Kansas. He died October 2, 1889.

JOHN H. RICE.

JOHN HOLT RICE, better known to the people of his day in Kansas as General Rice, was born in 1825, in Bedford county, Virginia. He came of an ancestry that had long been prominent in the civic and religious affairs of that historic commonwealth.

He grew to manhood at Greenville, in East Tennessee, and was educated at Tusculum College at that place. He emigrated to Cassville, Ga., and was admitted to the practice of law in 1845. At the same time he became interested in newspaper enterprises, and from that time to his death he was continuously connected with the printing and newspaper business either as editor or contributor.

The beginning of the Civil War found him at the head of the Franklin Printing Company, of Atlanta, Ga., the largest printing house in the South. A physical breakdown and the depression incident to the war ruined his business, and at the close of the war, having a large family of boys and girls, he came west, believing that it afforded a better opportunity for rearing his family.

He settled on a farm in Miami county, Kansas, but soon drifted back into the newspaper business as editor and proprietor of the *Paola Republican*.

From this time on he was one of the factors in the growth of Kansas. Still suffering from the physical infirmity acquired by his breakdown of years before, he walked with a crutch, but with even that handicap he worked with wonderful energy and accomplished much in the promotion of the things in which he was interested.

In 1879 he disposed of the *Paola Republican* and bought the *Fort Scott Daily and Weekly Monitor*. Taking this paper at a time when its fortunes were at a very low ebb, he soon made it the strongest and most influential paper in southeastern Kansas and with a high rank among the representative papers of the state. He was a contemporary of F. P. Baker, D. R. Anthony, J. K. Hudson, Sol Miller, George W. Martin, Marsh Murdock and others of that time who formed a galaxy of really brilliant and able newspaper men.

General Rice continued as the editor of the *Monitor* until about 1892. He spent a short time in promoting a railroad in Louisiana and Arkansas,



M. M. MURDOCK.

and again returned to the newspaper field as editor of the *La Porte Chronicle*, at La Porte, Tex.

The atmosphere of Texas was too languid and sleepy for General Rice, and a few years later found him as the editor of the *Sedalia Capital*, of Sedalia, Mo.

In 1898, having spent an even fifty years of almost uninterrupted work in the newspaper field, he resigned his control of this paper and announced his retirement from further active work. He returned to Fort Scott and did not again engage in active business.

The *Kansas City Journal* on the occasion of his retirement from newspaper work feelingly referred to him as follows:

"General John H. Rice announces his permanent retirement from journalism. Just forty years to a day after he began work he laid down his pen and left the field to younger men. His has been an active, interesting and useful professional life. He was one of the most vigorous and aggressive writers Kansas has known since the slavery days, and his body and brain were never idle; even when suffering from severe physical ailments he continued to work unceasingly, giving to the younger generation and to the world a most excellent example of patience, endurance and indomitable will power. His was a strict code of ethics in politics, morals and journalism. He lived up to the letter and spirit of that code and demanded that all others do the same. He was a gentleman of the old southern school; kindly, affectionate in his family, and admired even by his enemies for his uprightness and his fairness, even in the heat of contests. The *Journal* wishes him many years of quiet, happy life. He has earned them by his long and excellent work, and he can afford to rest upon honors worthily won."

General Rice continued to reside in Fort Scott, contributing occasional articles to the newspapers, and following, with the same interest he had ever shown, the trend of public affairs. General Rice was united in marriage to Nancy Russell at Cassville, Ga., in 1847, and this union, blessed by ten children, continued a happy one until 1904, a period of fifty-seven years, when it was severed by the death of General Rice, Mrs. Rice surviving him a few years.

M. M. MURDOCK.

MARSHALL M. MURDOCK, founder of the *Wichita Eagle*, and for nearly forty years intimately identified with the history and progress of Sedgwick county, was a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in the Pierpont settlement in Virginia (now West Virginia) in 1837, the year Victoria ascended the throne of England. His earlier ancestors were Scotch, but his more immediate ancestors lived in the north of Ireland, where his grandfather engaged in rebellion against the British government about the time of the Revolutionary War in America, and was compelled to flee to this country to save his life. He was a metal worker, and after settling in Virginia engaged in the iron-molding business. His son Thomas, a man of quick conscience, grew up in a settlement of slaveholders and developed a strong abhorrence for the institution of slavery. He married Catherine Pierpont, a relative of Governor Pierpont, and the subject of this sketch was their firstborn.

Soon after his marriage Thomas Murdock removed with his family to Ohio, and for a time was engaged in business at Ironton. While living there Marshall Murdock attended the public schools and began his apprenticeship at the printer's trade.

About this time the fight for a "free Kansas" was on, and the entire nation was interested in the outcome of the struggle. Thomas Murdock's business venture in Ironton had not been a successful one, and with his intense dislike for slavery, he determined to join the free-state forces in Kansas. Putting his worldly goods and his family in two covered wagons, he started for Kansas. He drove one of the teams, and Marshall, or "Marsh" as he was generally called, drove the other. After an overland journey of several weeks they reached Topeka, near which town Thomas Murdock "took up" a farm. Over that farm John Brown often passed with slaves taken from their masters in Missouri and other southern states.

When gold was discovered in the Pike's Peak region Marshall Murdock caught the "fever" and set out for "hills of golden promise." There is little doubt that he was the first to discover silver where the city of Leadville now stands, but in those days gold was the attraction, and his discovery was not turned to account until some years later. While he was in the gold fields the Civil War broke out, his father and two of his brothers enlisted, and Marshall returned to Kansas to take care of his mother and the younger members of the family. He found employment in a printing office at Lawrence, and was thus engaged when Quantrill made his raid on that city in August, 1863. Young Murdock saved his life by concealing himself in a well while the guerrillas were plundering the town. A few bullets were fired into the well, but he escaped unhurt. When the confederate General Price threatened to invade Kansas, in 1864, Marshall Murdock entered the service as lieutenant colonel of the Osage and Lyon county militia, which aided in repelling the invaders.

In 1863 Colonel Murdock married Victoria Mayberry, of Douglas county, and soon after his marriage located at Burlingame, where he established the *Chronicle*. He served as state senator for Osage and Lyon counties. In 1872, when it became evident that the Santa Fe railroad was to be extended through Wichita, Colonel Murdock removed his printing office to that city and founded the *Eagle*. Soon after locating there he was elected state senator for all that part of the state lying between Butler county and the Colorado line, defeating David L. Payne, who subsequently started the agitation that resulted in the opening of Oklahoma to settlement. Colonel Murdock served as postmaster of Wichita for a number of years prior to the inauguration of President Cleveland, in 1885. He was again appointed postmaster by President McKinley and held the office until the time of his death.

Colonel Murdock died on January 2, 1908, and is buried on the hill overlooking the city which he helped to build, and which stands as a monument to his patriotism as a citizen, his courage and optimism as a journalist, and to his great influence in the public life of his day. One son, Victor, represented the Eighth Kansas district in the lower house of Congress from 1903 to 1915, and another son, Marcellus, is now conducting the *Eagle* along the lines established by his illustrious father.



VINCENT J. LANE.

VINCENT J. LANE.

VINCENT J. LANE was born at West Middletown, Pa., January 27, 1828. He died at Kansas City, Kan., August 11, 1914. He was educated in the schools of his native town and taught school in Virginia. In 1852 he settled in Indiana, where he remained until 1857. In that year he came to Kansas and settled at Quindaro, in Wyandotte county. He was a Democrat of the old school, and as the county was Democratic in the early days, he was frequently elected to office. He was register of deeds of Wyandotte county and a member of the legislature. He was also postmaster of Kansas City, Kan., under the Cleveland administration. Mr. Lane was a good newspaper man. In 1869 he started the *Wyandotte Herald*. It was the leading Democratic paper of Wyandotte county during its entire existence. Mr. Lane discontinued it December 30, 1910, because of his advanced age.

Mr. Lane was married at Paris, Ind., in 1855, to Miss Sarah Jane Robinson. Three children were born of this union: Bush R., Mrs. Jessie R. Hall, and Mrs. Mina Fanin. Mr. Lane was a good citizen. He was interested in the construction of the Union Pacific railroad and other interests for the development of Kansas.

PRESTON B. PLUMB.

PRESTON B. PLUMB was born at Berkshire, Delaware county, Ohio, October 12, 1837. He died at Washington city, December 20, 1891. Plumb's parents were poor, and he was compelled to depend upon his own resources at an early age. When he was twelve years old he went to Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, through which institution he worked his way, acquiring at the same time high efficiency as a printer. At the age of fifteen he bought the plant of an abandoned newspaper in Marysville, Ohio, with the money which his parents secured by mortgaging their home. He took his plant to Xenia, Ohio, where he founded the *Xenia News*, a newspaper which exists to this day.

Plumb was much interested in the Kansas conflict, and early in 1856 Marcus J. Parrott visited Xenia and delivered an address on the conditions existing in Kansas. Plumb heard this address and determined to go at once to Kansas to do what he found possible on the free-state side. He arrived at Leavenworth on the Fourth of July, 1856. He made a tour of the settled portions of the territory and returned to Ohio to bring out men and munitions to aid the free-state people. On his trip back he passed through Iowa City and came into Kansas over the old Lane trail, which was the "underground railroad" through Kansas. He arrived at Topeka on the 6th of September, 1856, bringing 250 Sharp's rifles, 250 Colt's revolvers, 250 bowie knives, 20,000 rounds of ammunition for the rifles and revolvers, and one brass twelve-pounder cannon. These arms were delivered to the free-state authorities.



PRESTON B. PLUMB.

Plumb became foreman in the *Herald of Freedom* office late in 1856. The proprietor of the paper, together with a number of Lawrence people, laid out the town of Emporia early in 1857. Plumb was a member of this town company and entered into a contract to establish a newspaper at Emporia. The first issue of this paper, the *Kansas News*, is dated the 6th of June, 1857. It was a six-column folio, modeled after the *Xenia News*, from which it got its name. Emporia was at that time an outpost on the Great Plains. The *News* was one of the ablest newspapers in Kansas. Plumb became the real founder of the town of Emporia. When the success of the town was assured he sold the paper and entered the practice of law, which he continued until the beginning of the Civil War. In 1862 he helped organize the Eleventh Kansas, and was made major. He served till the close of the war and was mustered out as a colonel of the regiment, when he returned to Emporia to live.

In taking up life anew, Plumb resumed the practice of law, and engaged in various kinds of business—the purchase and sale of cattle, building of railroads, dealing in land—and in all of which he was very successful. He was always prominent in politics in Kansas, serving in the legislature two terms. On the 31st of January, 1877, he was elected United States senator from Kansas. In that office he distinguished himself and became one of the foremost statesmen of his time.



GEORGE W. MARTIN,

One of the pioneer newspaper men of Kansas; founder of the *Junction City Union*; secretary of the Kansas State Historical Society from 1899 to 1914.

See vol. XIII, "Kansas Historical Collections," for extended biography.

ARTHUR CAPPER.

ARTHUR CAPPER,* the owner of the Capper building and the Capper publications, was born in Garnett, Kan., July 14, 1865. He learned the practical side of the printing business during his school days. He came to Topeka in 1884 and secured work as a typesetter on the *Daily Capital*, of which he is now owner and publisher. Later he became a reporter on this paper and then city editor. He spent some time in New York in work on the *New York Tribune*, and in Washington as the *Daily Capital's* Washington correspondent.

Mr. Capper was married in 1892 to Florence Crawford, daughter of Samuel J. Crawford, third governor of Kansas.

In 1893 Mr. Capper started in business for himself by buying the *North Topeka Mail*. Later he purchased and combined with the *Mail* a paper known as the *Kansas Breeze*, now known as the *Farmers Mail and Breeze*. The other Capper publications—*Missouri Valley Farmer*, *Capper's Weekly*, *Nebraska Farm Journal*, *Missouri Ruralist*, *Oklahoma Farmer* and the *Household*—were added from time to time.

Mr. Capper has been president of the Kansas State Editorial Association, president of the Kansas State Good Roads Association, a member of the executive committee of the state and local Y. M. C. A., president of the board of regents of the Kansas State Agricultural College from 1909 to 1913, and a director for several years past of the Topeka Provident Association for the relief of the poor. He is vice president for Kansas of the National Welfare League. The Goodfellows' Club of Topeka was organized by Mr. Capper and has given timely assistance to hundreds of needy persons. One of its functions has been the operation of a free employment bureau for those in need of employment—a labor exchange between the employers and the workers, without cost to either.

Mr. Capper is president of the International Peace and Equity League, a member of the League to Enforce Peace, and the World's Court League, and an honorary member of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union. He is a member of the following secret organizations: Masons, Odd Fellows, A. O. U. W., National Americans, Modern Woodmen, Knights of Pythias, Fraternal Aid Association, Knights and Ladies of Security, United Commercial Travelers, Loyal Order of Moose, as well as member of the board of governors of Mooseheart, the home and school conducted at Mooseheart, Ill., by the Moose lodge.

In November, 1914, Mr. Capper was chosen governor of Kansas, being the first native-born Kansan to attain that office.

* See frontispiece for portrait.

ROBERT G. ELLIOTT.

ROBERT GASTON ELLIOTT was born in Union county, Indiana, July 23, 1828, of South Carolina parentage, who left the South because of religious antipathy to slavery. He was educated in the common schools of Indiana and at the Miami University of that state, graduating in 1850. It was at this institution that he met Josiah Miller, a native of South Carolina. These two young men formed a partnership to publish a paper in Kansas in the interest of freedom. They moved to Lawrence, Kan., and established the *Kansas Free State*, which was one of the first papers, if not the very first, established by the antislavery people in Kansas. It was perhaps the ablest paper published in Kansas territorial times. It was conservative but uncompromising. It was destroyed by the border ruffians when Lawrence was sacked, May 21, 1856. The paper was not revived. The files of the *Kansas Free State* in the Kansas State Historical Society are consulted more frequently than any other early publication of the state. It was edited with great ability and had a broader influence than any other of the early publications.

Mr. Elliott is still living at Lawrence, Kan., honored by all who know him. He has lived to see Kansas grow into a great and influential state, and has the satisfaction of knowing that he contributed largely to its history, its growth and prosperity.

WILLIAM R. SMITH.

WILLIAM R. SMITH, state printer, has been actively identified with Kansas newspaperdom for the past quarter of a century. He is a native Kansan, having been born at Lecompton, the old territorial capital, March 21, 1872. There he grew to manhood, and at the age of eighteen made his first newspaper venture by starting the *Lecompton Sun*. Evidently the *Sun* "filled a long-felt want," as it is still illuminating readers in its orbit on matters of news interest. Mr. Smith's first act of public importance on attaining his majority was to qualify as postmaster of Lecompton, his appointment to that position having been confirmed a few days before he was of age. At the city election a few weeks later he was elected mayor of the town, in which capacity he served two terms. On completing his term as postmaster Mr. Smith went to Topeka to take the foremanship of the *Mail and Breeze* office, which position he held for two years, when he purchased the *Manhattan Republic*. He published this paper for more than two years, later selling it and going to Lawrence, where he published the *Fraternal Aid* for a year. At the close of the year he effected a consolidation of the *Plaindealer* and the *Eagle* at Garnett, and for five years he edited the consolidated paper. During his residence in Garnett Mr. Smith served two years as county printer, an elective office in Anderson county. From Garnett he went to Ottawa, where he was associated with H. J. Allen and A. L. Miller on the *Evening*



WILLIAM R. SMITH,
State Printer, Topeka, Kansas.

Herald for a year. His next field was at Fort Scott, where he published the *Daily Republican* for five years. In 1910 he was appointed census supervisor of the second congressional district. Early in 1911 he sold the *Republican* and bought the *Columbus, Daily and Weekly Advocate*, which he published until the fall of 1915, when the duties of the office of state printer, to which he had been elected by a handsome majority in 1914, made it advisable for him to sell the property. As state printer Mr. Smith is giving the state the benefit of his twenty-five years' experience as printer and publisher, and is doing much to demonstrate the wisdom of the state operating its own print shop. During his term state publication of school books, inaugurated shortly before he assumed the duties of the office, is being carried on in a manner that is removing much of the criticism of the plan.

CHARLES F. SCOTT.

CHARLES FREDERICK SCOTT was born on a farm in Allen county, September 7, 1860. His father was Dr. John W. Scott, who came to Kansas in 1857 and was a conspicuous figure in the free-state ranks, being speaker *pro tem.* of the first state legislature, and a member, either in the house or senate, of several subsequent legislatures. He served through the war as surgeon of the Tenth Kansas, was president of the company that laid out the town of Iola, was a director in the L. L. & G. Railroad (now the Southern Kansas branch of the Santa Fe), was a regent of the State University, and for many years active and influential in the business and political affairs of the state.

Charles F. Scott was educated at the State University, graduating in 1881, later receiving from that institution the degree of M. S., and from the State Agricultural College the degree of LL. D. He was regent of the State University for ten years, and was chairman of the first board of alumni visitors.

In 1892 he was one of fifteen Republicans elected to the state senate. In 1900 he was elected congressman-at-large, and twice reelected to that position. Upon the redistricting of the state he became a representative in Congress from the second district, and was reelected, serving in all ten years in the national house of representatives, during the last four years of which time he was chairman of the committee on agriculture. During his service in Congress he was a member of congressional parties that at different times visited the Philippines, Hawaii, Porto Rico and Panama, and in 1911, after the conclusion of his service in Congress, he was sent as one of the five delegates from the United States to the International Institute of Agriculture which met at Rome. In 1915, upon the request of the committee in charge of the donations, he went to Belgium to oversee the distribution of the cargo of food and clothing that had been contributed by the people of Kansas for the relief of the Belgians, spending some time in the war zone. In 1913 Mr. Scott engaged in joint debate with Mr. Henry J. Allen, of the *Wichita Beacon*, under the direction of the Redpath-Horner Chautauqua Bureau, dates being filled in six differ-



CHARLES F. SCOTT,
Iola, Kansas.

ent states. In 1915 he spent some weeks on the lecture platform in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, under direction of the Redpath-Brockway Chautauqua Bureau, and he is filling a similar engagement this summer with the Redpath-Vawter Chautauqua in Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota. Besides these "continuous performances," Mr. Scott has made occasional speeches on many topics in many states, and for twenty years has participated in political campaigns in this and other states. During the campaign of 1912 he was in charge of the publicity bureau at Republican national headquarters in Chicago, and he was one of the delegates-at-large to the late Republican national convention, being chosen to that office by the largest vote cast for any of the candidates before the state convention. At different times Mr. Scott has been president of the Kansas State Editorial Association, of the Kansas Day Club, and of various other organizations, and is at present president of the Kansas State Historical Society. He is a member of the board of trustees of Emporia College, a member of the state Y. M. C. A. board, president of the Y. M. C. A. at Iola, an elder in the Presbyterian church, and chairman of the board of trustees of Neosho presbytery.

Mr. Scott has been owner and editor of the *Iola Register* since October, 1882. His family consists of his wife and four children.

F. L. VANDEGRIFT.

FREDERICK L. VANDEGRIFT began his newspaper career in Atchison, where for short periods he worked on the several local dailies. While John A. Martin, the owner of the *Champion*, was governor of Kansas, Mr. Vandegrift, although a Democrat, and the paper Republican, was its city editor. Noble L. Prentis was editor, Governor Martin contributing occasionally, and by the combined efforts of the three the paper was of greater popular interest than ever before or since. It was quoted widespread in the state, and especially was of great influence north of the Kaw and Smoky Hill rivers. Afterward Mr. Vandegrift and Mr. Prentis were associated in newspaper work again; this time on the *Kansas City Star*, beginning in the autumn of 1891. In 1900 Mr. Prentis died, and Mr. Vandegrift was selected to deliver an address in eulogy of his friend before the Knife and Fork Club, of which he (Mr. Prentis) had been one of the founders.

In the winter of 1893-'94 Mr. Vandegrift became Kansas correspondent of the *Star*, continuing in that capacity until the spring of 1905. During this period he did his best newspaper work, achieving distinction by his reports of legislatures and state conventions and his weekly Sunday reviews of political events. He particularly had the instinct for political news. His acquaintance in the state was so widespread, and his knowledge of men and motives so keen, that instinctively he knew the logic of the news, and his estimates and conclusions rarely if ever missed the truth. Added to this, a careful education in his youth had prepared him



F. L. VANDEGRIFT,
Kansas.

for the work, and, possessing imagination and wit, he was able to turn out reports and letters which never lacked interest. He never betrayed a confidence, and so was admitted freely to the secrets of all political parties. He never lied, never evaded, and thereby his written word was worth full weight. For some years he wrote the "Kansas Notes" of the *Star*, succeeding the late Alexander Butts, who initiated that department in the paper. Mr. Vandegrift made these paragraphs especially interesting, because he did not join a mutual admiration society. In the course of his newspaper work Mr. Vandegrift has recorded much of the history and legend of Kansas. One of his contributions of this character is a compendium filling a page of the *Star* on the occasion of the state's fiftieth anniversary.

Mr. Vandegrift's early education was received from a famous Latin school for boys at Keokuk, Iowa. He afterward graduated from Cincinnati College, whose seat is in the county of which he is a native. At present Mr. Vandegrift is the editor of a colonization magazine published by the Santa Fe Railway, but he lives in the hope of returning to the more strenuous duties of a daily newspaper, for which he peculiarly is fitted. His home is in Kansas City, Mo., but his heart is in Kansas. Mr. Vandegrift for some years has been a director of the Kansas State Historical Society.

W. Y. MORGAN.

WILLIAM Y. MORGAN, editor of the *Hutchinson News*, director of the State Exchange Bank, and one of the leading newspaper men of Kansas, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 6, 1866, a son of William A. and Minnie (Yoast) Morgan. He received his early education in the public schools of Cottonwood Falls, as he was a small child when his parents located in their western home. He entered the State University at Lawrence, where he took special courses that would prepare him for journalism, the profession he had chosen for his life work. While still a boy he had learned to set type in his father's office, and the practical knowledge thus gained gave him a better idea of the instruction he desired at college. He graduated with the class of 1885, and immediately began to do local work on a paper in Lawrence; then purchased a newspaper which he edited and published at Strong City for four years, but sold it to purchase the *Emporia Daily Gazette*. He built up this paper, made it a first-class publication, and continued as its editor until 1895, when he sold out to William Allen White and removed to Hutchinson. There he organized the *News* company, of which he is president and the principal stockholder, and bought the *News*, which now has the largest circulation of any paper in central Kansas. Mr. Morgan is a great worker and a capable manager. Few cities the size of Hutchinson can boast of a paper containing as much general news as the one of which he has charge. He has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and was only twenty when made secretary of the Douglas county convention, and in whatever community he has lived he has been honored with the



W. Y. MORGAN,
Hutchinson, Kansas.

position of secretary or chairman of the Republican central committee. In 1899 he was elected state printer by the legislature, and served in that capacity until 1903, when he was elected to represent Reno county in the lower house of the legislature, serving until 1910, and during two terms was chairman of the committee on railroads. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity, and has served as one of the board of regents of the State University. He is an active member of the Sons of Veterans, and served as state commander in 1894. Fraternally he is associated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 20, 1891, Mr. Morgan married Colie, a daughter of Wit Adair, of Strong City. Mr. Morgan is well known in political, legislative and business circles of the state, and has gained a place in the front rank of the newspaper fraternity, where his ability as a writer is fully recognized by the profession. While abroad some time ago Mr. Morgan wrote for the *News* a series of letters, which have since been published in book form under the name of "A Journal of a Jayhawker" and "A Jayhawker in Europe." A born leader, it is but natural that Mr. Morgan has taken the lead in movements for good in his city, county and state, and he stands among the representative men of central Kansas.

CHARLES S. GLEED.

CHARLES SUMNER GLEED was born in Vermont in 1856, and came to Lawrence in 1866 with his mother, Mrs. Thomas Gleed, and his brother, James Willis Gleed. His first definite employment was in connection with newspapers. The possession of a boy's printing plant gave him his first knowledge of the rudiments of the typographical art. In the ten years prior to 1878, for the purpose of earning a living and an education (in high school and the University of Kansas), he did many kinds of newspaper work for the *Lawrence Republican* and its successor, the *Lawrence Journal*; the *Lawrence Tribune*, the *Kansas Spirit*, the *Kansas Collegiate*, the *Kansas City Journal*, the *Chicago Tribune* and the *New York Herald*. For the *Lawrence Journal* he was carrier, mailing clerk, shipping clerk, cashier, reporter, legislative correspondent, city editor, managing editor and editorial writer. For the *Tribune* he was compositor, mailing clerk and countingroom assistant. For the *Kansas Spirit* he was compositor and writer. For the *Kansas City Journal* he was news correspondent, subscription and advertising agent and editorial writer. For the *Chicago Tribune* he was news correspondent and editorial writer on western subjects. For the *New York Herald* he reported many important events of national interest. His work in Lawrence brought him in close personal relations with T. Dwight Thacher, Noble L. Prentiss and Frederick J. V. Skiff, of the *Journal*; the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of the *Spirit*; John Speer, of the *Tribune*; and ex-Senator Edmund G. Ross and Henry C. Burnett, of the *Standard*. He also formed the acquaintance of



CHARLES S. GLEED,
Topeka, Kansas.

practically all the best-known editors of Kansas. In 1878 Mr. Gleed was employed to look after the newspaper relations of the Kansas Pacific Railway, with headquarters in Kansas City. After the purchase of the Kansas Pacific by the Union Pacific he did the same work in Omaha. In 1880 he took charge of the publicity work of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe in Topeka. For this company he established and edited the *Santa Fe Trail*, a monthly paper devoted to advertising the commercial and industrial possibilities and the tourist attractions of the states tributary to the Santa Fe lines. In this work he gained an almost intimate acquaintance with a very large proportion of the newspapers and the newspaper men in the southwest quarter of the United States. In 1882, having carried his law studies (begun in Lawrence in the first class of the University law school) to the necessary point, he was admitted to the bar, and entered the law department of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe company as chief clerk to General Solicitor George R. Peck. In 1884 he resigned from the railway service to become editor of the *Denver Daily Tribune* as successor to Eugene Field. He had brought about the sale of the paper to Mr. T. C. Henry, who in turn induced him to become editor of the paper. In about six months the *Tribune* and the *Republican* were consolidated under the control of Senator Hill, and Mr. Gleed and his brother (who had just completed his law studies in the law school of Columbia University, New York) opened their law office in Topeka, where they have continued in business ever since. Naturally, Mr. Gleed had many clients among newspaper men. One of these was Major J. K. Hudson, of the *Topeka Capital*, and another was Frank P. MacLennan, of the *Topeka Journal*, to whom Mr. Gleed and his brother rendered varied services, legal and financial. Mr. Gleed was counsel for Mr. MacLennan in his purchase of the *State Journal*, and for a considerable time carried the property in his own name. In 1896 Mr. Gleed, having been the attorney in many matters for the *Kansas City Journal*, had an opportunity to purchase the same from its founder, the late Colonel Robert T. Van Horn, and his then associate, Mr. William A. Bunker. For the twenty years between June, 1896, and June, 1916, Mr. Gleed, president, and Mr. Hal Gaylord, secretary and manager, owned and operated the *Kansas City Journal* company and its several publications. This paper was founded by Colonel Van Horn in 1854, and is accordingly the oldest paper in Kansas City and the foremost Republican paper in western Missouri. While throughout his control of the *Kansas City Journal* Mr. Gleed was an intensely busy lawyer in connection with numerous railroad, telephone, banking and manufacturing corporations, he never failed to closely direct the editorial policy of the *Journal*, and did for it a great amount of actual writing. Probably no twenty years in the life of any paper in the United States will show a better grade of editorial opinion than can be found in the pages of the *Journal* in the twenty years referred to.



T. A. McNEAL,
Topeka, Kansas.

T. A. McNEAL.

T. A. McNEAL responded as follows when requested to furnish a biographical sketch for this history of Kansas newspapers: "Born on a farm in Marion county, Ohio, of reasonably but not excessively poor and very honest parents. Worked on farm until I was a young man, not because I enjoyed it, but because there was n't any good way, so far as I could see, to get out of it. Got some education at Ohio Central College, now deceased; also Oberlin, and at Hillsdale, Mich. Came to Kansas in 1879. Went into the newspaper business as part owner of the *Medicine Lodge Cresset*. Lived in Medicine Lodge fifteen years. Might have stayed longer if I had not been practically busted. Got out first number of *Kansas Breeze* on Friday, April 13, 1894, which shows that I am not superstitious. The paper soon achieved rather a wide circulation for an infant. It seemed to be going almost everywhere except to hell, and I had hard work to keep it from going there. Sold paper to Arthur Capper in fall of 1895, after having run it one and a half years, part of the time associated with the late Frank Montgomery. Mr. Capper combined *Breeze* with *North Topeka Mail*. I have been editor of combined publication ever since.

"My official career has been made up of four years member of the legislature, six years state printer, and one year mayor of Medicine Lodge."

MRS. CORA G. LEWIS.

CORA GILBERT LEWIS was born in Cameron, Mo., June 29, 1866; daughter of Horace W. and Trescinda (Wren) Gilbert. Educated in public schools of Missouri. Married April 26, 1888, to James Millon Lewis. Children: Loraine, Gilbert, MacArthur, Kelton E. With husband in newspaper work, as associate editor of *Kinsley Graphic*. Member and for two years president Kansas Woman's Press Association; president Women's Kansas Day Club; president seventh district of Federated Clubs; member visiting board for state charitable institutions (under Governor Hoch). Clubs: State Historical Society; life member Kansas Federation Women's Clubs (was president two years). Episcopalian. Favors woman suffrage; helped in campaign as a speaker in September and October, 1912.



MRS. CORA G. LEWIS,
Kinsley, Kansas.

ALBERT T. REID.

ALBERT T. REID, artist-publisher, was born in Concordia, Kan., August 12, 1873. His father helped to lay out the town of Concordia, and was the first county clerk of Cloud county. He was a lawyer, a banker, and at one time owned the *Republican-Expositor*; so, in a way, his son inherited the "spell" of printer's ink. Albert T. Reid got his early newspaper training on the *Kansas City Star*. He was with the *Chicago Record* for a few months, and went from there to New York, with the *Herald*. He was on the art staff of *Judge*, and at the same time was drawing for other leading magazines.

Mr. Reid was married in Topeka, October 19, 1902, to Miss Vera Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Low.

In 1905 Mr. Reid started the *Leavenworth Daily Post*, which he still controls. In March, 1908, the company of which he is president purchased the *Farmers Advocate*, Topeka, and in December of that year this company purchased the *Kansas Farmer* and combined the two papers, retaining the name of *Kansas Farmer*.

Mr. Reid has always taken great interest in the agricultural interests of Kansas. He inaugurated and organized the plan which stopped the tremendous shipments of live stock from the Kansas farms to market, following the loss of corn crops and the dry season two years ago. He inaugurated and organized the Kansas Farmer Seed Wheat Club, which raised money to buy seed wheat for the farmers of eight western counties which had suffered a series of bad seasons. This movement, according to State Bank Commissioner Benson, produced over \$1,250,000 worth of wheat for the markets of 1914. He planned and is carrying out the Kansas Farmer Dairy Club—a movement in which the banks of Kansas are coöperating in starting boys and girls into the profitable business of dairy farming. This plan has been most highly indorsed by the state bank commissioner, the State Banking Association, the people at the Agricultural College, Secretary J. C. Mohler, and officials from the Agricultural Department of Washington. He is president of the Standard Farm-paper Association; member of the board of trustees for the Topeka public library; president of the Kansas Commission to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.



ALBERT T. REID.
Topeka, Kansas.

CHARLES H. SESSIONS.

CHARLES H. SESSIONS was born at Woodstock, Champaign county, Ohio, in 1868. His early life was spent on a farm, and for three years he worked in a country store. He secured a good common and high-school education. He has been a student, and in recognition of his attainments, Baker University conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. Mr. Sessions came to Kansas City, Kan., at the age of twenty, and obtained employment with the *Kansas City Times* the very first day he was there. After five years with the *Times* he went to the *Kansas City Journal*, and had charge of the Kansas City (Kan.) bureau of the paper for three years only, when he was promoted to the most important outside staff position, coming to Topeka as general state correspondent at the capital in 1896. From that time until his election as secretary of state, in 1910, he held that position with the *Journal*, except two years when he was staff correspondent at Washington during the great news era of the Roosevelt administration. He was appointed private secretary to Governor Hoch, which position he resigned to go to Washington. He was not satisfied with his position at Washington, and returned to Kansas. He was assigned his old position at Topeka, where he now resides with his Kansas-born wife and Kansas-born son. At the end of his second term as secretary of state he was appointed private secretary to Governor Capper, which position he still holds.

Mr. Sessions is recognized as one of the best newspaper men in Kansas, and is still the correspondent of the *Kansas City Journal*. As secretary of state Mr. Sessions made a fine record. He kept the bills for legislative supplies lower than they had been for a generation. He published the Session Laws earlier than they had ever been published; he organized the charter department of the state, and compelled many big corporations, operating in the state without authority, to take out state licenses and come under the state law. He helped to invest \$2,000,000 in first-class bonds for the state school fund. Mr. Sessions is still a young man and has a bright future in Kansas.



CHARLES H. SESSIONS,
Topeka, Kansas.



CHARLES S. FINCH,
Lawrence, Kansas.

CHARLES S. FINCH.

CHARLES S. FINCH was born at Girard, Ill. Brought with family to Kansas in 1869. Lived on a farm and attended school until grown. Pupil of State Normal at Leavenworth; at Kansas State University. Graduated in law department of Michigan University. Practiced law eight years. Edited *Lawrence Tribune* from January 1, 1889, until its consolidation with the *Lawrence Journal*. Editorial writer for the *Journal* until 1903, then purchased *Lawrence Gazette*. Family: wife and three children.

ANNA MALLOWS.

ANNA MALLOWS was born on a farm near White Cloud, Kan.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mallows. Started to school at age of four; stayed in the country school (Arnold school) until ready for high school; graduated from White Cloud high school on May 10, 1891. Began to teach in country schools, spending each summer for a number of years in either a teachers' county normal or other school. Completed first bookkeeping at Campbell University (Holton); took business course at Gard's School, St. Joseph. Teaching career extended over a period of nineteen years, without a year's rest. During the latter years' teaching experience the summers were spent in travel. One summer was spent in and around Chicago; one summer in and around Nashville, Tenn., during which visit most of the southern states were visited, including a trip to Mammoth cave. During the summer of 1899 the time was spent in and around Detroit, Mich., during which visit the northern states were visited, including a visit to Canada and Niagara Falls. Much time was spent on the Great Lakes. The first visit to the Rocky Mountains was in 1901, and after that several summers were spent in the Rockies, with headquarters at Denver, Colo.

Bought the *White Cloud Globe* on August 18, 1910, and stayed very close to home since, until last summer, when time was taken to visit California and the Pacific coast, stopping first at Los Angeles, thence Long Beach, San Diego, San Francisco, Pasadena, and on to Portland and Seattle, then home by way of Pocatello, Salt Lake City, Denver and other midway points, making short stops at each.

Not only attends to newspaper duties, but took charge of the Northeast Kansas Telephone Exchange at the same time that the newspaper was purchased, acting as local manager and bookkeeper.

Quit teaching school with \$1700 in bank. Newspaper career has been a success financially. Own home, plant and fixtures, and some other town property, and have a nice little sum in banks for future emergencies. Nearly everything earned by hard work, yet life has been one round of pleasure.



MISS ANNA MALLOWS.
White Cloud, Kansas.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE was born at Emporia, Kan., February 10, 1868. He was reared in Butler county, where his father moved at an early day. He was educated in the El Dorado schools and at the Kansas University. He learned the printer's trade in the office of T. P. Fulton, of the *El Dorado Republican*. In 1891 he went to Kansas City, Mo. He did editorial work on the *Kansas City Journal*. For a time he was employed on the *Kansas City Star*. In 1895 he bought the *Emporia Gazette*, which paper he has owned, edited and managed to the present time. The article which brought him his first wide notice was an editorial, "What's the Matter with Kansas?" written in 1896. It was quoted all over the United States. When questioned on this subject once he made the following explanation: "I accidentally became notorious through writing a fool editorial which I left on the hook as 'time copy' to keep the printers going while I went on a short visit to my sick wife, who was in Colorado."

The truth of the matter is that the editorial was of high order, and brought him deserved prominence. It was the beginning of a literary career any author should be proud of, and Mr. White is better known away from home as an author than as a newspaper man. Some of his books are: "The Court of Boyville," published in 1899; "Stratagems and Spoils," 1901; "In Our Town," 1906; "A Certain Rich Man," 1909; "The Old Order Changeth," 1910. Mr. White is a contributor to the best magazines and papers.

JOHN MAC DONALD.

JOHN MAC DONALD was born at Linshader, on the western coast of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Scotland, on February 6, 1843. When he was a child his parents moved to Gairloch, in the west of Ross-shire, situated on an inlet of the Atlantic. It was in this picturesque country that MacDonald received his elementary and high-school education, for in those days, as in these days, instruction in the higher studies was given in the parish schools.

In 1862 young MacDonald went to London to seek his fortune, and not finding it, crossed the Atlantic in 1866 to New York. Two years later he went westward, "not knowing whither he went," but bound to find some haven. He found it in 1870, in Shawnee county, on or near the Wakarusa.

Shortly afterward he began to teach, and he has been connected with the public schools in some way until now. He served as superintendent of the Shawnee county schools from 1877 to 1881 and from 1883 to 1889. In December, 1889, he bought the *Western School Journal*, and he is still its owner and editor. Mr. MacDonald was a member of the Kansas State Board of Education from April, 1909, to April, 1915. He was president of the Kansas State Teachers' Association in 1898. He is now, and has been



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE,
Emporia, Kansas.

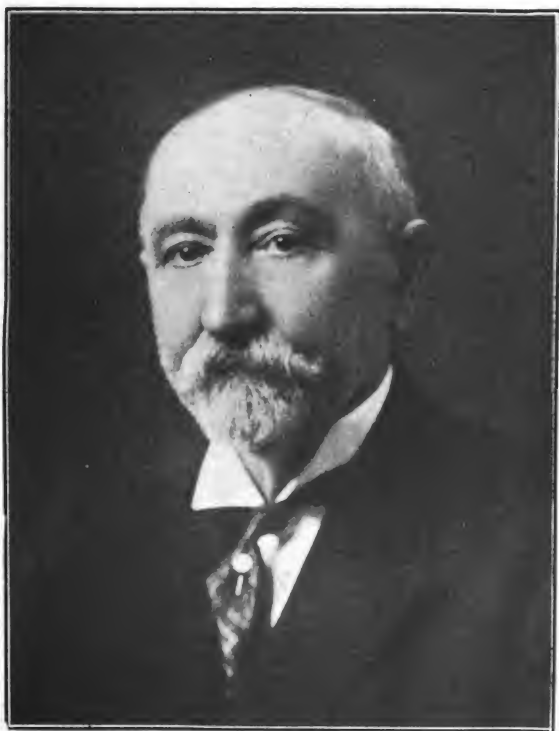
a number of years, president of the Educational Press Association of America, and he was many years a member of the board of directors of the National Education Association. He has been a member of the Kansas State Teachers' Association since the early seventies, and of the National Association has been a life member since 1886. There are two national meetings—the National Educational Association in July, and the Department of Superintendence in February or March. Mr. MacDonald seldom misses a meeting. The following shows his record of attendance since 1886: 1886, Topeka; 1887, Chicago; 1890, St. Paul; 1891, Toronto, Canada; 1892, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; 1894, Asbury Park, N. J.; 1895, Denver; 1896, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1897, Milwaukee; 1898, Washington, D. C.; 1899, Los Angeles; 1900, Charleston, S. C.; 1901, Detroit, Mich.; 1902, Minneapolis, Minn.; 1903, Boston; 1904, St. Louis; 1905, Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J.; 1907, Los Angeles; 1908, Cleveland, Ohio; 1909, Denver; 1910, Boston; 1911, San Francisco; 1912, Chicago; 1913, Salt Lake City; 1914, St. Paul, Minn.; total, twenty-five meetings.

Of meetings of the Department of Superintendence, always held in February or March, the editor of the *Journal* attended at Chicago in 1887; New York, 1890; Philadelphia, 1891; Brooklyn, N. Y., 1892; Boston, 1893; Cleveland, 1895; Jacksonville, Fla., 1896; Indianapolis, 1897; Chattanooga, Tenn., 1898; Columbus, Ohio, 1899; Chicago, 1900; Chicago, 1901; Chicago, 1902; Cincinnati, 1903; Atlanta, Ga., 1904; Milwaukee, Wis., 1905; Louisville, Ky., 1906; Chicago, 1907; Washington, D. C., 1908; Chicago, 1909; Indianapolis, 1910; Mobile, Ala., 1911; St. Louis, 1912; Philadelphia, 1913; Cincinnati, 1915; total, twenty-four.

Mr. MacDonald is not a graduate of any college, but he has the equivalent of a college education, acquired at institutes which were open in the evenings for the benefit of persons who had to earn their living during the day. The teachers and instruction were of the best. For instance, in London, English was taught to MacDonald by Dr. F. J. Furnivall, one of the greatest Shakesperian scholars of his time or of any period, and he too had the rare privilege of hearing lectures by John Ruskin and other eminent men in letters and art.

WILLIAM D. GREASON.

WILLIAM DICKSON GREASON, editor, publisher and proprietor of the *Miami Republican*, Paola, Kan., was born in Plainfield, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, August 20, 1859, the son of Thomas and Mary J. Greason. He came of Scotch-Irish stock on the paternal side, and of Pennsylvania Dutch on the maternal side. His father was a pronounced abolitionist and was active in the operation of what was known as the "Underground Railroad," the business of which was to assist escaping slaves from the South to reach Canada. The father was too old for service during the War of the Rebellion, but his two eldest sons, John H. and James D., served in Pennsylvania regiments, and the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania, where the Greasons lived, was the



JOHN MAC DONALD.
Topeka, Kansas.

center of many rebel raids. In April, 1870, Thomas Greason and family came to Kansas, locating in Paola, where he died in the fall of 1872, leaving a large family and the heritage of a good name and the golden opportunities which residence in Kansas has always presented, whether in her pioneer days or in the opulence of her mature years. William D. acquired what little schooling he had in the Paola schools, and in June, 1875, became an apprentice in the *Miami Republican* office, then owned by two of his brothers, Owen H. and Thomas O. Greason, and General John H. Rice. Four of his brothers were printers, James D., late of the *Atwood Citizen*, and Charles T. being the other two, besides those above mentioned. In 1878 William D. bought a one-third interest in the *Western Spirit* office in Paola, which he sold in 1881, and in 1882 bought a half interest in the *Miami Republican*, the other half then being owned by Leslie J. Perry, one of the most widely known and capable newspaper men of the Kansas of that period, and one of the most forceful and original writers the state has ever had. August 14, 1885, Mr. Perry sold his interest to Mr. Greason, who has since been the sole owner, editor and publisher. Mr. Greason served two terms as postmaster of Paola, from November, 1889, to April, 1894, and from July, 1898, to April, 1903. His newspaper is one of the oldest in Kansas, having been founded in 1866.

EDEARDO CAFFARO.

EDEARDO CAFFARO, proprietor and editor of *Il Lavoratore Italiano*, an Italian weekly newspaper published in Pittsburg, Kan., was born in Trausella, Italy, the 17th of June, 1878. Trausella is a small town in northern Italy, close to the France and Switzerland boundary. He received his elementary education at Trausella, graduated from the high school at Ivrea, and took the degree of the technical institute in Turin in 1898. In the same year he entered the University of Turin, where he studied engineering and mathematics until 1901. He landed in the United States (New York) in 1904, and made his home in Colorado until 1905, when he came to Pittsburg, Kan., where he has been ever since.

Just previous to his coming to Pittsburg he was instrumental in the transfer of *Il Lavoratore Italiano* from Trinidad, Colo., to Pittsburg, Kan. Under his management *Il Lavoratore Italiano* has made great progress, and it is to-day one of the largest publications of any weekly Italian newspaper in the United States, which gives itself entirely to the betterment of the laboring class.

Il Lavoratore Italiano belongs to no political class, and never from its beginning took part either for or against any one of the political parties; always ready in a fearless and conscientious way to stand for that which is just, and for the advancement and welfare of what its name implies—the Italian laborer—in this great land of America.—By Dr. U. A. D. Collelmo.



W. D. GREASON,
Paola, Kansas.



EDEARDO CAFFARO,
Pittsburg, Kansas.



HENRY J. CALNAN,
Troy, Kansas.

HENRY J. CALNAN.

THE *Weekly Kansas Chief*, published at Troy, is owned and edited by H. J. Calnan. Mr. Calnan was born at Stoneham, Mass., in 1857, the same year the *Chief* was born in Kansas. Mr. Calnan moved with his parents to Moulton, Iowa, when a boy, and served four years as an apprentice in the office of the *Moulton Independent*. After becoming a printer he worked in different offices. He engaged in railroading, serving as a fireman on the Burlington route, was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer, and in this capacity worked for several of the railroad systems in the West. His last railroading was in Mexico, where he ran an engine on the Mexican National out of San Luis Potosi. Upon his return to this country he took up the printing business again, and owned and edited several newspapers. He bought the *Chief* from Mrs. Miller, widow of the famous pioneer editor, Sol Miller, twelve years ago. The politics of the *Chief* have always been straight Republican. It is the oldest paper in the state. Other papers were started before it was founded, but they were later merged with other papers or discontinued. Doniphan county, in the early days, was a veritable newspaper graveyard. Many papers were started during the territorial days. Every boom town had a boom newspaper. Many of the towns were later abandoned, and all the newspapers expired with the exception of the *Chief*. Mr. Miller found it hard at times to keep his paper going, but he was a game old warrior and stayed on in spite of hard times and opposition, and lived to see his newspaper enjoying permanent prosperity and a wide reputation.

Mr. Calnan's family consists of his wife and one son, Charles. Charles is now attending high school, and when he graduates from that institution will attend the Kansas University at Lawrence. His father hopes that his son will succeed to the management of the *Chief*, and is educating him in a manner to fit him for the position.

GEORGE W. MARBLE.

GEORGE WATSON MARBLE was born in Scott township, Bourbon county, a mile south of Fort Scott, in 1870; went to work on the *Fort Scott Tribune* on September 1, 1885, and learned the trade on that paper under J. B. Chapman, the publisher. In May, 1891, he took a position as reporter on the *Tribune*, and a year later became associated with George W. Martin, formerly of the firm of Martin & Chapman, publishers of the paper, as one of the proprietors, continuing, however, his work as reporter until 1902, when he bought Mr. Martin's interest and became manager, with R. B. Barr as a partner in the business. In 1904 the *Tribune* took over the old *Fort Scott Monitor*, and the legal designation of the paper became *The Fort Scott Tribune and the Fort Scott Monitor*, and it has since been published under that heading. The paper was



GEORGE W. MARBLE,
Fort Scott, Kansas.

originally Democratic in politics, it having been originally organized and published as a party organ. Upon assuming control of the paper, in 1902, Mr. Marble made it independent in politics, with Democratic leanings, and it subsequently merged into a distinctly nonpartisan newspaper, supporting Republicans or Democrats according as their individual qualifications appealed to the editor. The paper represents the consolidation of the old *Fort Scott Monitor*, established in 1862, the *Fort Scott Banner* and the *Fort Scott News*.

J. F. JARRELL.

J. F. JARRELL is a native Kansan; his birthplace, a farm near Lancaster, Atchison county, where his parents settled in 1855. He was born September 19, 1866. His father was Sanford Jarrell, a school teacher, farmer and plainsman before the Civil War; a veteran of that conflict, serving in company E, Second Kansas cavalry; later a farmer and stockman. His mother was Annie Fletcher, who, as a pioneer girl, organized the first Sunday school in her neighborhood, holding the sessions under a tree. His schooling consisted of a few terms in rural districts, and at the age of sixteen he left the farm with the intention of becoming a locomotive engineer. He got a job firing a threshing-machine engine, which blew up, scaring him out of his ambition in that direction. For two years he experimented with various "walks of life"—herded cattle, sold books, sold pianos and organs, trucked freight, taught singing-school, managed a theatrical company, kicked a job press, and set type. On January 1, 1884, he was given his first assignment as a newspaper reporter, on the *Atchison Patriot*. From then on for twenty-six years he was actively engaged in reportorial and editorial work on the *Atchison Patriot*, *Atchison Champion*, *Atchison Globe*, *Kansas City Times*, *Topeka Capital* and *Holton Signal*, in the order named. He owned the *Holton Signal* for five years, and for a short time in 1903 was a third owner of the *Atchison Globe*, his partners being J. E. Rank and Ralph Tennal. That was when E. W. Howe went to Kansas City to run the *Daily Mail*. Mr. Howe did not like the Kansas City venture, so he returned to Atchison and bought the *Globe* back. Mr. Jarrell's work on the *Topeka* and *Kansas City* papers mainly was as a staff correspondent, handling political and legislative news and matters having to do with the settlement and development of western Kansas and of Oklahoma. In 1910 he was appointed publicity agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, with headquarters in Topeka, which position he holds to date. In 1895 Mr. Jarrell married Myra Williams, of Topeka, daughter of the late A. L. Williams, a former attorney-general of Kansas. Mrs. Jarrell is also a writer. She contributes to newspapers and magazines, and has three books, a play and an opera to her credit. There are four children in the family—two already in the writing game, the others training for it.



J. F. JARRELL,
Topeka, Kansas.



D. R. ANTHONY, Jr.,
Leavenworth, Kansas.

D. R. ANTHONY, Jr.

DANIEL READ ANTHONY, Jr., lawyer, journalist, and member of Congress from the first district of Kansas, was born at Leavenworth, August 22, 1870, a son of Col. Daniel R. and Annie (Osborn) Anthony. Mr. Anthony has inherited many of the strong characteristics of his father, and is recognized as a journalist of marked ability. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., and then entered the law department of the University of Michigan, where he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1891, and was admitted to the bar. On his return to Leavenworth he became connected with the *Leavenworth Times*, and soon assumed the management of the paper. When Colonel Anthony died, in November, 1904, Mr. Anthony assumed entire control of the *Times*. On March 29, 1907, he was unanimously nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the first district, and was elected to the Sixtieth Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the election of Charles Curtis to be United States senator, and was reelected to the Sixty-first Congress, receiving 27,796 votes to 19,842 for F. M. Pearl, the Democratic candidate, and 650 for J. F. Willetts, who ran on the Socialist ticket. In 1910 he again became a candidate for the nomination, making his campaign as a "regular" Republican against T. A. McNeal, the "Progressive" candidate. In the primary election he was successful by a substantial majority, and later at the November election he defeated J. W. Chapman, the "Independent Democratic" candidate, by an overwhelming majority, being thus again returned to Congress with the unqualified indorsement of his constituents. His career as a representative in Congress has been consistent, his political methods clean, and his endeavor always has been to procure the best legislative results for the district he represents. He is one of the leading newspaper men of Kansas and of the day, and his paper advocates every policy for the moral and material uplift of the people of Kansas and the nation. In June, 1897, Mr. Anthony married Bessie Havens, the daughter of Paul Havens, of Leavenworth. They have two children, Eleanor and Daniel.

O. W. LITTLE.

OLCOTT W. LITTLE, one of the able representatives of the Kansas press, is a native Kansan, born in Wabaunsee county, January 31, 1867, and is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestry, being the son of William E. and Harriett Z. (Adams) Little. The Little family came to America from Scotland at a very early day and located in New England, and a number of this branch of the Little family served in the Revolutionary army that was recruited in Vermont.

Olcott W. Little was reared on the homestead where he first saw the light of day. He led the normal life of a country boy, grew up strong and

self-reliant, and his early education was acquired in the district school. His parents wished him to have every advantage in an educational way, and sent him to Ottawa University. After leaving college he remained at home until 1888, when he went to Alma to reside, as he was holding the office of deputy county clerk. Upon completing his term in office he entered the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company for a year; but he had grown fond of journalism, and while in Alma had decided in time to own a paper of his own. With this end in view he returned to Alma, and in 1891 bought a half interest in the *Enterprise*, an influential Republican journal that has a wide circulation. He has taken a leading part in politics in Wabaunsee county for years, and in 1892 was a delegate to the Republican national convention. Mr. Little is a Mason, having taken all the degrees from the



O. W. LITTLE,
Alma, Kansas.

Chapter to the Mystic Shrine, and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1905 he married Mrs. Theresa Horne, *née* Schutter. He owns and edits his own paper, and plays no small part in molding the opinions and ideas of the Wabaunsee population. The press of Kansas is known for its fearlessness in handling public questions, and Mr. Little was one of the first to bring before the people of his county those things upon which all should be informed. He is the secretary of the Wabaunsee County Historical Society.



WILLIAM C. MARKHAM.
Baldwin City, Kansas.

WILLIAM C. MARKHAM.

WILLIAM COLFAX MARKHAM is a native of Ohio and the son of a Methodist minister. He attended the public schools in four different towns, and while living at Lorain had his first newspaper experience in reporting daily to the Cleveland papers the dock news from that port.

After spending three years at Baldwin University he came west with his parents, and graduated from Baker University in 1891. In 1892-'93 he took special work in history and politics in Johns Hopkins University, where he was a pupil of President Wilson. In August, 1893, he purchased the *Baldwin Ledger*, and is still its proprietor. He was postmaster of Baldwin City for thirteen years, and during nine years of that time was secretary of the Kansas Postmasters' Association. He organized the Southwest Postal Association, covering six states, and until his retirement from the postal service edited the *Southwest Postal News*. At each convention he published a daily paper. During the last year of his postal service he was secretary of the National Association of Postmasters, and at St. Paul ran a daily paper during the week of the convention.

He is the author of several plays covering events of Kansas territorial history, besides numerous short poems. In May, 1916, he was elected president of the Kansas State Editorial Association.

HERBERT CAVANESS.

HERBERT CAVANESS was born at Chetopa, Kan., but refuses to reveal the date of that event. He has had rather a peculiar career in Kansas, saying that he was handicapped in life by being a preacher's son. The older members of his father's congregation yet tell how he used to run horse races with the old sorrel mare which his father used to ride on the circuit. His father went into the newspaper business, and Herbert was put to work learning the printer's trade. He says his early ambition was to be a bus driver, but he was forced into the newspaper business against his will, and made to wrap papers, set type and take proof, when he would much rather have been down at the old swimming hole.

Mr. Cavaness is president of the Tribune Publishing Company, which publishes the *Chanute Daily Tribune*. The *Tribune* was established in 1892, and was consolidated July 1, 1909, with the *Chanute Sun*. The *Tribune* is one of the influential papers of the state.

Mr. Cavaness was postmaster of Chanute eight years. He says his most noteworthy achievement has been that he graduated from Baker University without getting married or becoming a preacher. When asked what other callings had appealed to him, he made the following reply:

"I have had a narrow escape from two other callings—educational and the chautauqua platform. Two members of a country school board



HERBERT CAVANESS.
Chanute, Kansas.

promised to vote for me one time, but another fellow was elected by a unanimous vote, thus preventing me from becoming an educator. When in college I entered an oratorical contest in which there were eleven contestants. It ended my proposed chautauqua career, as the judges unanimously awarded me eleventh place."

It is not, however, as bad as Mr. Cavaness makes it. He is an interesting speaker and one of the brightest newspaper men of Kansas.

H. C. STICHER.

H. C. STICHER was born October 6, 1876, at Neosho Falls, Kan. At the age of eleven he moved with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Stichler, to Yates Center, Kan., where the father was to serve as county attorney of Woodson county, and afterward to be honored by an election as state representative.

H. C. Stichler received his education in the schools of Yates Center and at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He entered the printing office of the *Yates Center News* when he was seventeen years of age, as devil, and remained with the firm of Trueblood & Stephenson for six years, becoming one of the partners in the last year. Mr. Stichler has successfully edited and owned the *Neosho Falls Post*, the *Alma Signal*, and owned a half interest in the *Belleville Telescope* with A. Q. Miller. He was private secretary to Congressman R. R. Rees, of the fifth district, two sessions of Congress, and then resigned to purchase the *Osage City Public Opinion* of Maurice Crowther; later also purchasing the *Osage City Free Press* of Chas. Barnes, both of which papers he now owns and is the active editor.

Mr. Stichler is secretary of the Osage City Commercial Club, also secretary of the Trades' Extension Committee. He has been active in newspaper work and in politics for the past twenty years. In 1907-'08 he was treasurer, in 1909-'10 vice president, and in 1911 president of the Kansas State Editorial Association.

JOSEPH W. HOWE.

JOSEPH W. HOWE, of Abilene, is a part of the famous "newspaper administration" of Kansas. He is editor of the *Dickinson County News*. He was born on a farm in Saline county. He was graduated from Salina Normal University with a bachelor of arts degree. Later he taught school. In 1903 he went to Abilene and purchased the *Dickinson County News*.

J. W. Howe is a Democrat, and for many years has been writing politics for his own and many other papers over the state. His reputation grew along this line until 1912, when he was elected to the state senate from Dickinson and Clay counties. He was the only newspaper man in the senate, and his political stories during the 1913 and 1915 sessions of



H. C. STICHER,
Osage City, Kansas.



JOSEPH W. HOWE,
Abilene, Kansas.

the upper house of the legislature attracted considerable attention. He also wrote feature articles for many of the larger dailies of the East, and after his appointment by Governor Hodges as secretary of the State Board of Control he gained no little reputation as an authority on matters pertaining to the management and conditions of the state's charitable and benevolent institutions.

For eight years he served as secretary of the Democratic State Editorial Association, and for six years was a member of the Abilene school board.

RALPH A. HARRIS.

RALPH A. HARRIS, editor and owner of the *Ottawa Herald*, was born in Ottawa, Kan., March 12, 1871, and has made his home there up to the present time with the exception of three years spent on a farm in Franklin county, Kansas, during his early childhood. He received his education in the Ottawa public schools, Ottawa University, and Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill. On leaving school he engaged in the banking business at Ottawa. In 1907 he purchased the *Ottawa Herald* from Henry J. Allen, and has conducted it since that time.

MINNIE A. LAWLESS.

MINNIE A. LAWLESS, editor and manager of the Herald Publishing Company, of St. Francis, Kan., gained her admittance into the newspaper world by her marriage to George Lawless, in 1898, and at once became associate editor of the *Kansas Eagle* at St. Francis. Together they struggled along, against all odds, doing most of their own work, printing the paper on an old Army press, until 1905, when a change came. The two papers of the town were consolidated, Mr. Lawless becoming owner. Business had outgrown the back room and hand press, so he erected the first brick business house in the city, the present convenient home of the paper. The company was then formed, composed of six leading business men of the county, and a splendid new and complete equipment installed. Mr. Lawless, being elected editor and business manager, everything started over again, the enterprise proving pleasant and profitable for all concerned. Mrs. Lawless was given the honor of naming the new publication, which she christened the *Herald*.

In 1912, after a lingering illness, Editor Lawless died, and since that time Mrs. Lawless has taken his place as editor and manager, and the business has never been more flourishing than it is under her supervision. The circulation has grown to almost 1200. She is a very busy woman, devoting her entire time to the details of the office, gathering news, and can and often does make a hand at the cases. Having lived in Cheyenne county since 1886, teaching school for a number of years, her wide acquaintance with people and conditions is a valuable asset in her



R. A. HARRIS,
Ottawa, Kansas.



MRS. MINNIE A. LAWLESS,
St. Francis, Kansas.

work, in which she has had more than ordinary success. Mrs. Lawless is fully qualified to write in the essay contest, "If I had it to do over again, would I marry a Kansas editor?" as she has served her time in every part of the business, from inking the forms to writing copy.

This woman editor was born in 1868. Her maiden name was Taylor, and her early life was spent in Illinois. She is the mother of one child, a daughter, Ruth, now eleven years old.

Mrs. Lawless is devoted to her work, and her constant aim is to help her people and her county to improve, and her success is measured by the loyal support the *Herald* receives.

• HENRY J. ALLEN.

HENRY JUSTIN ALLEN, editor and publisher of the *Wichita Beacon*, a leading member of the newspaper fraternity of Kansas, is a native of the Keystone state, born at Corry, Pa., in September, 1869. The Allen family was founded in America by John Allen, the grandfather of Henry J., who came to the United States from the north of Scotland and settled near Corry, Pa., in 1820. He was one of the pioneer farmers of that region. His son, John, jr., married Rebecca E. Goodwin, and four children were born to them—Elizabeth, the wife of G. W. Andrews, of Thomas, Okla.; Henry J., the subject of this sketch; Cora, wife of Edward F. Sheldon, of Ottawa, Kan.; and La Verne, a farmer at McAlester, Okla. At the outbreak of the Civil War John Allen, jr., enlisted in company I, Ninth New York cavalry, and served until mustered out of the service at the grand review held in Washington after peace had been declared. After leaving the army Mr. Allen came to Kansas in the fall of 1865, settling on land at Riverdale, Clay county, where he lived until he retired and removed to Clifton, Kan., where he now resides with his wife.

Henry J. Allen was reared on his father's farm. He attended the public schools of Clay and Osage counties, but was ambitious, and learned the barber's trade, which he followed, thus earning enough money to attend Baker University. He belonged to the class of 1890, but did not graduate. However, in 1893 the university conferred upon him the degree of master of arts. While in college he became interested in newspaper work and was a member of the editorial staff of the college paper. In 1891 Mr. Allen was given the management of the *Salina Republican*, owned by Hon. J. L. Bristow. Three years later this property was sold, and Mr. Allen bought the *Manhattan Nationalist*, which he edited and published a year before disposing of it. Soon after this he and Mr. Bristow bought the *Ottawa Herald* and the *Salina Republican*, changing the name of the latter to the *Salina Journal*. Mr. Allen was editor and manager of both publications until 1907, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Bristow taking the *Salina Journal* and Mr. Allen the *Ottawa Herald*. The following year he disposed of the *Herald* and purchased the *Wichita Beacon*, of which he has since been the editor and manager. In all his business ventures Mr. Allen has been remarkably successful.



HENRY J ALLEN,
Wichita, Kansas.

In 1910 he promoted the building of the first Kansas skyscraper, "the Beacon Building," which cost \$435,000, and is the largest office building in the state. In politics Mr. Allen is a staunch Republican, having served as private secretary to Governor Stanley, who appointed him president of the Board of Charities during his second term in office. Under Governor Bailey Mr. Allen served in a like capacity. He has twice been a candidate for Congress in the second Kansas district, but was defeated, once by Mr. Bowersock and later by Charles F. Scott.

While in college Mr. Allen was a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knight Templar, and a member of Midian Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Wichita, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Wichita Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Country and Riverside clubs, the American Newspaper Association, and an honorary member of the National Press Club. October 19, 1891, Mr. Allen married Elsie J., daughter of Frederick Nuzman, a retired lumber and hardware merchant of Circleville, Kan. Mrs. Allen is a graduate of Baker University in the class of 1890.

RALPH H. FAXON.

RALPH H. FAXON was born near Topeka, Kan., May 9, 1875. His parents were early settlers of Shawnee county, living near the village and old-time territorial capital of Tecumseh. His father, a veteran of the War of the Rebellion, came to Kansas shortly after the close of the war, and for nearly fifty years has lived on the same quarter-section.

R. H. Faxon was educated in the public schools of Shawnee county, in the academy of Washburn College, Topeka, and in business college at Topeka. He became a newspaper reporter on the old *Topeka Press* while still in his teens, and at different times worked on the *Topeka State Journal*, the *Kansas City World* and the *Kansas City Star*. He was connected with the Topeka bureaus of the two last-named papers. This was from 1895 to 1897. In the latter year he went to Newton to take news charge of the old *Newton Republican*, of which Noble Prentis was once editor, and remained there one year.

In 1898 Mr. Faxon became secretary to Chester I. Long, then making his third campaign for representative from the seventh Kansas district. He remained with Mr. Long, who was elected United States senator from Kansas in 1903, until the latter's retirement from Congress, March 4, 1909, or eleven years in all. During his career as secretary to Mr. Long, Mr. Faxon became as familiar with Kansas, with its history, its affairs, its men and its geography as perhaps any young man of the state. In his Washington life he also represented various Kansas newspapers, including the *Topeka State Journal*, the *Topeka Capital*, and the *Wichita Beacon and Eagle*.



RALPH H. FAXON,
Garden City, Kansas.

In April, 1908, Mr. Faxon bought the *Garden City Telegram* from Henry J. Allen, and personally conducted it for four years. As a daily paper in a small town it ranked very high and achieved considerable reputation.

During his residence at Garden City Mr. Faxon and C. H. Scott of the *Hutchinson News* organized the New Santa Fe Trail, the first interstate good-roads movement in the West. Mr. Faxon also was active in the National Irrigation Congress, the Transmississippi Commercial Congress, and the International Farm Congress. He organized the Kansas Development Association, merger of state commercial bodies; the Kansas State Conservation Commission, and the Arkansas Valley Commercial Association. Mr. Faxon was also a director of the Kansas State Historical Society for three years, and is a member of the National Historical Association, the National Geographic Society, the American Humane Association and other organizations.

In 1912 Mr. Faxon went to Wichita to become industrial and publicity commissioner for the Wichita Business Association, and in 1914 became secretary of the International Farm Congress. In January, 1916, he went to Des Moines, Iowa, to become general secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

WILLIAM C. AUSTIN.

WILLIAM CLARK AUSTIN was born at Cottonwood Falls, Kan., in 1872. He is still a resident of his native city. His parents were from Vermont. Mr. Austin was educated in the public schools of Chase county and at the University of Kansas. He was instructor in the Cottonwood Falls schools for several years, and for three years engaged in the grocery business at Strong City. In 1903 he bought the *Chase County Leader*, a Republican weekly, and in 1909 bought the *Strong City News* and the *Courant* of Cottonwood Falls, consolidating them as the *Strong City News-Courant*, which he still owns. In 1904 he was elected as the Republican candidate for register of deeds of Chase county, and served two years, and in 1910 was elected state printer. Mr. Austin was the author of the uniform blank-book law passed by the legislature of 1911, which was the first law for uniform county records passed by any of the United States. He was reelected state printer in 1912, and at the expiration of his term returned to Cottonwood Falls to manage his newspapers.



WILLIAM C. AUSTIN,
Cottonwood Falls, Kansas.

A. Q. MILLER.

A. Q. MILLER is a native Kansan, having been born in Washington county, February 7, 1874. After completing his schooling at Clifton, Kan., he took a business course in the Alamo City Business College, of San Antonio, Tex. He was married in 1896 to Martha L. Patterson, at Clifton, Kan., and to this union were born five children.

After several years' apprenticeship in the *Clifton News* office, under various managements, he bought the newspaper, when twenty years of age, successfully conducting it for two years. Selling the *Clifton News* to advantage, he bought and conducted the *Riley Regent* for three years, when he sold out to go to Victor, Colo., to become business manager of the *Victor Daily Record*, for a stock company of which he became a stockholder. During the three years he was connected in a business capacity with this stock company it purchased and consolidated three newspapers in the Cripple Creek district, hitting the high-water mark in circulation and business for this gold-mining camp. In 1904 he purchased the *Belleville Telescope*, later consolidating with it the *Belleville Freeman* and *Munden Progress*. He recently purchased and is publishing from the *Telescope* office the *Agenda Times*.

Mr. Miller has adways taken an active interest in public affairs and politics, putting his newspaper behind many community enterprises. He was secretary of the Belleville Commercial Club five years, which he helped to organize, and was secretary of the Republican county committee five years. He was sergeant-at-arms in the last Republican national convention at Chicago, and was one of the ten presidential electors of Kansas in 1912. In 1916 he was one of the speakers at the Kansas Day Club banquet at Topeka, his subject being "Preparedness and the Republican Party." Always active in the fraternity side of newspaper life, he has been recording secretary of the Kansas Editorial Association and first president of the Fifth District Editorial Association.

When the Meridian Road was organized at Salina, Kan., Mr. Miller was one of the organizers and first treasurer. Likewise when the Rock Island Highway Association came into existence the meeting was held at Belleville at the invitation of Mr. Miller. He presided at the meeting and was elected secretary-treasurer, later organizing the first trip over the road from St. Joseph to Denver. When the Rock Island Highway was merged, as the Kansas link, into the national highway known as the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway, at St. Joseph, Mr. Miller presided at the meeting, appointed the various committees, and was elected first vice president of the national organization. He is at present first vice president of the Pike's Peak Ocean to Ocean Highway, treasurer of the Kansas Division Meridian Road, secretary-treasurer of the Rock Island Highway, executive committeeman Kansas Good Roads Association, councilor Kansas Division National Highways Association.



A. Q. MILLER,
Belleville, Kansas.

CLYDE H. KNOX.

CLYDE H. KNOX, of Independence, Kan., a young man of fine ability and character, has taken up journalism as his life work and has already demonstrated that he has more than ordinary talents in that direction. With a keen sense of the power of the press to educate and direct public opinion, he has adopted that attitude toward his profession which made the *Sedan Times-Star* a potent influence for good in his community. His progressive spirit has brought him into prominence among the men of his profession in Kansas, his standing in the newspaper fraternity being indicated by his election in 1911 as vice president of the Kansas State Editorial Association, and as a former president of the Republican Editorial Association of the third district. Mr. Knox, furthermore, is a native Kansan and a representative of that energetic younger generation of the state which is ably replacing those men who were the helmsmen of affairs during the first half century of Kansas statehood.

Mr. Knox was born at Baldwin, Douglas county, Kansas, April 19, 1878, son of Hiram W. and Amelia M. (Knox) Knox. Both parents were natives of New York state and came to Kansas in an early period, locating at Baldwin in 1876. There the father died in 1878, the year of his son's birth. Clyde H. Knox was an infant at the time of his father's death, and early had to commence the struggle for life for himself. Born and reared in Baldwin, the seat of Baker University, by persistent effort he managed to complete three years' work of the university course, but the necessity of assuming life's responsibilities at that time precluded his further study in the University. He learned the printer's trade in the *Baldwin Ledger* office, under William C. Markham, of Baldwin, and worked several hours each day in that office for three years while attending college. He was business manager of the *Baker Orange*, the college paper, for a year. From there he went to Kansas City, Kan., where he was employed on the *Kansas City Tribune*. In January, 1898, he accepted employment as editor of the *Coffeyville Journal*, at Coffeyville, Kan., and remained there until August 1, 1902, when he bought the *Times-Star* at Sedan, Kan. He conducted that paper until September 1, 1906, when he sold the plant and returned to Coffeyville, where he bought an interest in the *Journal*. He disposed of his stock in that paper December 1, 1908, and on March 1, 1909, bought the *Sedan Lance*, which he consolidated with the *Times-Star* on October 18 following. He later sold the *Times-Star* and bought the *Independence Daily Reporter*, which he still owns.

Mr. Knox has prospered in his business ventures, and besides his newspaper plant has acquired some good property. In Masonry he has attained the Consistory degrees, and in 1910 was secretary of the Blue Lodge at Sedan.



CLYDE H. KNOX,
Independence, Kansas.

W. E. WARD.

W. E. WARD, editor of the *Western Times*, published at Sharon Springs, is a native Kansan, with Bourbon county as his birthplace. He is forty-three years old, and has lived in Sharon Springs and been the publisher of the *Western Times* for twenty-five years.



W. E. WARD,
Sharon Springs, Kansas.

Mr. Ward is also an attorney, and is now serving as county attorney of Wallace county, and enjoys a large law practice. He was register of the United States land office at Colby under both McKinley and Roosevelt, and was twice a member of the legislature from Wallace county. Four years ago he was the Republican nominee for state senator in the thirteen counties comprising the thirty-ninth senatorial district, but was defeated in the Democratic landslide.

The *Western Times* was established by Kate B. Russell in 1885. Mrs. Russell was a well-known newspaper woman in the early days of western Kansas. She now lives in Chicago.

B. P. WALKER.

IN OCTOBER, 1897, a young printer walked into the office of the *Osborne County Farmer*, at Osborne, and went to work for seven dollars a week. The young printer was B. P. Walker, the present publisher of the *Farmer*. He walked into the office again in August, 1904, as sole owner. When he became boss of the *Farmer* his entire capital was the confidence of the man who owned the paper, and his own industry. In the following years the *Farmer* prospered wonderfully, and became one of the most valuable weekly newspaper plants in the state. Walker paid off every cent of indebtedness with the profits from the office. To-day the plant is one of the best in the country. The *Farmer* is building a fine new fireproof modern printing office. The paper is forty-two years old, and when it is moved into its new quarters it will be the first time it has ever lived in its own home. Walker has been dubbed the laziest editor in Kansas, but the *Atchison Globe* says there ought to be more lazy ones



B. P. WALKER,
Osborne, Kansas.

like him. Walker was born in Wisconsin forty years ago, and then some—three years. His father was a newspaper man before him, and the son came honestly by his talents. The *Farmer* is quoted all over the country from its department, "The Musings of the Village Deacon," the creation of Walker. The latter came to Kansas in 1877 and has lived here most of the time since. He is a practical printer and has worked in every branch of the business from daily papers to country shops. He is married and has a wife and baby daughter. In politics he is a Republican, and has been termed by William Allen White a diamond-backed stand-patter.

MILTON F. AMRINE.

MILTON F. AMRINE was born May 6, 1872, at Nokomis, Ill. He came to Kansas with his parents in March, 1884, and was reared on a farm near Wilsey. When sixteen years old he began teaching school. He taught eight terms, meanwhile attending the State Normal at Emporia, and Baker University at Baldwin, Kan.

Mr. Amrine was principal of the Council Grove high school for two years. He went into the newspaper business as editor and manager of the *Weekly Guard* at Council Grove in the spring of 1898. He was a member of the Kansas legislature, house of representatives, in 1909, and later became pardon clerk in the office of ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs. He was superintendent of the State Reformatory at Hutchinson from August, 1910, to August, 1913. Returning to Council Grove, he resumed his newspaper work. The paper became a daily in November, 1915, and now Mr. Amrine publishes both a weekly and daily edition. In addition he owns the *Lost Springs News*, *Herington Sun*, and *Dunlap Rustler*, and publishes the *Latimer Leader*.

Mr. Amrine married Mabel Francis Chilcott in August, 1905. She was the editor of the *Louisville Lyre*. They are the parents of two girls, Dorothy and Mary. Mr. Amrine's parents are living. His father, Fred Amrine, born in 1836, was the son of an Illinois pioneer, and is a Union army veteran. His mother is a New Yorker, and daughter of a circuit-riding Methodist preacher.

ANNA CARLSON.

ANNA CARLSON was reared in Lindsborg, Kan. At the early age of fourteen she was initiated into the mysteries of the print shop, and since that time, with the exception of one year spent in Alaska, she has been identified with the Kansas press. For more than twelve years she was editor of the *Lindsborg News*. Last year she had charge of the editorial page of the *Wichita Daily Eagle* during the absence of Hon. Victor Murdock. Miss Carlson is well known throughout the state as an editorial writer and paragrapher, and her feature column of the *News*, "The Vitascope," has been widely quoted even beyond the bounds of the state.



M. F. AMRINE,
Council Grove, Kansas.



MISS ANNA CARLSON,
Lindsborg, Kansas.



GOMER T. DAVIES.
Concordia, Kansas.

GOMER T. DAVIES.

GOMER TALIESIN DAVIES, editor and proprietor of the *Concordia Daily Kansan*, has for nearly thirty years been at the head of a western newspaper. The *Kansan* stands first in Cloud county, and enjoys the liberal patronage and unqualified confidence of the people. Mr. Davies was born at Pont-y-Pridd, Glamorganshire, South Wales, January 25, 1855. In 1863 he crossed the Atlantic to seek a home in the United States. After landing in America he located in Pennsylvania for a few years, then removed to Livingston county, Missouri, and from there to Iowa, in 1869. In 1882 he came to Kansas, and a year later purchased the *Republic County News*, which was his first newspaper venture. While living in Republic county he was twice elected to the legislature, serving in the sessions of 1887-1889. In November, 1896, Mr. Davies bought the *Kansan* and moved to Concordia, where he has since continued to reside.

In 1879 he married, at Cleveland, Lucas county, Iowa, Miss Catherine A. Powell, and they have seven children—Dr. John D. Davies, Mrs. H. Lague, jr., Miss Morfydd O. Davies, Harry L., Ralph B., Gladys, and Ruth. Mr. Davies is a sincere and competent business man. He never deviates from what he believes to be right to all who are concerned, whether it be in business, political or private life, and is intensely interested in all affairs that pertain to the upbuilding and prosperity of the community.

There are few homes the *Kansan* does not reach, and in each Mr. Davies' influence is felt. He is fearless, and in his whole career has been characterized by his keen sense of discrimination between right and wrong. He is prominent in social orders, having passed through all the chairs of the Odd Fellows Lodge, being grand master in 1903-'04, grand representative in 1906 and 1907; is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of America, and Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Davies is also an active member of the Concordia Commercial Club, and one of the directors of the Kansas Historical Society; has served as vice president of the National Editors' Association, as president of the Kansas North Central Editors' Association in 1896, and as president of the State Editors' Association in 1901. His printing establishment is one of the finest in the eastern part of the state, in keeping with the editor and owner. Mr. Davies is a progressive citizen, who would be a worthy acquisition to any community.



D. A. VALENTINE,
Clay Center, Kansas.

D. A. VALENTINE.

D. A. VALENTINE has owned, edited and managed the *Clay Center Times* continuously since January 1, 1884—thirty-two years. In January, 1881, he became half owner of the *Clay Center Dispatch*; three years later traded his interest in the *Dispatch*, and other things, for the *Times*. The *Times* is Valentine; Valentine is the *Times*.

He was born in Iowa; came to Kansas without protest, as a baby, with his parents. His father was D. M. Valentine, long associate justice of the supreme court. After loafing around a print shop as a small boy, D. A. Valentine naturally graduated into a correspondent, a reporter, and then into the field which he has held nearly a third of a century against all comers.

For the past thirteen years L. F. Valentine, a brother, has been largely responsible for the successful conduct of the paper. For nearly three years, in the boom days, the *Times* was run as a small-town daily, and it ranked at that time as one of the very best small-town affairs in the state; but it was too good to live, and too proud to pay. To be sure there had been accompanying political honors all these years, but the pride and the glory and the satisfaction and the mainstay has been the *Times*. It has always been a model typographically, and always will be so long as the Valentines preside over its make-up.

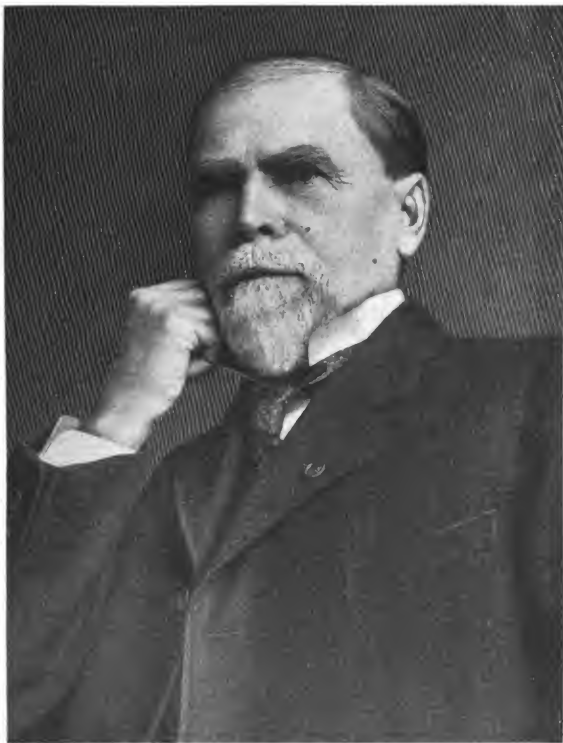
It has the largest authenticated circulation, field considered, of any weekly in the state; has the finest line of country correspondents; no editorial page to speak of, except during election campaigns, and from a business viewpoint is as steady as an eight-day clock. In fact, it is the only country weekly in the whole United States holding active membership in the Audit Bureau of Circulations—its circulation guaranteed by successive outside audits.

F. D. COBURN.

F. D. COBURN was born in Cold Spring township, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, May 7, 1846. His father was Ephriam W. Coburn, and his mother Mary Jane Mulks. At eighteen he was corporal in company F, one hundred and thirty-fifth regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, and promoted from private to sergeant-major of the sixty-second regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, veterans.

Arriving in Franklin county, Kansas, February, 1867, he was a farm laborer and farmer there until July, 1880, when invited to a position in the office of the State Board of Agriculture under Secretary J. K. Hudson. In 1869 he was married to Lou Jenkins.

Mr. Coburn was unanimously elected secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, vice J. K. Hudson, resigned, serving until January 11, 1882, when he was displaced, on a legal technicality, for William Sims. He was president of the Indicator Publishing Company, of Kansas



F. D. COBURN,
Topeka, Kansas.

City, Mo., and editor-in-chief of the *Live-stock Indicator* for five and a half years, 1882 to 1887, and later was editorial writer on the *Kansas City Gazette* with George W. Martin. He has prepared and published, as secretary, some thirty-odd volumes of reports of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and has contributed much to various periodicals upon agricultural and kindred topics, and is one of the editors of *Country Life in America*.

Twice appointed by Governor Glick as regent of the State Agricultural College, and twice unanimously elected president of the Board of Regents.

Sole judge of swine at the Cotton States Universal Exposition at New Orleans, 1884. Sole judge of three breeds of swine, and member of the committee of three judging all other swine, at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 1893.

Elected secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture (succeeding Martin Mohler) January 12, 1894, and reelected by acclamation in 1896, 1898, 1900, 1902, 1904, 1906, 1908, 1910, 1912 and 1914; resigned, to take effect June 30, 1914. Refused, before the State Editorial Association meeting in 1898, at Kansas City, Kan., to be considered as the candidate of the Republican party for governor. Notwithstanding this declination, he was given eighty-odd votes for governor at the Republican state convention at Hutchinson, later, when W. E. Stanley was nominated.

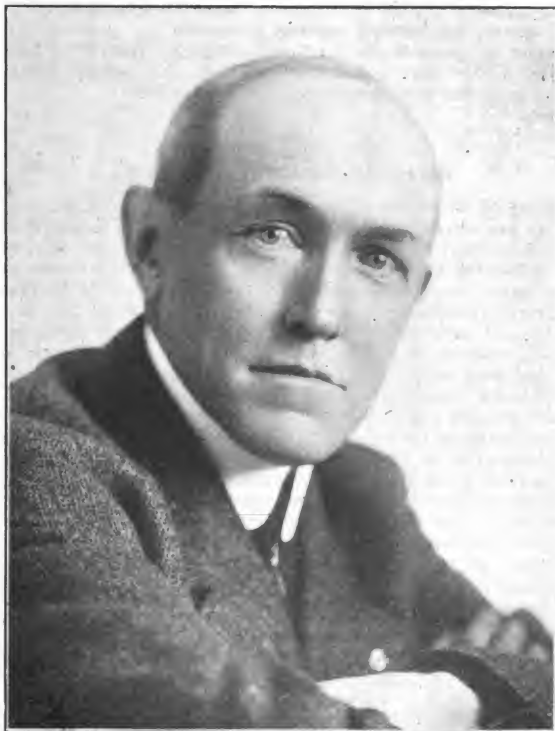
Treasurer of the fund raised by Kansas to relieve the famine sufferers in India. Unanimously elected president of the first American Corn Congress, held in Chicago, February 15 and 16, 1898. Twice appointed by Governor Stanley as a regent of the State Agricultural College, and unanimously elected vice president of the board of regents, and served until he resigned, upon accession of W. J. Bailey as governor. Elected but declined to serve as president of the Kansas Semicentennial Exposition Association. Chief of the Department of Live Stock of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1903-'04.

Given honorary degree of doctor of laws by Kansas State Agricultural College, November 11, 1909. Given honorary degree as master of arts by Baker University, June, 1909.

Director and vice president of the Prudential Trust Company, Topeka. Director of the Prudential State Bank, Topeka (was urged at the organization to accept its presidency, but declined). Director of the Bank of Topeka. Director and vice president of the Capitol Building and Loan Association, Topeka.

Tendered by Governor Hoch appointment as a senator in Congress, vice J. R. Burton, resigned, 1906; declined. Four times unanimously elected president of the Kansas State Temperance Union, serving as such four full terms; declined a reelection as president, but was made treasurer. Chairman executive committee Kansas State Temperance Union ten years. Named by law *ex-officio* chairman Kansas State Dairy Commission during its existence, 1907-'08.

Chairman of the joint Kansas-Oklahoma committee to investigate the Kansas State Penitentiary, December, 1908, and January, 1909; appointed by Governor E. W. Hoch. Chairman of a like Kansas committee for similar duty in 1910; appointed by Governor W. R. Stubbs.



CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.
Abilene, Kansas.

Life member and has been named by law *ex-officio* chairman Kansas State Entomological Commission from its beginning in 1909. Honorary life member Kansas State Horticultural Society. Many times unanimously elected a director of the Kansas State Historical Society. Honorary member Kansas State Editorial Association.

Author of "Swine Husbandry," 1877; "Alfalfa," 1901; "The Book of Alfalfa," 1907; "Swine in America," 1909; also many volumes of reports of the Kansas Board of Agriculture on special subjects.

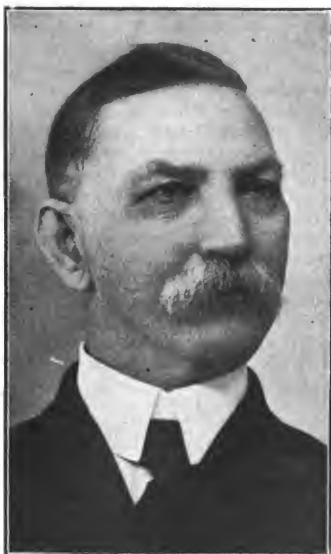
CHARLES MOREAU HARGER.

CHARLES MOREAU HARGER was born in Phelps, N. Y., in 1863. He was educated in a classical school, and came to Kansas in 1879. For several years he was farmer and rancher, and then teacher, being principal of the Hope City schools in 1887-'88. He then became a reporter on the *Abilene Daily Reflector*, and has been its editor for twenty-five years. Outside of his newspaper work he has found time to contribute many articles on western financial and business topics to the *Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *Atlantic*, *North American Review*, *Outlook*, and other magazines, and to eastern newspapers. He has edited several books. Honorary literary degrees have been conferred on him by Baker University and Bethany College. He was director and lecturer of the Department of Journalism, University of Kansas, from 1905 to 1910; was president of the Citizens' League for Promotion of Sound Banking, 1912 to 1914; is a director of the Abilene National Bank, and member of the thrift committee of the American Bankers' Association. He has been Republican member of the State Board of Corrections since 1913, and its chairman since July, 1915; president of the Golden Belt Road Association since 1912; one of the organizers of the Kansas Day Club, its secretary and president; was assistant secretary of the national Republican conventions at Chicago, 1908, 1912 and 1916. He is a Mason, Knight Templar, and Shriner. He is married and has three daughters.

FRANK FOCKELE.

FRANK FOCKELE was born March 9, 1843, in Nieheim, a small town in the province of Westphalia, Germany. In addition to his training in the common schools he received a collegiate education. In the spring of 1864, after listening to the tales of some visiting young Americans, he became restless and decided to find a new home in the land beyond the sea. In the city of St. Louis and surrounding settlements he found opportunities to make use of his education by giving private lessons and teaching school. But the West was calling. In 1871 he answered the call, came to Kansas, and settled in Le Roy. The hard times of the "seventies" came, but he "pulled through" with the rest of the people.

In 1880 he entered the newspaper business by forming a partnership



FRANK FOCKELE.
Le Roy, Kansas.

with B. Frank Smythe, who had taken over the *Le Roy Reporter* but could not make it go. The paper was a little five-column small-pica affair and much of a joke among newspaper men. In the summer of 1881 Mr. Fockele bought out his partner and became master of all he surveyed—which was not much. But he kept on working, adding insurance and real estate to his activities, and improving his paper until it became quite a respectable sheet. While devoting overtime to his paper and other business, he kept in full touch with the spirit of advancement in his community. He served time on the school board and city council, fought bravely in the various railroad bond fights, and contributed his share for the promotion of the public good.

In politics Mr. Fockele is a Democrat—not of the pernicious-activity kind, but so he could always be located. In 1886 the Democrats needed a man to run for representative. "Run for" was all it was supposed to be. His objections were overruled. To the utter disgust of his Republican opponent, and his own and everybody else's surprise, Mr. Fockele was elected. He served his term, pleased his constituents by the enactment of needed local legislation, and did not introduce a single freak bill.

His family life has been quiet and unobtrusive. He lost his life companion by death in 1913. Of his four children, Fred F. lives at Waverly, Kan., and is a banker; his son Glick and his two daughters, Misses Blanch and Kate Fockele, live at Le Roy.

Eight years ago Mr. Fockele turned the full management of his paper and other business over to his son Glick Fockele, and is now taking life easy.

WALT MASON.

THERE are few people to-day who have not, at some time or other, heard of Walt Mason. For the benefit of those few it might be well to explain that Walt Mason, familiarly known as "Uncle Walt," is the Emporia, Kan., poet, whose inimitable wit has brought him national reputation. William Allen White, editor of the *Emporia Gazette*, some years ago called Mr. Mason the "poet laureate of American democracy," and admirers of Mr. Mason's work have voiced their approval of the title. While Walt Mason has restricted himself almost wholly to the writing of prose poems, he has done considerable other newspaper writing. For a time he was connected with the *Washington (D. C.) News*. His book called "Uncle Walt's Book" and his "Rhymes of the Range" were published several years ago and are still in great demand. Asked, a short time ago, to write a sketch of himself for the *Detroit News-Tribune*, Mr. Mason, though very busy, responded promptly. What he had to say regarding himself follows:

"I was born at Columbus, Ontario, May 4, 1862. My parents were poor. I was the fifth of a series of six sons. My father was a dyer in a woolen mill, and was accidentally killed in that establishment when I was four years old. He was Welsh and my mother of Scotch descent. My mother was fond of books and poetry and old songs, and knew many of



WALT MASON,
Emporia, Kansas.

the latter. She died when I was fifteen years old. Meanwhile, during my childhood, I had been going to a country school, and working for farmers and also in the woolen mill. After my mother's death I went to Port Hope, Ontario, and worked in a hardware store for a year and a half, drawing the princely salary of two and a half dollars a week and boarding myself. When I was nine or ten years old I was nearly drowned, and was hauled out of the water, unconscious, by an older brother. I have had defective hearing ever since, and it is probably due to this that I never became a merchant prince. Anyhow, I was not a success in a hardware store, and when I told my employer I was going to leave he said it was the proudest and happiest moment of his life. Having severed my diplomatic relations with the hardware man, I crossed Lake Ontario, in 1880, going to New York state, where I hoed beans for a summer. It was the poorest fun I ever struck. The soil was stony, and the hoe was dull, and the sun was as hot as blazes, and there did n't seem to be any sense in hoeing beans anyhow. From New York I took my way westward, arm in arm with the star of empire. I stopped a while in Ohio, then in Illinois, and finally reached St. Louis, where I went to work in a printing establishment and 'kicked' a job press through the hottest summer ever invented. There was a humorous weekly called the *Hornet* in St. Louis, and I sent some stuff to it. The *Hornet* printed it, and the editor wrote to me and asked me to call. He offered me five dollars a week to go to work in the office, writing gems of thought, reading proofs, sweeping the floors, and otherwise making myself useful. I took the job and remained with the *Hornet* until it went broke. Not being able to get another job in St. Louis, I went to Kansas and worked around the state for three years as a hired man. Disgusted with that sort of work, and being ambitious to get into newspaper business, I managed to get a job with the *Leavenworth Times*. Later I became a reporter on the *Atchison Globe*, and there learned a great deal that was useful to me. From that time forward I was chasing myself over the country, and was connected with newspapers in a dozen cities, but always had the idea that the next town would be a little better, and kept moving around. I was mixing up farming with newspaper work in Nebraska for a good many years, and making a failure of both. It took me a good while to discover that pigs and poetry won't mix. When I did find it out I came to Kansas and went to work for William Allen White, writing stuff for the editorial page of the *Emporia Gazette*. The *Gazette* always printed on its first page an item of local news with a border around it, called a star head. One day the city editor was shy of the necessary item and asked me to write something to fill that space. I wrote a little prose poem, advising people to go to church next day, which was Sunday. The prose rhyme attracted some attention, and on Monday I wrote another one, and a third on Tuesday, and so on, and the star-head rhyme became a feature of the *Gazette*. Thus originated the prose poem."



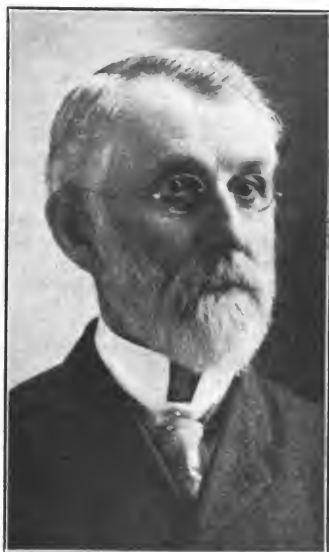
HENRY C. MAYSE,
Ashland, Kansas.

HENRY C. MAYSE.

HENRY C. MAYSE, editor and owner of the *Ashland Clipper*, was born on a Missouri farm, and his parents being of very limited means, Henry was given only a very meager country-school education. In 1887, together with his parents and the other members of the family, he located at Ashland, Clark county, Kansas, where he entered a bank as clerk. The stress of the early nineties closed the bank, and he was given the job of deputy in the office of the clerk of the district court. While deputy clerk he made use of his time in the study of the law, and in 1892 was admitted to practice. He was twice elected county attorney of Clark county and soon built up a good and lucrative practice. In March, 1895, he enlisted the financial assistance of two of his friends and purchased the *Clark County Clipper*, which then had 250 subscribers. He has since changed the name to the *Ashland Clipper*. Having more of a bent for newspaper work than for the law, he soon gave up the practice of law and has since devoted his time to his newspaper, which he has made one of the recognized country weeklies of the state. His originality is probably best illustrated in the fact that at the time of his taking charge of the *Clipper* he adopted phonetic spelling and the use of the pronoun "I" in his writings, which probably makes him one of the pioneers in the use of each. They have both been adopted since by many leading newspapers and magazines of the country. He has uniformly advocated progress, and since he became owner of the *Clipper* it has been one of the prime movers in every progressive endeavor of the city of Ashland. Several years ago he endeavored to have the city put in a light and water system, and when the city neglected to do so he attached a generator to his press engine, and for more than a year furnished electricity for his office, Main street and the opera house, which was one of the very first electric-light plants in the southwest part of the state. After the people had become accustomed to light, he closed down the plant and asked the mayor to call an election, which was immediately done, and the city installed a \$30,000 light and water system. He has consistently kept his paper neutral in politics, locally, which seems to have been very satisfactory to the people of the city, as his has, until the past few months, been the only paper in that county-seat town.

M. M. BECK.

WHEN the Historical Society asked Mr. Beck for a sketch of his life he said: "Born on a farm in Wayne county, Indiana, November 22, 1838. In addition to this encumbrance, and a number of others of a like nature, the farm loaded down with a mortgage, it was not only difficult but practically impossible, with the financial panic that followed the Democratic financial blundering in the late thirties, with pork \$1.25 and no market to speak of for other farm products, to raise a mortgage and a family at the same time. Under these conditions my father lost his farm, and I was reared on a rented farm.



M. M. BECK,
Holton, Kansas.

"Such an education as could be obtained in the common schools of that time I received, with a term or two of high school and a course in a commercial college. In my eighteenth year I left the farm to clerk in a country store, receiving for my first year's services \$75, besides board and lodging. I remained in this occupation until the Civil War was declared, when, on the 18th of April, 1861, I enlisted as a private in company K, Sixteenth Indiana infantry, in which regiment I served on the Potomac, around Washington city, thirteen months. I then, with others, recruited and joined the Eighteenth battery, Indiana artillery, in which I served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain, successively, until the end of the war. After the war I purchased a general store in a country town, which I managed to conduct four years before losing what I had previously saved in clerking and from my army pay.

"In 1869 I came to Jackson county, Kansas, my total assets being a wife and baby. That baby is now managing editor of the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1870 I started a drug store in Holton, and three years later was appointed postmaster of Holton. In 1875 I was superseded in the post office by the editor of the only paper in the county, and this is why I concluded to embark in the newspaper business, March 2, 1875. Four months later I was reappointed postmaster and held the office until 1886, when I was removed by President Cleveland for being an offensive partisan. I was again appointed by President McKinley in 1898, and held the office four years. In 1881 I purchased my partner's interest in the *Recorder*, and was the sole proprietor until in 1897 my son, Will T. Beck, took an interest, and soon thereafter became business manager and managing editor, which position he still retains. A year ago I transferred my interest in the paper to my son Will and daughter Martha. They still retain me as editor.

"In addition to the post office, I held the office of director of the Penitentiary two years under Governor Morrill's administration."

EDGAR W. HOWE.

FROM "Who's Who in America": Edgar Watson Howe; born, Treaty, Ind., May 3, 1852; common-school education; been in printing office since ten years old; publisher *Golden (Colo.) Globe* at 19; started *Atchison (Kan.) Globe*, 1876; turned business over to sons, 1912; since in retirement, and editor *E. W. Howe's Monthly*. Author: "The Story of a Country Town," "The Mystery of the Locks," "The Moonlight Boy," "A Man Story," "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World," "The Trip to the West Indies," "Travel Letters from New Zealand, Australia and Africa," "Country Town Sayings," "Pagan Psalms," "The Hundred Stories of a Country Town." Address: Atchison, Kan.

William Allen White: E. W. Howe is the most remarkable man Kansas or the Middle West has produced. Moreover, he has written the greatest novel ever written in or about Kansas or the Middle West. His "Story of a Country Town" is one of the ten best novels written in America.



EDGAR W. HOWE,
Atchison, Kansas.

American Magazine, August, 1915: E. W. Howe, famous for his wisdom and ability to write, is one of America's real possessions.

Dr. Frank Crane, in *New York Globe*: E. W. Howe is a national institution. On earth, in the heavens above, or in the waters beneath the earth, there is nothing like his *Monthly*; it is a broad stream of horse sense; he is giving to the world the most perfect example of self-expression with which I am familiar.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: There is merit enough in *E. W. Howe's Monthly* to give it a national reading. Labouchere's *Truth* was never better.

W. D. Howells: E. W. Howe's "Story of a Country Town" is a very remarkable piece of realism, and constitutes a part of the only literary movement of our time that seems to have vitality in it.

Edward Bok: E. W. Howe's "Daily Notes of a Trip Around the World" is a lesson in travel writing that is worth while. I can not imagine a person who should not read this book.

S. S. McClure: I have read E. W. Howe's travel letters with tremendous interest. I do not know that I have ever read any book of travel equally well done.

New York Sun: E. W. Howe's travel book has the humor of Mark Twain.

DAVID D. LEAHY.

DAVID D. LEAHY was born in Ballycomane, County Limerick, Ireland, on October 27, 1858, the same day that Roosevelt was born. At the age of twenty he came to Missouri and wrote his first piece for a German paper, which caused him trouble. He came to Kansas when he was twenty-one, and joined the Payne Oklahoma boomers in 1881, at Caldwell, where he edited his first paper. He also had papers at Kiowa and Medicine Lodge and worked at Hutchinson and Wellington. He was in the first provisional government of Kingfisher after the opening of Oklahoma. He began work for the *Wichita Beacon* in 1889, and went to the *Wichita Eagle* about 1890. He was, at the times mentioned, the only reporter on these papers, and became editor of each of them. He was Topeka correspondent for the *Kansas City Times* in 1907-'08. Went back to the *Wichita Beacon* and then to the *Wichita Eagle*. He went to Congress with Victor Murdock, as his secretary, in 1903, and remained with him until the death of Colonel Murdock, when he became editor of the *Eagle*. Two years later he went to Topeka to become private secretary for Governor Stubbs, and served throughout his administration. He then went to the Wichita division of the United States marshal's office, and made over seventy arrests and took many prisoners to the penitentiary without ever owning or carrying a weapon of any sort. He became editor of the *El Dorado Republican* in 1914, and served one year there, leaving with a view to retiring permanently. Before he got out of bed next morning he had a call from H. J. Allen to work on the



DAVID D. LEAHY,
Wichita, Kansas.



NORTON A. TURNER,
Russell, Kansas.

Beacon, and has been with that paper ever since. His peculiar claim is that he was never discharged in his life, that he never has asked an increase in salary, and that he never has had a libel suit or occasion to make a retraction of anything written by him, except in the case of something he wrote about the senate of Kansas in 1911, when he was arrested, the first and only time in his life, for contempt of that body.

NORTON A. TURNER.

NORTON A. TURNER, editor and owner of the *Russell Record*, spent practically all his life in western Kansas. He came to Rawlins county, Kansas, in the fall of 1885, at the age of nine years, from Grundy county, Missouri, with his father (Rev. H. H. Turner, a Baptist minister) and his family; lived on a homestead until the fall of 1890; moved to Colby, Thomas county, Kansas; worked in a printing office and attended high school. He succeeded P. A. Troutfetter as owner of the *Colby Tribune* in 1896. He was then not yet twenty-one years old, and was the youngest proprietor of a printing plant in Kansas. The *Tribune* prospered under Mr. Turner's management, and was recognized as one of the leading papers in the sixth district when he disposed of it in the spring of 1912. He served as sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives during the session of 1911. Mr. Turner purchased the *Russell Record*, the oldest newspaper in Russell county, from L. H. Boyd, Ira S. Fleck and J. H. Hill, March 1, 1912. The publication in its more than forty years of existence has never been more prosperous or influential than now, and is recognized as a power in western Kansas Republican politics. The *Record's* well-known "Loom End" column is widely quoted. Lately a new up-to-date intertype was added to the *Record's* complete equipment.

WILL TOWNSLEY.

WILL TOWNSLEY was born in Great Bend thirty-four years ago, went through the schools there, and served an apprenticeship on his father's paper, the *Tribune*. He acted as collector, while a boy, for a small daily, the *Evening News*, which he published in the nineties. After graduation from the local high school he went to Washburn College, Topeka. While there he had a paper route on the *State Journal*, and was there for nearly three years, when he returned to Great Bend to take charge of the *Tribune* and get his first real experience. His father's health was failing, and some one had to take charge of things. For a time his mother had charge of the office. Later he took the management of the paper. He also worked an engraving plant for a couple of years, working nights and making cuts for job work and the paper.

About 1908, while there were two other offices in Great Bend, both of them with weekly and daily, he got a chance to buy the other Republican weekly and daily, and did so. Then the second daily turned over its



WILL TOWNSLEY.
Great Bend, Kansas.



SETH G. WELLS,
Erie, Kansas.

business to him. He has been gradually enlarging and improving the *Tribune* until it is one of the best small-town dailies in the West. It has been Republican in politics, and thinks more of the short local than of the long editorial.

Mr. Townsley is married and has two children, a daughter four years old and a son younger.

SETH G. WELLS.

A MAN'S candle power is measured largely by his influence upon his own community. In Neosho county, the first step in any public or political project is to find out what "Seth" thinks about it. That is to say, it is the first step unless "Seth," as in many instances, chances to be the originator of the project. "Seth" is Seth G. Wells, editor and owner of the *Erie Record*, and the town's most active, public-spirited and influential citizen.

With the exception of a couple of years spent in California in the late eighties, Seth Wells has been connected with his newspaper, the *Erie Record*, since 1879. The greater portion of that time he has been the *Erie Record*, and thus the most consistently influential force in his county for a generation. He learned the printer's trade in the *Record* office, and subsequently became its foreman. After a series of adventures in other fields of endeavor, he returned to the *Record* in 1890. He has been the owner of the paper for fifteen years, and its guiding hand for twenty-five.

Mr. Wells was born in Jersey county, Illinois, in 1863, and came to Kansas and Neosho county with his parents in the late sixties. His father, Judge J. A. Wells, was one of the prominent citizens of the early days, and the family has put its impress upon Kansas for nearly fifty years. Seth Wells was appointed postmaster at Erie by President McKinley in 1897, and held the office until he was elected state auditor on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1902. He was reelected state auditor in 1904.

Those who know Seth Wells best are his closest friends. They say of him that he never avoided battle, compromised with wrong, nor forgot a friend.

FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TOPEKA, KAN., July 10, 1916.

Mr. W. E. Connelley, Secretary State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan.:

IN REPLY to your request for a brief biography of myself for use in the History of Kansas Newspapers I hand you herewith a few notes very hurriedly written.

I was born over fifty years ago in Ohio, and was a Buckeye until the age of fifteen, when my parents brought me to Emporia, Kan., where I resided until thirty years ago; then coming to Topeka and buying the *State Journal* at public auction.



FRANK P. MACLENNAN,
Topeka, Kansas.

When I was a boy, at Springfield, I hung around the printing offices, folded papers, and was a newspaper carrier for the old *Springfield Advertiser*.

When twenty years old I had completed, in three years, the regular course at the University of Kansas. About twelve years later, much to my surprise, the institution gave me a master's degree.

At the end of three years at the University my father met with financial reverses, and I started to work. Without my knowledge, my mother borrowed \$300 from a friend and sent me back to finish with my class. It took me a number of years to pay off that note, but I was grateful to my mother for her action.

When I left the University I had \$13 in money (most of which I deposited in a bank at Lawrence) and the \$300 debt. I weighed 123 pounds; weight now is 200. A school chum and myself walked to Abilene, where there was a big demand for harvest hands. I learned to make a wheat band on the way. That was before the time of the self-binder, which was just coming into use. I made from \$2 to \$2.50 per day and board in the harvest field, and gained fourteen pounds.

The following year I also helped harvest the wheat in Sedgwick county and worked on farms along the "Cowskin," southwest of Wichita, and also in the neighborhood of Victor Murdock's present suburban three-acre home.

After harvest I joined a railroad surveying party on the plains of western Kansas and in Colorado. I spent about two years at this sort of work, including a great variety of railroad engineering, and when times were hard worked on the section.

Having gained a sound constitution by much outside work summer and winter, I went into newspaper work. For about seven years I worked in practically every department on the *Emporia News*—mechanical, reportorial, business, editorial, and as one of the proprietors. I worked on the old Taylor drum-cylinder press and in the composing room. I never set much type, and have frequently regretted that I never had the opportunity to become sufficiently proficient to qualify me for a membership in the International Typographical Union, which I consider one of the greatest organizations in the United States. The recently retired president of that institution, James M. Lynch, is certainly one of the best and fairest men I ever knew. The Typographical Union is a wonderful institution for its members, and does them a world of good. Any good printer should be proud to belong to it. It not only helps the members to secure fair wages and good working conditions—to both of which they are surely entitled—but it helps them when they grow old, and helps them, through the Printers Home, when they are sick and incapacitated. If all unions were modeled on the plan of the printers' there would be fewer labor troubles.

I did some "make-up" on the old *Emporia Weekly News*—with its ten long columns to the page, making long arms necessary—and ran the Mustang mailer, which included setting the names and addresses of the subscribers in type, and keeping the dates of their subscriptions correct on the galleys.

Jacob Stotler, Alexander Butts and I were equal partners on the *Emporia Daily News* for several years.

When my interest in the *News* was sold I really wanted to take a six months' vacation and spend it in Washington, D. C., as a news correspondent, and see how the government was conducted and what congressmen did to earn their salaries; but the *Topeka State Journal* was advertised to be sold at public auction three weeks after I left the *Emporia News*, so I came up here and bid for it. I got it.

A year afterward I tried to get rid of it, because I found it was in far worse condition than I had imagined any newspaper could be, and I had sunk so much money in it the first year—all that I had, and all that I could possibly borrow, I thought—with no prospects but gloom and expense in sight. Nobody would buy it, so I tried to make the best of what I considered a bad bargain, and about that time the paper began to "play even" and pay a little. My credit grew better, and I was able to borrow more money.

Last year I spent almost as much money for new machinery as the paper originally cost me, and this year I am spending about as much for new equipment, in order to keep up with the procession. Most of my earnings go back into the *State Journal*.

We had to raise our advertising rates the first of April, and at to-day's market price for white paper alone it would cost me \$3000 more a month for white paper than it did a year ago, and yet one or two advertisers think I have no right to advance the rate, even if the circulation has doubled since they began to pay the former rate.

I have always liked reporting on a newspaper, and enjoy work in the composing room, around the forms and make-up, and about the desk where the copy lands, and have an ungratified ambition to learn to operate that wonderful machine, the linotype. I own eight of these machines, including the very latest model "17," now shipping from the factory.

In the thirty years of the *State Journal* under my conduct there has never been a strike. All differences have been settled by agreement and conciliation.

In addition to being a newspaper man, I am also a farmer—that is to say, we can raise nearly everything we eat on the 60-acre place I have five miles west of Topeka. I have recently gone into the banking business. Six months ago I had no thought of anything of this sort, but all of the nine banks in Topeka and two trust companies, I greatly regret to say, combined against me and the *State Journal* to discredit the paper and to deprive the city and county of a just rate for their surplus funds. I was forced into the banking business to defend the integrity, reputation and good faith of my newspaper, and to secure what I considered the rights of the city. The new bank, I am sure, will be a benefit to all the banks of the city, increase their business, and raise the financial standing of the capital city of Kansas.

I will be merely vice president of the Kansas Reserve State Bank, and will try to devote an hour a day to it. Nothing will take my energies and time from the daily paper. I have associated with me some of the very

best bankers and business men in Topeka and Kansas, and they are all enthusiastic and delighted over our great prospects.

I have a comfortable home for my good family—my wife, Anna Goddard MacLennan, and daughter Mary; a fireproof modern newspaper office; a newspaper which pays its way, gives its owner an adequate livelihood, and earns sufficient money to buy the new machinery and equipment constantly necessary, and employ labor at fair rates. A great many people are employed by the *State Journal*, and seem to like their work and be in comfortable circumstances by reason of it.

I have never held any public office, elective or appointive, and have no ambition in that direction. Without being a candidate, and without my knowledge, I was elected vice president of the board of directors of the Associated Press, the greatest news-gathering association in the world, having a membership of 900 papers and expending \$3,000,000 a year in its coöperative method of gathering and disseminating news, for it is an organization without profit. I was also elected for a second term, which was rather unusual. From my own viewpoint, I regard the office of director of the Associated Press as preferable to that of the office of United States senator.

I love my work, am out of debt, and consequently content and hopeful, constantly striving to make a better newspaper and make Topeka and Kansas better places in which to live.

Very truly yours,

FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

HAROLD T. CHASE.

HAROLD TAYLOR CHASE has done the editorial writing for the *Topeka Daily Capital* since April, 1889. The *Capital* carries a strong editorial page, and Mr. Chase distinguished himself in his editorials on sound money in the days when free silver and the gold standard were so much discussed and finances were the political issues in the country.

In "Who's Who in America" appears the following sketch of Mr. Chase: "Chase, Harold Taylor, newspaper man; born, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., April 13, 1864; son of Edward Henry and Elizabeth (Taylor) C.; A. B., Harvard, 1886; married Annie Thompson, of Topeka, Kan., January 15, 1890. Began newspaper work on *Wilkes-Barre Record*, 1886; editor *Topeka Daily Capital* since 1895. . . ."



HAROLD T. CHASE,
Topeka, Kansas.



EDWARD P. HARRIS,
Topeka, Kansas.

EDWARD P. HARRIS.

EDWARD P. HARRIS was born June 11, 1834, at Hudson, N. H. He learned the printer's trade before he was twenty years old, and has been a printer and proofreader from the time he first entered a print shop until to-day.

In 1856 Mr. Harris was at work in Boston, where a party was made up to go to Kansas. He joined the party and came to Kansas through Chicago. He was a member of Lane's Army of the North, and came into Kansas over the old Lane trail, crossing the state line from Nebraska, August 7, 1856. Two miles over the line sixty men dropped out of the company and established the town of Plymouth. Twelve miles further down another party, including Mr. Harris, laid out the town of Lexington. Still a third party founded the town of Holton. Mr. Harris came on to Topeka shortly after the founding of Lexington. Topeka was then a little village of three hundred people. It was unsafe to venture far out without a revolver, rifle or bowie knife. Mr. Harris said that you never knew what tree, bush or clump of grass might hide a border ruffian.

Mr. Harris has known every governor of Kansas from Andrew H. Reeder down to Governor Capper. He is one of the pioneer printers of the state. He worked on the *Herald of Freedom* in 1856. In the fall of that year Preston B. Plumb was foreman of the office. Mr. Harris saw the free-state legislature dispersed in 1856 at Topeka. He was foreman of the state printing office in 1873, which position he held until 1891. He was associated with all the old-time newspaper men and printers of Kansas. In 1891 Mr. Harris became the proofreader for Crane & Company, Topeka, where he has remained to this day.

It is hard to realize that there is yet living, in active service, a man who staked out a claim two and a half miles east of Topeka, but such is the case. He is still in good health, and has seen the state grow from the small fringe of settlements along the eastern border to one of the great states of the Union.

HISTORY OF KANSAS NEWSPAPERS BY COUNTIES.

THIS HISTORY OF KANSAS NEWSPAPERS does not give all changes of editors and publishers. Changes in management are noted only when the name of the paper was changed or when the paper was moved from one town to another. Where possible, the names of the founders of newspapers have been given. All newspapers listed are weeklies unless otherwise described.

ALLEN COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for William Allen, United States senator from Ohio; county seat, Iola; area, 504 square miles, 322,560 acres; population (1915), 23,515; assessed valuation (1915), \$28,709,782; resources and industries—agriculture, natural gas, oil, Portland cement, brick and tiling.

IOLA—Population (1915), 7866; elevation, 957 feet; established, 1859; named for Mrs. Iola Colburn; industries—smelters, cement and brick plants; has commission form of government; owns its water and electric light systems; has paved streets, telephones, street railway and interurban line to La Harpe; natural gas district; is on the lines of the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. railways.

ALLEN COUNTY JOURNAL, Democratic; Will H. King, editor and publisher, Iola.

Weekly. Mar. 6, 1913 + 3 vols.

Established in 1903; early history unknown, Society's file beginning with vol. 9, No. 48.

CRUSADER, anticlerical; Father Jones, editor, Crusader Publishing Company, publisher, Iola.

Monthly. Mar., 1914 + 2 vols.

Established in 1914 by the Crusader Publishing Company.

REGISTER, Republican; Charles F. Scott, editor and publisher, Iola.

Weekly. Jan. 9, 1875—1906. 34 vols.

Daily. Oct. 25, 1897 + 65 vols.

The Register is a continuation of the following papers: The Allen County Courant, Iola, founded 1867 by W. H. Johnson; name changed in 1868 to Neosho Valley Register, with Talcott & Acres, editors and publishers; name again changed in 1870 to Kansas State Register, with M. M. Lewis, editor and publisher; the same year Mr. Talcott obtained full control of the paper and restored the old name, Neosho Valley Register; in 1875 Messrs. Allison and Perkins took charge, changing the name to Iola Register. A new Allen County Courant, Iola, founded 1883 by H. A. Perkins, consolidated in 1886 with the Allen County Democrat, Iola, founded in 1886 (presumably by J. J. Rambo, since the Society's first issue, vol. 1, No. 37, dated Nov. 27, 1886, shows him as editor and publisher), and name changed to Democrat-Courant, with J. C. and J. W. Hamm and J. J. Rambo, editors and publishers; in 1888 name changed back to Allen County Courant, edited and published by Hamm Bros., and in 1889 the subscription list and good will sold to the Iola Register. The Iola Evening News and Iola Weekly News, founded 1896 by E. S. Davis; consolidated with the Register in 1897. Iola Daily Record, founded 1898 by A. P. Harris, and the Iola Weekly Record, founded 1899 by Mrs. Jennie Burns; weekly absorbed by the daily and discontinued in 1907, and daily consolidated with the Register in 1909. Iola Weekly Index, founded 1906 by T. F. Zeigler, and the Iola Daily Index, founded 1907 by Mr. Zeigler; consolidated 1909 with the Register. Iola Daily Register, founded 1897 by Charles F. Scott; weekly edition of the Register discontinued in 1906.

ELSMORE—Population (1915), 249; elevation, 1055 feet; established, 1888; name formerly Elsinore; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. railway.

LEADER, independent; H. T. Ashford, editor and publisher, Elsmore.

Weekly. Feb. 6, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1914 by H. T. Ashford.

GAS—Population (1915), 631; established, 1898; takes its name from the immense gas wells opened there; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. railway lines, and inter-urban Iola to La Harpe.

TRI-CITY HERALD, Republican; A. C. Shaffer, editor and publisher, Gas.

Semiweekly. Sept. 5, 1902—Nov. 19, 1915. 13 vols.

Continuation of the following papers: Gas City Herald, founded 1902 by Horace P. and L. A. Schell. Gas City Headlight, founded 1901 by Ralph J. Wright; name changed same year to Gas City Gaslight; consolidated with Gas City Herald, 1902; name changed 1910 to Tri-City Herald, with A. C. Shaffer, editor and publisher. Not received by the Society since Nov. 19, 1915.

HUMBOLDT—Population (1915), 2131; elevation, 960 feet; established, 1857; named for Baron Alexander von Humboldt; industries—cement and brick plants, oil refinery, elevators and flour mills; owns its waterworks system; has electric lights and telephones; abundant supply of natural gas; is on the Santa Fe and M. K. & T. railways.

UNION, Republican; C. A. Reynolds, editor and publisher, Humboldt.

Weekly. Oct. 9 and Dec. 11, 1869; June 3, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1866, with Orlin Thurston, editor, and W. T. McElroy, publisher. By June 1, 1874, Mr. McElroy obtained entire control of the paper and published it up to the date of his death. The Humboldt Herald was founded in 1887 by S. A. D. Cox. Humboldt Daily News, founded 1908 by S. A. D. Cox; consolidated 1909 with the Herald, and thereafter known as the Humboldt Daily Herald, with A. W. Cunningham, editor and publisher; in 1912 the daily edition was discontinued and the Humboldt Semiweekly Herald took its place, E. A. Berdell, editor and publisher; suspended 1913, when the Humboldt Union purchased its subscription list.

LA HARPE—Population (1915), 1182; elevation, 1045 feet; established, 1881; named for La Harpe, Ill.; industries—smelters; natural gas district; telephones; interurban line to Iola; on the Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. railway lines.

ENTERPRISE, independent; A. R. Johnson, editor and publisher, La Harpe.

Weekly. Jan. 16, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1912 by C. W. Hubbard.

MORAN—Population (1915), 685; elevation, 1098 feet; established, 1881; named for Daniel C. Moran and first called Morantown; telephones; natural gas district on the Missouri Pacific and M. K. & T. railways.

HERALD, Republican; C. C. Thomas, editor and publisher, Moran.

Weekly. July 2, 1885 + 30 vols.

Established in 1883; early history unknown, Society's file beginning with vol. 2, No. 5, H. Armstrong, editor and publisher.

SAVONBURG—Population (1915), 221; elevation, 1056 feet; established, 1879; telephones; natural gas district; on the M. K. & T. railway.

RECORD, Republican; P. E. Cooke, editor and publisher, Savonburg.

Weekly. June 17, 1898 + 17 vols.

Founded 1898 by C. A. Reynolds.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Iola.....Allen County Courant and Democrat-Courant. Sept. 27, 1883—1889...	5
Allen County Democrat (1st). Nov. 27, 1886—1888.....	1
Allen County Democrat (2d). Aug. 5, 1898—1901.....	3
Allen County Herald. Dec. 26, 1890—1893.....	2
Allen County Independent. Dec. 17, 1879—1880.....	1
Farmers Friend; Friend-Herald; Friend-Democrat. Mar. 29, 1890—1904...	15
Index. June 15, 1906—1908.....	2
Neosho Valley Register.	
Jan. 5 and Dec. 8, 1869; Sept. 13, 1873—Dec. 12, 1874.....	1
News. Nov. 20, 1896—1897.....	1
News, Evening (d). Nov. 28, 1896—1897.....	2
Record (d). Nov. 4, 1898—July 3, 1909.....	36
Record. June 23, 1899—1906.....	7
Southern Kansas Horticulturist (m). July, 1896—1896.....	1
Western Sentinel. Aug. 10, 1894—1898.....	4

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Elmore.....	Eagle. Nov. 7, 1890—1892.....	2
	Enterprise (1st). Oct. 25, 1895—1897.....	1
	Enterprise (2d). Feb. 17, 1899—1907.....	8
	Leader (1st). Feb. 8, 1907—1912.....	5
Gas.....	Headlight; Gaslight. Feb. 22, 1901—1902.....	2
Humboldt.....	Herald (d). May 17, 1909—1912.....	8
	Herald. Aug. 4, 1887—1913.....	21
	Independent Press. Mar. 8, 1882—1883.....	1
	Inter-State. Dec. 6, 1877—1886.....	9
	Kansas Derrick. Jan. 20, 1903—1905.....	3
	News (d). Dec. 24, 1908—1909.....	1
	Rural Kansan (m). Nov., 1873—1874.....	1
La Harpe.....	Journal; Allen County Journal. Apr. 1, 1904—1912.....	9
	Kansas Review. Apr. 12, 1904—1905.....	1
	News. Mar. 4, 1898—1904.....	7
Mildred.....	Ledger. July 15, 1910—1912.....	3
Moran.....	High School Mercury. Dec. 9, 1896—1899.....	1
Savonburg.....	Progress. Nov. 13, 1891—1892.....	1
	Trio-News. July 6, 1894—1897.....	3

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Iola.....	Citizen (d). Jan. 7, 1898.	
	Citizen (s-w). Feb. 2, 23 and 26, 1898.	
	Co-Operator [scattering]. May 11, 1912—July 26, 1913.	
	Courant, Evening (d). Dec. 5-22, 1883.	
Humboldt.....	Herald. Feb. 3, 10, Mar. 24, Apr. 28, May 5, 12, June 2, 23, 30, 1865.	
	Leader. Sept. 29, Nov. 3, 1898.	
	National Old Age Pensioner. Aug., 1914.	
La Harpe.....	Argus. Sept. 22, 1899—Feb. 2, 1900.	
	Kansas Review. Jan. 6 and 13, 1905.	
Moran.....	Allen County Plaindealer. Aug. 28—Nov. 13, 1896.	

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Joseph C. Anderson; county seat Garnett; area, 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 13,264; assessed valuation (1915), \$24,933,666; resources and industries—natural gas, agriculture and stock raising.

GARNETT—Population (1915), 1999; elevation, 1046 feet; established, 1856; industries—flour mill, elevator; has commission form of government; owns its electric light plant; natural gas district; has waterworks, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

REVIEW, independent; W. O. Champe, editor, W. O. Champe and C. T. Richardson, publishers, Garnett.

Weekly. Sept. 16, 1915 +

The Review is the continuation of the following papers: The Garnett Plaindealer, founded 1865 by I. E. Olney; name changed 1883 to Anderson County Republican, L. H. Gordon and H. M. Brooke, editors and publishers; in 1884 consolidated with Garnett Plaindealer (2d), founded Jan. 4, 1884, by the Plaindealer Publishing Company; ran as the Republican-Plaindealer, with J. W. Richardson, editor and publisher; in 1903 name changed to Garnett Plaindealer and Anderson County Republican, W. R. Smith, editor and publisher; in 1904 consolidated with the Garnett Eagle, under title of Eagle-Plaindealer, Will R. Smith, editor and publisher. The Garnett Eagle was founded in 1884 as the Westphalia Independent, E. R. Trask, editor and publisher; name changed 1885 to Westphalia Democrat, John Culp, editor and publisher; in 1885 moved to Garnett, and name changed to Anderson County Democrat, Jesse Baker, editor, and John Culp, proprietor; name again changed in 1886 to Garnett Eagle, J. W. Richardson, editor and publisher; in 1912 the Eagle-Plaindealer was consolidated with the Garnett Journal, and ran as the Garnett Journal-Plaindealer, with Levy J. Wright, editor and publisher, until it was absorbed by the Evening Review. The Garnett Journal was founded in 1873 by G. W. Cooper; in 1911 it purchased the subscription list of the Harris Sun, founded 1909 by Fay & Leftwich. The Kansas Agitator, Garnett and Greeley, founded 1890 by W. O. Champe, and mailed from Greeley post office until Jan. 5, 1891, when it was removed to Garnett and published there; in 1905 name changed to the Independent Review, with W. O. and Anna Champe, editors and publishers; discontinued in 1907. The Evening Review, Garnett (daily), founded 1906 by Carleton Champe; in 1912 absorbed the Garnett Evening News, founded in 1902 by Horace P. Schell. The Evening Review was discontinued in 1915 and continued as the Garnett Review.

COLONY—Population (1915), 504; elevation, 1122 feet; established, 1870; first known as Divide, name changed to Colony in 1872; industries—shipping point for stock and hay; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

FREE PRESS, Republican; W. E. Payton, editor and publisher, Colony.

Weekly. Jan. 26, 1882 + 33 vols.

Founded 1882 by C. T. Richardson and J. J. Burke.

GREELEY—Population (1915), 527; established, 1854; named for Horace Greeley; natural gas district; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

GRAPHIC, independent; O. L. Cullison, editor and publisher, Greeley.

Weekly. June 24, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded 1891 as the Greeley Tribune, by Campbell & Waymire; name changed in 1892 to the Greeley Graphic, with E. E. Vail, editor and publisher.

HARRIS—Population (1915), 150; established about 1886; named for A. A. Harris; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

COMMERCIAL, independent; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Trotwine, editors and publishers, Harris.

Weekly. Apr. 23, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1914 by J. R. McNabb.

KINCAID—Population (1915), 402; elevation, 1053 feet; established about 1885; named for Robert Kincaid; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. and the Missouri Pacific railways.

DISPATCH, Republican; J. E. Scruggs, jr., editor and publisher, Kincaid.

Weekly. Aug. 3, 1888 + 27 vols.

Founded 1888 by J. E. Scruggs and J. G. Cash.

TATTLER, edited and published by students of Kincaid high school, Kincaid.

Semimonthly. Feb., 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by the students.

WESTPHALIA—Population (1915), 368; established, 1879; first called Cornell for S. P. Cornell, name changed to Westphalia, after Westphalia, Germany, in 1880; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

TIMES, Democratic; Ancil F. Hatten, editor and publisher, Westphalia.

Weekly. Oct. 22, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885 by Adele D. Reed.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Garnett.....	Anderson County Democrat. July 3, 1885—1886.....	1
	Anderson County Republican. Apr. 6, 1883—1884.....	1
	Eagle. July 9, 1886—1904.....	17
	Independent-Review. May 26, 1905—1907.....	2
	Journal. Jan. 24, 1874; July 10, 1875; Jan. 1 and May 6, 1876—1912.....	37
	Kansas Agitator. June 7, 1890—1905.....	15
	Kansas Korn Knife (m). July, 1895—1896.....	1
	News, Evening (d). Feb. 4, 1902—1912.....	21
	Plaineader (1st). Aug. 26, Sept. 2 and 16, 1870; Jan. 16 and July 17, 1874; July 9, 1875; Jan. 7, 1876—1883.....	7
	Plaineader (2d). Jan. 4—May 23, 1884.....	
	Republican-Plaineader. May 30, 1884—1904.....	37
	Eagle-Plaineader. Apr. 1, 1904—1912.....	
	Journal-Plaineader. May 17, 1912.....	
	Reporter (d). Feb. 28—May 28, 1898.....	1
	Review, Evening (d). Jan. 4, 1907—1915.....	17
Greeley.....	Light. July 2, 1892—1898.....	5
	News. June 9, 1881—1895.....	14
	Pastor's Visit (m). Apr., 1894—1896.....	2
	Tribune. Apr. 23, 1880—1881; Mar. 4—June 17, 1892.....	1
Harris.....	Sun. May 28, 1909—1911.....	5
Kincaid.....	Kronicle. Jan. 30, 1886—Apr., 1888; Sept., 1889—1892.....	6
	News (1st). Jan. 11—Aug. 16, 1895.....	1
	News (2d). June 29, 1900—1901.....	1
Lone Elm.....	Ledger. May 1, 1896—1898.....	3
Selma.....	Telephone. Apr. 5, 1895—1896.....	1
Westphalia.....	Democrat. Jan. 22—June 25, 1885.....	1
	Independent. Aug. 8, 1884—1885.....	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

- Garnett.....Baptist Times (m). Jan.-April, 1892.
 Kansas Sunflower (m). Aug., 1893—Feb., 1894.
 Colon.....Gleaner. Mar. 1, 1895.
 Presbyterian Church Bulletin (m). Mar.-July., 1895.
 Harris.....Independent. Dec. 30, 1898.
 News. June 29—Dec. 21, 1894.
 Kincaid.....News. Nov. 29, 1895—Jan. 17, 1896.

ATCHISON COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for David R. Atchison, United States senator from Missouri; county seat, Atchison; area, 423 square miles, 270,720 acres; population (1915), 27,227; assessed valuation (1915), \$42,068,099; resources and industries—coal, brick, clay, sandstone, agriculture and stock raising.

ATCHISON—Population (1915), 15,263; elevation, 790 feet; established, 1854; named for David R. Atchison; industries—foundries, car, wagon and carriage shops, furniture factories, cereal plant, brick and tile plant, elevators, mills, etc.; has electric lights, telephones, water-works, public library; is on the lines of the Santa Fe, Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railways.

ABBEY STUDENT, edited and published by students of St. Benedict's College, Atchison.

Monthly. Dec., 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 by the students; issued for a short time as a bimonthly.

CHAMPION, Republican; A. S. Andereck, editor, Champion Publishing Co., publisher, Atchison.

Daily [evening]. Nov. 6, 13, 16, 1873; Feb. 10, 11, 28, June 17, July 7, Aug. 25, Sept. 13, Oct. 17, Dec. 3, 18, 1874; Jan. 1, 12, 31, Feb. 2, July 4, 6, 1875; July 2, 1876 + 79 vols. [From Aug., 1901, to May, 1907, the Daily Champion was not published.]

This paper is the continuation of the Squatter Sovereign, Atchison, which was the first paper published in the county. It was subsidized by the Atchison Town Company to the extent of \$400; founded in 1855 by Robert S. Kelley and Dr. John H. Stringfellow, and was a radical pro-slavery paper. In 1857 the paper passed to the control of the free-state party, with Robert McBratney and Frank G. Adams, editors and publishers. In 1858 John A. Martin became editor and publisher, changing the name to Freedom's Champion. During the '60s this name was changed to the Atchison Champion. In 1865 the Daily Champion was established by John A. Martin; in 1868 it was consolidated with the Atchison Daily and Weekly Free Press, founded 1864 by Frank G. Adams, the name becoming the Champion and Press, with John A. Martin and Frank A. Root, editors and publishers. On May 20, 1869, the office of the Champion and Press was destroyed by fire, but within three weeks was again in running order, with John A. Martin as sole editor and proprietor. The Kansas Statesman, founded 1901 by G. W. Myers & Sons, was absorbed the same year by the Champion. The weekly edition of the Champion was discontinued in 1909.

CHURCH VISITOR, religious; Paul Tonsing, editor and publisher, Atchison.

Weekly. Dec. 12, 1908 + 7 vols.

Early history unknown; Society's file begins with vol. 3, No. 11.

DISTRICT BULLETIN, organ of the district Epworth League, Atchison.

Quarterly. Apr., 1916 +

Founded 1916.

E. W. HOWE'S MONTHLY, indignation, information; E. W. Howe, editor and publisher, Atchison. ®

Monthly. Mar., 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1911 by E. W. Howe.

GLOBE, independent; Globe Publishing Company, publisher, Atchison.

Daily [evening]. Mar. 29, 1878 + 93 vols.

Weekly. July 16, 1908 + 7 vols.

Established in 1877 as the Little Globe, a free daily, by Howe & Co. The weekly edition founded in 1878 by E. W. Howe and Dr. H. B. Horn.

KANSAS SYNOD LUTHERAN, religious; Rev. M. F. Troxel, editor and publisher, Atchison.

Monthly. Nov., 1914 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by Rev. Howard C. Garvie.

MIDLAND, edited and published by literary societies of Midland College, Atchison.

Monthly. May, 1891, to Apr., 1904; Jan.-Apr., June, Sept., Nov. and Dec., 1905; Jan.-May, Nov., 1906; Jan., 1907; Oct., 1909; Apr., 1915 + 12 vols.

Founded as the Midland College Monthly in 1890 by the literary societies of Midland College; name changed to the Midland in 1892.

MIDWEST MOOSE REVIEW, fraternal; official organ Loyal Order of Moose; Frank L. Danforth, editor, Midwest Moose Review Publishing Company, publisher, Atchison.

Monthly. Not received by the Society.

Established 1912.

OPTIMIST, edited and published by the students of the Atchison high school, Atchison.

Monthly. Oct. and Nov., 1915; Feb., 1916 +

Early history unknown, Society's first issue being vol. 8, No. 2.

ST. BENEDICT'S CALENDAR, religious; Rev. Gerard Heinz, editor, St. Benedict's College, publisher, Atchison.

Monthly. Jan., 1912 + 4 vols.

This publication continues the Benedictine Parish Monthly, Atchison, which was founded in 1907 by St. Benedict's College. Early history is unknown; the Society's file begins with vol. 11, No. 1.

WESTERN CHIEF, official organ of the I. O. R. M.; Paul Tonsing, editor and publisher, Atchison

Monthly. June, 1905 + 11 vols.

Established in 1901; early history unknown, first number in Society's file being vol. 5, No. 5, with G. W. Myers, editor and publisher.

EFFINGHAM—Population (1915), 736; elevation, 1131 feet; established about 1869; named for Effingham H. Nickels; has telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ATCHISON COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL NEWS, edited and published by students of Atchison county high school, Effingham.

Monthly. Mar., 1908 + 8 vols.

Founded in 1895 as the High School Quarterly, edited and published by the students; name changed in 1899 to the High School Bulletin; name again changed in 1908 to the Atchison County High School News.

NEW LEAF, Republican; C. E. and A. J. Sells, editors and publishers, Effingham.

Weekly. May 25, 1894 + 21 vols.

A continuation of the following: Effingham Times, founded 1887 by P. N. Gish; name changed 1891 to Atchison County Graphic, W. C. Adkins, editor and publisher; name again changed in 1892 to the Graphic; moved to Atchison 1893, with John T. Selp, editor, and W. C. Adkins, manager; sold to the New Leaf, Effingham, 1894. Effingham World, history unknown [no issues in Society's collection]; absorbed by the Graphic, 1893. Aug. 17, 1900, the New Leaf purchased subscription list of the first Huron Herald, founded Jan. 7, 1892, by Frank I. White. The New Leaf was founded 1894 by M. C. and Ina L. Clingman, editors and publishers.

HURON—Population (1915), 216; elevation, 1157 feet; established, 1882; various statements are made as to its name, but verification has not been possible; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

HERALD, independent; T. A. Kerr, editor and publisher, Huron.

Weekly. Apr. 12, 1907 + 9 vols.

This paper is the second of its name and was founded in 1907 by J. E. Smith; the first Huron Herald was absorbed by the Effingham New Leaf, which see.

MUSCOTAH—Population (1915), 465; elevation, 960 feet; established, 1867; an Indian word meaning "Beautiful Prairie"; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

RECORD, independent; R. M. Dunlap, editor and publisher, Muscotah.

Weekly. July 1, 1885 + 29 vols. [Aug., 1886, to Jan., 1887, lacking.]

Founded 1884; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 1, No. 39, F. M. Bonham, editor and publisher. The paper was not published from June 24 to Aug. 12, 1892.

POTTER—Population (1915, estimated), 175; elevation, 930 feet; was also known as Bennet Springs; telephones, elevator; is on the Santa Fe railway.

KANSAN, independent; John E. Remsburg, editor and publisher.

Weekly. Dec. 17, 1903 + 12 vols.

Founded 1900 as the Potter Leaf, by E. L. and Norene Barber; name changed 1903 to Potter, Kansan, with Charles B. Remsburg, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Atchison.....	Atchisonian. Mar. 24—May 26, 1877..... 1
	Banner [German]. Mar. 1878—1879..... 1
	Baptist (m). Mar., 1890—1893..... 3
	Blade. July 23, 1892—1894..... 1
	Champion. Sept. 27, 1873—1909..... 30
	Champion and Press. Aug. 15, 1868—1873..... 4
	College Review (m). Atchison and Lawrence. Apr., 1891—1901..... 8
	Courier [German]. May 5, 1876—1879..... 3
	Free Press (d). May 8, 1865—1868..... 7
	Free Press. June 22, 1865—1868..... 3
	Freedom's Champion. Feb. 20, 1858—Feb. 3, 1861; Mar. 13, Apr. 6, June 29, Aug. 3 and 17, Dec. 28, 1861; Feb. 14, 1862—1863..... 4
	Graphic. Sept. 29, 1893—Jan. 10, 1894..... 1
	[See Graphic, Effingham.]
	Journal. Apr. 19, 1881—1882..... 2
	Kansas Agriculturist. July 18, 1898—1899..... 1
	Kansas Churchman [in Lawrence, Douglas county].
	Kansas Stat's Anzeiger [German]. [Published at Wichita 1886—1894.]
	July 7, 1881—1913..... 28
	Kansas Statesman. Feb. 15—Oct. 11, 1901..... 1
	Kansas Telegraph [German]. Dec. 23, 1880—1881..... 1
	Kansas Zeitung [German]. July 22, 1857—1858..... 1
	Missouri Valley Farmer. Jan. 4, 1893—1898..... 6
	Morning Star and Daily Patriot. Oct. 13, 1895—1896..... 1
	New Kansas Magazine (m). Feb., 1892—1893..... 1
	New West (m). Aug., 1878—1880..... 2
	Patriot (d). Nov. 17, 1873; Sept. 23, Oct. 19, 1874; Jan. 11—July, 1876; July, 1879—1895..... 33
	Patriot. Sept. 24, Nov. 12, Dec. 10-17, 1870; Mar. 28, 1874—1896..... 22
	Squatter Sovereign. Dec. 25, 1855; Mar. 11—Dec. 9, 1856; Jan. 13—Feb. 17, Sept. 5, 12, 26, Oct. 24, 31, Nov. 14, Dec. 5, 1857..... 1
	Sunday Morning Call. Feb. 8, 1880—1883..... 4
	Times. Feb. 9, 1887—1891..... 3
	Trades-Union. Sept. 12, 1885—1886..... 1
	Union [scattering issues]. June 4, 1859—1861..... 3
	Western Mercury. Dec. 3, 1883—1886..... 3
Arrington.....	Times and Atchison County Times. May 28, 1896—1897..... 1
Effingham.....	Atchison County Visitor. Mar. 1, 1905—1907..... 3
	Enterprise. Apr. 3—Aug. 7, 1886..... 1
	Graphic. Sept. 26, 1891—1893..... 2
	High School Bulletin (m). Feb., 1899—1908..... 10
	High School Quarterly. Jan., 1895—1898..... 2
	Oracle. Dec., 1901—1912..... 1
	Times. Dec. 12, 1887—1891..... 4
Huron.....	Graphic. Apr. 5, 1890—1891..... 2
	Herald. Jan. 7, 1892—Aug. 9, 1900..... 9
Lancaster.....	Prairie Press. May 12, 1888—1890..... 2
Potter.....	Leaf. Nov. 22, 1900—1903..... 3
	Press. Apr. 29, 1898—1899..... 2

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Atchison.....	Advance. Nov. 15, 1884—Jan. 3, 1885.
	Atchison Monthly. Sept., 1881.
	Bee (d). Mar. 25—Apr. 4, 1889.
	Bible Investigator (m). July-Dec., 1881.
	Courier [German]. Atchison and Topeka. May 20, 1879.
	Gardner's Real Estate Bulletin (m). Sept. and Dec., 1873; Mar., 1874.
	Globe (d). Sept. 30, Oct. 12, and Dec. 5, 1873.
	Humorist. Feb. 2, 1884.
	Kansas Illustrated Monthly Souvenir (m). Feb. and June, 1873.
	Messachorean (m). Feb.-June, 1888.
	People's Press. Aug. 5—Sept. 15, 1893.
	Public Ledger. Aug. 19 and Oct. 30, 1880.
	Real Estate Record (m). July, 1869.
	Sentinel of the Northwest (m). Jan., 1883.
	Short Line Advocate. Apr. 21, 1879.
	Sunday Morning Facts. Sept. 2, 1883—Feb. 3, 1884.
	Sunday Morning Sermon. June 1—July 27, 1884.
	Tradesman. Nov. 16, 1891.
	Western Farm and Home (m). Jan.-Apr., and Oct., 1881.
Effingham.....	Journal. Sept. 3, 1892—Feb. 23, 1893.
Huron.....	Messenger. July 2, 1884.
Muscotah.....	News. June 16, 1880.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

- Atchison.....Blade. Nov. 5, 1897—Feb. 19, 1898.
 Bulletin (tri-w). June 20, 1861.
 Bulletin. June 27, July 4, 11, 18, Aug. 2, 8, 15, 1861.
 Journal. Nov. 17 and 24, 1905.
 Morning Star. July 19—Aug. 30, 1905.
 Plain Facts. Oct. 14-28, 1897.
 Sunday Morning Topics. May 31, 1891.
 Tribune. May 21—July 16, 1896.
- Arrington.....Argus. Aug. 26, Sept. 2, 1904.
- Huron.....Times. Apr. 4-25, 1891; Feb. 22—June 14, 1901.
- Potter.....Atchison County Recorder. June 1—Oct. 26, 1900.

BARBER COUNTY.

Organized, 1873; named for Thomas W. Barber, free-state martyr; county seat, Medicine Lodge; area, 1134 square miles, 725,760 acres; population (1915), 9203; assessed valuation (1915), \$20,481,090; resources and industries—red sandstone, brick clay, gypsum, agriculture and stock raising.

MEDICINE LODGE—Population (1915), 1304; elevation, 1470 feet; established, 1873; named by the Indians—a place of council; industries—gypsum cement mill; telephones; public library; owns its waterworks system; is on the Santa Fe railway.

BARBER COUNTY INDEX, Democratic; U. C. Herr, editor, Painter & Herr, publishers, Medicine Lodge.

Weekly. Dec. 16, 1880 + 34 vols.

Established 1880; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 28, shows M. L. Sherpy, editor and publisher.

CRESSSET, Republican; C. W. McMillan, editor and publisher, Medicine Lodge.

Weekly. Mar. 20, 1879 + 37 vols.

Founded 1878 as the Barbour County Mail, by M. C. Cochran; name changed 1879 to the Mail, with same editor and publisher; name again changed, same year, to Medicine Lodge Cressset, J. W. McNeal and E. W. Iliff, editors and publishers.

HARDTNER—Population (1915), 297; established, 1887; named for Dr. John Hardtner, of Springfield, O.; industries—elevators, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

PRESS, independent; George N. Harvey, editor, Roy C. Harvey, publisher, Hardtner.

Weekly. Oct. 16, 1914 + 1 vol.

Founded 1911 by George N. Harvey.

HAZELTON—Population (1915), 331; elevation, 1349 feet; established, 1883; named for Rev. J. H. Hazelton; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railways.

HERALD, Progressive; C. A. Hyatt, editor and publisher, Hazelton.

Weekly. Nov. 24, 1906 + 9 vols.

Founded 1905; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 50, shows Arthur O. Leamon, editor and publisher.

KIOWA—Population (1915), 954; elevation, 1333 feet; established, 1872; town site moved and new town company incorporated 1884; named for Kiowa Indians; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

JOURNAL, Republican; P. H. Alexander, editor and manager, The Journal Company, publisher, Kiowa.

Weekly. Nov. 4, 1886 + 29 vols.

Founded 1885; early history not known; first issue in Society's file, vol 2, No. 7, shows W. C. Charles and D. A. Ellsworth, editors and publishers.

NEWS-REVIEW, Republican; Oscar Haberlein, editor and publisher, Kiowa.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1903 + 13 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Kiowa Review, founded 1891 as the Alliance Review by Hudson & Watrus; name changed 1892 to the Kiowa Review, with C. C. Hudson, editor and publisher; consolidated with the News, 1902. The Kiowa News, founded 1899 by Oscar Haberlein; name changed, after absorbing the Review in 1902, to the Kiowa News-Review, Oscar Haberlein, editor and publisher.

SHARON—Population (1915), 308; elevation, 1456 feet; established, 1883; industries—flour mills and elevators; is on the Santa Fe railway.

SHARON VALLEY TIMES, independent; P. H. Adair, editor, Todd Tilton, associate editor, Sharon. *Weekly*. Apr. 2, 1914—Dec. 2, 1915. 1 vol.

Founded 1911; early history not known; first issue in Society's file is vol. 3, No. 4, and shows P. H. Adair, editor and publisher. Not received by the Society since Dec. 2, 1915.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Medicine Lodge	Barber County Herald. Aug. 23, 1890—1891.	1
	Barbour County Mail. May 21, 1878—1879.	1
	Chief. July 3, 1886—1888.	2
Ætna	Clarion. Sept. 3, 1885—1887.	2
Hazelton	Express. Jan. 2, 1884—1898.	10
	[Suspended Oct. 27, 1893, to Aug. 15, 1896.]	
Isabel	Herald. Feb. 10, 1905—1909.	5
Kiowa	Alliance Review and Kiowa Review. Apr. 1, 1891—1902.	11
	Herald. July 10, 1884—1891.	6
	Kansan. Feb. 15—Sept. 20, 1911.	1
Lake City	Bee. Feb. 24, 1888—1889.	1
	Kansas Prairie Dog. Feb. 19, 1885—1889.	3
Sharon	Advocate. Apr. 24, 1903—1904.	1
	News. Oct. 22, 1884—1886.	2
	Shield. Feb. 25—Aug. 12, 1910.	1
Sun City	Union. Nov. 21, 1884—1888.	4

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Medicine Lodge	Barber County Democrat. Mar. 23—July 6, 1888.
	Independent Star. Feb. 21—Mar. 13, 1888.
Hazelton	Argosy [scattering]. May 6—July 29, 1898.
	Bee. Mar. 24—Sept. 8, 1894.
Isabel	Star. Oct. 7, 1910.
Kiowa	Bugle Blast. Feb. 27—Mar. 20, 1895.

BARTON COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for Miss Clara Barton, founder of the American Red Cross Society; county seat, Great Bend; area, 900 square miles; 576,000 acres; population (1915), 16,392; assessed valuation (1915), \$42,846,807; resources and industries—rock salt, sandstone, wheat and live stock.

GREAT BEND—Population (1915), 3115; elevation, 1850 feet; established, 1870; named for its location on the great bend of the Arkansas river; has electric lights, telephones, water-works, public library; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

BARTON COUNTY DEMOCRAT, Democratic; John K. McMullen, editor and publisher, Great Bend. *Weekly*. Nov. 11, 1886—1915. 28 vols.
Daily [evening]. Feb. 15, 1915 + 2 vols.

Founded in 1885 as a weekly; the first issue in the Society's files, vol. 2, No. 32, gives Dewey Langford as editor and publisher; changed to a daily Feb. 15, 1915, J. K. McMullen, editor and publisher.

TRIBUNE, Republican; Will Townsley, editor and publisher, Great Bend. *Weekly*. Aug. 12, 1876—1915. 39 vols.
Daily [evening]. Dec. 7, 1908 + 14 vols.

The Tribune is a successor to the following papers: Great Bend Register, founded 1874 by the Great Bend Publishing Company, A. J. Hoisington, manager; absorbed by the Tribune 1908. Inland Tribune, founded 1876 by C. P. Townsley; name changed 1887 to the Great Bend Tribune, with same editor and publisher; weekly edition discontinued 1915. Evening News, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being dated Dec. 9, 1890, vol. 3, No. 67 [no editors given]; later the paper was edited by C. P. Townsley, and suspended Apr. 30, 1897. The Daily Item, early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, May 11, 1901, shows F. E. Brown, editor and publisher; name changed Dec. 7, 1908, to Great Bend Daily Tribune, Will Townsley, Warren Baker and Ed. C. Vollmar, editors, Tribune Publishing Company, publishers. Great Bend Daily Hustler, founded 1904 by Stoke & Feder; absorbed by the Daily Item 1908. Great Bend Morning News, founded 1910 by Gunn & Wattson; absorbed by the Tribune in 1910.

TRUTH ABOUT GOD AND LIFE, antireligious; W. H. Kerr, editor, Church of Humanity, publishers, Great Bend.

Monthly. Dec., 1905 + 10 vols.

Founded 1905 by W. H. Kerr.

CLAFLIN—Population (1915), 610; elevation, 1795 feet; established about 1886; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

CLARION, independent; W. M. Huff, editor and publisher, Claflin.

Weekly. Mar. 23, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1899 by O. E. O'Brien. Barton Banner, Claflin, founded 1897 by D. B. Downey, absorbed by the Clarion in 1899.

ELLINWOOD—Population (1915), 1032; elevation, 1785 feet; established, 1871; named for Col. John R. Ellinwood; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

LEADER, independent; J. A. Townsley, editor and publisher, Ellinwood.

Weekly. Sept. 17, 1896 + 19 vols.

Founded 1894 by Joseph W. A. Cooke as the Claflin Leader; moved to Ellinwood 1896 and name changed to Ellinwood Leader, with same editor and publisher. Ellinwood Advocate, founded 1888 by R. M. Watson; consolidated with the Ellinwood Leader 1898.

HOISINGTON—Population (1915), 2189; elevation, 1816 feet; established about 1880; formerly known as Buena Vista, name changed to Hoisington, after A. J. Hoisington, in 1888; has electric lights, telephones and public library; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

DISPATCH, independent; Roy Cornelius, editor and publisher, Hoisington.

Weekly. Mar. 7, 1889 + 27 vols.

Founded 1889 by Ira H. Clark.

PAWNEE ROCK—Population (1915), 365; established in 1874; named for historic landmark, near by; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

HERALD, independent; Pete H. McKechnie, editor and publisher, Pawnee Rock.

Weekly. July 21, 1904 + 11 vols.

Founded 1904 by Connor & Lippincott.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Great Bend.....	Arkansas Valley Democrat. Aug. 18, 1877—1882.....	5
	Barton County Beacon. Sept. 4, 1890—1903.....	14
	Barton County Press [German]. Great Bend and Ellinwood. Jan. 18, 1901—1913.....	12
	Graphic (d). Mar. 14, 1887—1888.....	2
	Item (d). May 11, 1901—1908.....	15
	Kansas Volks Freund [German]. Sept. 7, 1878—1879.....	1
	Kansas Workman (m). May, 1909—1913. [See Neosho county.]	
	News, Evening (d). Dec. 9, 1890—1897.....	15
	News, Morning (d). Mar. 12—Sept. 28, 1910.....	1
	Normal Weekly. June 5, 1891—1892.....	1
	Pythian Sisters' News. La Cross, Great Bend and Erie. [See Neosho county.]	
	Rebekahian; Kansas Rebekah (m). Jan., 1894—1895.....	1
Claflin.....	Register. July 3, 1876—1908.....	32
	Rustler (d). Mar. 1, 1904—1908.....	11
	Barton Banner; Claflin Banner. Jan. 14, 1897—1899.....	3
Ellinwood.....	Barton County Banner. Nov. 6, 1890—1894.....	4
	Gazette. Jan. 26—July 26, 1888.....	1
	Leader. Mar. 29, 1894—1896.....	3
Hoisington.....	Advocate. May 18, 1888—1898.....	10
	Express. Apr. 13, 1878—1888.....	10
Pawnee Rock.....	Blade. Apr. 14, 1892—1893.....	2
	Echo. July 30, 1887—1889.....	1
	Alliance Globe. Sept. 11, 1891—1892.....	1
	Leader. Apr. 30, 1886—1893.....	8
	Pawnee Chieftain. Oct. 21, 1898—1899.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Great Bend.....	Barton County Times. July 26—Sept. 27, 1883.	
	Evening Star. May 6—June 27, 1893.	
	Kansas Educator (m). Sept., 1892—June, 1893.	
	New West (m). Sept., 1888.	
Hoisington.....	Mascot. Aug. 17—Sept. 21, 1888.	
	Morning Mascot. Oct. 18, 1888.	

Pawnee Rock.....Crank. Mar. 7-28, 1888.
Fun. Feb. 2—Mar. 30, 1891.
Normal Herald (m). Feb.-May, 1892.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Great Bend.....Christian Educator and God's Defender (m). Dec., 1903—May, 1905.
Kansas Educator (m). Aug., 1898—Mar., 1900.
Pawnee Rock.....Endeavor Banner (s-m). Nov. 1, 15, 1898.

BOURBON COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Bourbon county, Kentucky; county seat, Fort Scott; area, 637 square miles, 407,680 acres; population (1915), 25,032; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,807,438; resources and industries—agriculture, sandstone, brick clay, natural gas.

FORT SCOTT—Population (1915), 11,422; elevation, 800 feet; fort established, 1842; named for Gen. Winfield Scott; town organized, 1857; industries—coal mines, cement plant, mineral paint, tile, brick and pottery works; natural gas district, electric lights, waterworks, street railway; has three railway lines, Missouri Pacific, M. K. & T. and Frisco.

CHURCH ADVOCATE AND HOLINESS BANNER, religious; H. B. Goodrick, editor and business manager; published by the Board of Publication of the Church of God, Fort Scott.

Weekly. Feb. 26, 1910 + 6 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue on Society's file, vol. 22, gives J. G. Elkins, editor.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; C. B. Griffith, managing editor, Charlie Griffith and Frank Morton, publishers, Fort Scott.

Weekly. Jan. 16, 1902—Aug. 26, 1915. 13 vols.

Daily. Jan. 19, 1902 + 45 vols.

The Weekly Republican is the continuation of the following: Bronson Pilot, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being dated Mar. 27, 1884, vol. 2, No. 6, and giving M. H. Davis, editor and publisher; name changed 1896 to the Bronson Record, Ritter Bros., editors and publishers; moved to Fort Scott 1902, and name changed to Weekly Republican, with F. C. Raney, editor and manager; weekly edition discontinued Aug. 26, 1915; daily founded 1902 by F. C. Raney and H. W. Shidler. Garland Gazette, founded 1905 with I. S. Boyer, editor; absorbed by the Republican 1907. Mapleton Dispatch, founded 1905, L. M. Byington, editor; absorbed by the Republican 1907. Uniontown News, founded 1903, Shannon Jones, editor; absorbed by the Republican 1907. The Sasmak, founded 1905 by James Burton; consolidated with Town and County 1905. Town and County, founded 1905 by Ralph Richards, and the Sasmak, sold to the Republican 1907. The Redfield Herald, founded 1905, with J. Frank Pool, editor; absorbed by the Republican 1907.

TRIBUNE AND MONITOR, Democratic; George W. Marble, editor and manager, Robert B. Barr, associate editor, Tribune-Monitor Company, publishers, Fort Scott.

Daily [evening]. Oct. 1, 1884 + 82 vols.

Weekly and semiweekly. Nov. 6, 1884 + 31 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Fort Scott Monitor, founded 1862 at Marmaton by D. B. Emmert; moved to Fort Scott 1863, and consolidated with the Bulletin under the name of Union Monitor, D. B. Emmert, editor, Charles Hayward and D. B. Emmert, publishers; in a short time the name was changed to Fort Scott Monitor; the Monitor was consolidated with the Tribune 1904. Western Volunteer, founded 1862 by E. K. Smith; name changed same year to Fort Scott Bulletin; consolidated with the Monitor in 1863. The Daily Monitor was first issued 1864; suspended in 1865; in January, 1866, it was revived by W. H. Johnson and D. B. Emmert; consolidated with the Tribune 1904. The Lantern, founded 1890 at Mapleton by Lockhart & Waterman; moved to Fort Scott 1891 (same editors and publishers); absorbed by the Monitor 1901. The Spectator, founded 1889 by Ralph Richards; name changed 1892 to Fort Scott Journal (no editors or publishers given); consolidated with the Lantern 1893. Fort Scott Industrial Union, founded 1890 by E. Latimer and R. B. Frye; absorbed by the Lantern 1891. Fort Scott Tribune, founded 1882 as the Banner, by the Banner Publishing Company; name changed 1884 to Fort Scott Weekly Tribune (no editors or publishers given). Fort Scott Daily Tribune, founded 1884. Fort Scott Daily and Weekly News, founded 1889 by Martin & Jenness; absorbed by the Tribune 1890. The Tribune and Monitor were consolidated 1904.

BRONSON—Population (1915), 612; elevation, 1079 feet; established, 1881; named for Ira D. Bronson; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

PILOT, Republican; Lawrence Moore, editor and publisher, Bronson.

Weekly. Jan. 15, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded 1902 by F. A. Tooney. This is the second paper of this name; the first discontinued in 1896.

FULTON—Population (1915), 440; elevation, 815 feet; established as Osaga, 1869; name changed to Fulton in 1878; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

GLOBE, independent; Harry Mills, editor and publisher, Fulton.

Weekly. Sept. 19, 1912 + 3 vols.

Founded 1912 by Harry Mills.

REDFIELD—Population (1915), 255; elevation, 863 feet; established, 1866; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

LEDGER, independent; M. C. Ellinger, editor, Mrs. M. C. Ellinger, associate editor, Redfield.

Weekly. May 29, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1913 by Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Ellinger.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Fort Scott	Banner. Oct. 12, 1882—1884	2
	Camp's Emigrant Guide (m). Feb.—Dec., 1877	1
	Citizen (d). Sept. 3—Dec. 4, 1897	1
	Dispatch. June 9, 1892—1894	3
	Fair Play. Apr., 1898—1899	2
	Globe, Evening (d). Sept. 11, 1888—1889	1
	Herald. May 9, 1878—1885	8
	Herald and Record. Sept. 28, 1882—Dec. 4, 1884	7
	Herald, Evening (d). June 5, 1882—1885	7
	Industrial Union. Oct. 10, 1890—1891	1
	Journal. Sept. 10, 1892—1893	1
	Kansas Staats Zeitung [German]. Jan. 14, 1886—1887	2
	Kansas Medical Catalogue (m). Jan., 1890—1893 [scattering]	2
	Lantern. Mapleton and Fort Scott. Sept. 24, 1890—1901	11
	Medical Index (m). Jan., 1880—1884	4
	Monitor (d). Sept. 24, 1871; May 25, 1878;	
	Jan. 11, 1880—Dec. 8, 1891; Nov. 1, 1892—1904	43
	Monitor. June 19, 1867—1870; June, 1876—Nov., 1891; Oct., 1892—1904	30
	New Century. Jan. 3, 1877—1878	1
	News (d). Nov. 23, 1889—1890	2
	Normal Journal (a-m and m) [scattering]. Dec. 1, 1883—1897	4
	Pioneer. Jan. 6, 27, 1876—1878	2
	Republican Record. Jan. 30, 1879—1882	4
	Sasnak. Jan. 5—Oct. 7, 1905	1
	Spectator. Jan. 19, 1890—1892	3
	Sunday Call. Jan. 20—June 30, 1889	1
	Town and County. Oct. 20, 1905—1907	2
	Trackman. July 1, 1903—1909	6
	Union. Oct. 22, 1887—1888	1
	Unionist. Dec. 11, 1903—1904	1
	Western Educational Review (m). May, 1880—1881	1
	Western Medical Journal (m). Jan., 1894—1903	9
Bronson	Pilot (1st). Mar. 27, 1884—1896	13
	Record. Dec. 3, 1896—1902	5
Fulton	Independent. Aug. 8, 1884—1907	23
	Record. Oct. 15, 1909—1912	2
	Rustler (m). April 5, 1890—1893	4
	Times. Oct. 8, 1896—1898	1
Garland	Gazette. Oct. 20, 1905—1907	2
	Gleaner. Apr. 3, 1886—1887	2
Hiattville	News. Feb. 21, 1908—1910	2
	Optic. June 16, 1892—1893	1
Mapleton	Dispatch (1st). June 24, 1889—1895	5
	Dispatch (2d). Oct. 20, 1905—1907	2
	Lantern. [See Fort Scott.]	
	Press. Dec. 20, 1905—1910	5
	Telephone. Mar. 2, 1887—1889	2
Redfield	Herald. Apr. 8, 1905—1907	2
Uniontown	Cleerone. Nov. 10, 1911—1912	1
	Herald. July 6—Dec. 14, 1883	1
	News. Apr. 24, 1903—1907	4
	Sun. Dec. 13, 1900—1901	1
	Telephone. Oct. 24, 1885—1887	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Fort Scott	Broom Corn Reporter. Sept. 15, 1886—Sept. 1, 1887.	
	Christian Sower (m). Oct., 1892—Jan., 1893.	
	Herold [German]. Apr. 3—May 29, 1890.	
	Land Record (m). Sept., Nov., 1870.	
	News. Nov. 28, 1889—Mar. 27, 1890.	
	Post (d). Oct. 16, Dec. 14, 29, 30, 1869 Jan. 4, 1870.	
	Southern Argus. Oct. 15, 1891—Feb. 4, 1892.	
	Southern Kansas Immigrant (m). May, Oct. and Dec., 1869.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Fort Scott.....	Bulletin. Sept. 6, Oct. 4, 1862.
	Democrat. Jan. 12, 26, Sept. 21, 1861.
	Farm and News. Jan. 23—Mar. 19, 1896.
	High School Crimson. Dec. 4, 1896.
	Prairie Land Magazine (m). Mar., 1902.
Garland.....	Graphic. Dec. 14, 1905—Mar. 22, 1906.
Redfield.....	Express. July 12—Nov. 29, 1894.

BROWN COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for O. H. Browne; county seat, Hiawatha; area, 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 20,684; assessed valuation (1915), \$42,586,528; resources and industries—agriculture, horticulture, live stock.

HIAWATHA—Population (1915), 3627; elevation, 1085 feet; established, 1857; named by Dr. E. H. Grant, for the hero of Longfellow's poem; has waterworks, telephones, paved streets, public library, and city owns electric light plant; is on the Missouri Pacific and St. Joseph & Grand Island railways.

BROWN COUNTY WORLD, Republican; Ewing Herbert and Drew McLoughlin, editors and publishers, Hiawatha.

Weekly. Mar. 16, 1882 + 34 vols.

Daily (2d). Oct. 27, 1908 + 17 vols.

The weekly edition of the *World* is a continuation of the following newspapers: *Union Sentinel*, founded 1864 by H. P. Stebbins; consolidated 1870 with the *Dispatch*. *Hiawatha Dispatch*, founded 1870 by A. N. Ruley; name changed 1882 to *Hiawatha World*, D. W. Wilder, editor, *World Publishing Company*, publishers; name again changed in 1884 to *Brown County World*, same editor and publishers. *Brown County Advocate*, *Hiawatha*, founded 1874 by Davis & Watson; name changed 1875 to the *Kansas Herald*, S. L. Roberts and D. S. Burger, editors and publishers; sold to the *World* 1883. The daily edition of the *World* was first issued in 1891 by D. W. Wilder and Ewing Herbert, and suspended 1892; revived 1899 by Ewing Herbert, but discontinued same year; the present daily was started 1908 by Ewing Herbert.

KANSAS DEMOCRAT, Democratic; F. M. Pearl, editor and publisher, Hiawatha.

Weekly. Sept. 5, 1883 + 32 vols.

Founded 1883 by George T. Williams; consolidated with the *Hiawatha News* 1909, and called the *Kansas News-Democrat*; in 1913 the old name of *Kansas Democrat* was restored, F. M. Pearl, editor and publisher. The *Hiawatha News* was founded 1909 by W. F. Hovey. *Hiawatha Journal*, founded 1889 by G. W. Remagen; sold to the *Democrat* 1895.

EVEREST—Population (1915), 416; elevation, 1146 feet; established about 1882; named for Col. A. S. Everest, of Atchison; industries—grain elevators; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ENTERPRISE, independent; Mark Falvey, editor and publisher, Everest.

Weekly. Mar. 9, 1888 + 27 vols.

Founded 1888 by T. A. H. Lowe, editor and manager.

FAIRVIEW—Population (1915), 413; established, 1872; named by Mrs. O. Fountain for its fine outlook; has telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

ENTERPRISE, independent; North Worrel, editor and publisher, Fairview.

Weekly. Mar. 24, 1888 + 28 vols.

Founded 1888 by S. O. Groesbeck.

HAMLIN—Population (1915), 205; elevation, 980 feet; established, 1870; named for Hannibal Hamlin; has telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

REPORTER, independent; Helen MacDowell, editor and publisher, Hamlin.

Weekly. July 3, 1913—Dec. 16, 1915. 2 vols.

Founded in 1912; earliest history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 29, shows A. G. Huff, editor and publisher. Not received by the Society since Dec. 16, 1915.

HORTON—Population (1915), 3839; elevation, 1050 feet; established, 1887; named for Albert H. Horton; has electric lights, waterworks, telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

HEADLIGHT-COMMERCIAL, independent; Charles Herbert Browne, editor and publisher, Horton.
Weekly. June 8, 1911 + 5 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Horton Headlight, founded 1886 by Harley W. Brundige and Samuel E. Bear; in 1901 consolidated with the Leader, founded 1899 by Johnson & Law; name changed to Horton Headlight-Leader, Johnson & Law, editors and publishers; after a few issues the name was changed back to Horton Headlight; in 1911 it consolidated with the Commercial under name of Headlight-Commercial, with Charles H. Browne, editor and publisher. Horton Commercial, founded 1887 by John S. Sherdeman. A daily edition of the Headlight was founded 1887 by Brundige & Bear; suspended 1888; revived 1889, but discontinued same year.

MORRILL—Population (1915), 533; established, 1877; named for Gov. Edmund N. Morrill; has telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

NEWS, independent; D. H. Steele, editor and publisher, Morrill.

Weekly. Apr. 4, 1890 + 26 vols.

Founded 1890 by J. P. Grinstead.

POWHATTAN—Population (1915), 294; elevation, 1210 feet; established about 1887; named for the Indian chief; has telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

BEE, independent; J. E. Smith, editor and publisher, Powhattan.

Weekly. Feb. 18, 1910 + 6 vols.

Founded 1901; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 9, No. 51, gives Eppie L. Barber, editor and publisher.

ROBINSON—Population (1915), 508; established, 1871; named in honor of Gov. Charles Robinson, who owned the original town site; has telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

INDEX, Republican; Ralph W. McDonald, editor and publisher, Robinson.

Weekly. July 28, 1893 + 21 vols.

Founded 1893 by J. P. Grinstead.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Hiawatha	Brown County Republican. Apr. 4, 1901—1902	2
	Brown County World (1st d). Dec. 28, 1891—1892	1
	Delta of Sigma Nu. [See Douglas county.]	
	Dispatch. Apr. 13, 1876—1882	6
	Free Press. Feb. 17, 1887—1888	1
	Herald. Feb. 18—Nov. 3, 1904	1
	Herbert's Monthly and Herbert's Weekly. Oct., 1903—1913	11
	Journal. May 23, 1889—1895	5
	Kansas Herald. Jan. 8, 1876—1883	8
	Kansas Newspaperdom; Newspaper World; Newspaper West (m). 1894—1896	5
	Kansas Sun. June 7, 1879—1880	1
	Messenger. Dec. 10, 1881—1884	2
	News. Mar. 4—July 8, 1909	1
	Our Messenger (m). Nov., 1907—Oct., 1908. [See Sedgwick county.]	
	School News (m). Feb., 1896—1906	10
	Sunflower Magazine (m). May, 1893—1896	3
	Union Sentinel. Aug. 20, 1864—1865	1
Everest	Reflector. Sept. 18, 1884—1886	2
Fairview	Courier. Sept. 29, 1893—1899	6
Hamlin	News Gleaner. July 20, 1889—1890	1
Horton	Commercial. Nov. 8, 1887—1911	24
	Gazette. June 25, 1887—1889	2
	Headlight. Oct. 29, 1886—Oct. 21, 1897; Mar. 10, 1898—1911	24
	Headlight (d). Oct. 29, 1887—1889	2
	[Sept., 1888—Oct., 1889, lacking.]	
	Leader. Jan. 17, 1899—1901	3
	News. Sept. 12, 1912—1914	2
	Railway Register. Apr. 4, 1888—1889	1
	Railway Register (d). Feb. 23—Apr. 30, 1889	1
	Telegram. June 26, 1889—1890	1
Morrill	Vindicator. Jan. 12, 1895—1896	1
Powhattan	Post (1st). May 5, 1894—1895	1
	Post (2d). July 23, 1897—1901	4
Reserve	Reporter. Dec. 19, 1912—1913	1
Robinson	Reporter. Aug. 14, 1891—1892	
Willis	Journal. July 8, 1897—1899	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

- Hiawatha.....North Kansan. Sept. 7—Nov. 30, 1878.
 Horton.....Brown County Star. Jan. 1—Apr. 23, 1889.
 Morrill.....Brown County Herald. July 9—Aug. 20, 1886.
 Journal. July 5—Oct. 18, 1882.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

- Hiawatha.....Academy Review (qr). Dec., 1892, and March, 1893.
 Bee. Jan. 3—Feb. 21, 1901.
 Brown County Advocate. Oct. 16 and 23, 1874; July 3, 1875.
 Brown County Sentinel. Sept. 9 and Dec. 30, 1869.
 Brown County World (d). Oct. 4-7, 1887.
 North Kansan. Jan. 8, 1879.
 Supporter. Feb. 28—Apr. 4, 1901.
 Horton.....Evangel. Oct. 23—Dec. 24, 1898.
 Headlight (d) [M. E. Conference edition]. March 5-10, 1890.
 Morrill.....Glad Tidings (m). Aug. 16, 1909—Jan. 1, 1910.
 Interstate Advocate (m). Apr. 1 and June 1, 1886; Apr. 1, 1888.
 Powhattan.....Parish Monthly (m). Aug., 1897.

BUTLER COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for A. P. Butler, United States senator from South Carolina; county seat, El Dorado; area, 1428 square miles, 913,920 acres; population (1915), 20,788; assessed valuation (1915), \$48,353,266; resources and industries—natural gas, oil, agriculture and stock raising.

EL DORADO—Population (1915), 2710; elevation, 1290 feet; established, 1868; Spanish words signifying "golden land"; industries—stone quarries; telephones, municipal waterworks system; is on the Missouri Pacific, Santa Fe and Orient railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Mrs. Marie Antoinette Murdock, editor and publisher, El Dorado.

Weekly. Nov. 9, 1883 + 32 vols.

Daily [evening]. May 5, 1885—1888; Oct. 15, 1896 + 43 vols.

Founded in 1883 by T. B. Murdock.

KANSAS WOODMAN, fraternal; George F. Fullinwider, editor and publisher, El Dorado.

Monthly. June 1911—May, 1912. 1 vol.

Founded 1911, as the Woodmen of the World, by George F. Fullinwider. Name changed 1912 to Kansas Woodman. Not received by the Society since May, 1912.

WALNUT VALLEY TIMES, Republican; C. C. Shelden, editor and publisher, El Dorado.

Weekly. Apr. 17, 1874 + 42 vols.

Daily [evening]. Mar. 2, 1887 + 57 vols.

Founded 1870 by T. B. Murdock; purchased by Alvah Shelden in 1881; daily founded 1887 by Shelden & McGuin, with Alvah Shelden, editor.

AUGUSTA—Population (1915), 1378; elevation, 1228 feet; established, 1869; named for Mrs.

Augusta James; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Frisco railways.

BUGLE, independent; H. E. Sehy, editor and publisher, Augusta.

Weekly. Feb. 11, 1915 + 1 vol.

A continuation of the following: Augusta News, founded 1889 by Olin W. Meacham and J. P. Rice; succeeded 1890 by the Industrial Advocate, W. L. Holcomb, editor, and Olin W. Meacham, business manager; moved to El Dorado in 1891, J. F. Todd and J. C. Riley, jr., editors and proprietors. A daily edition of the Industrial Advocate was started by Messrs. Todd & Riley about the first of May, 1892; discontinued June 13 following. Whitewater Tribune, founded 1889 by Al M. Hendee; moved to El Dorado in 1893, and name changed to Butler County Citizen, with E. D. Stratford, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1895 with the Industrial Advocate, J. D. Botkin and W. H. Biddle, editors and publishers; name changed 1913 to Butler County Democrat, W. T. Cowgill, editor and publisher; moved to Augusta in 1915, and name changed to the Augusta Bugle, H. E. Sehy, editor and publisher.

GAZETTE, independent; Joe M. Satterthwaite, jr., editor and publisher; Augusta.

Weekly. July 15, 1892—1908. 18 vols.

Daily [evening]. Dec. 18, 1903 + 24 vols.

The Daily Gazette, founded in 1903 by Timothy Sexton, is a continuation of the weekly Gazette, founded 1892 by Mr. Sexton and O. J. Bradfield; the weekly was discontinued in 1908.

JOURNAL, Progressive; W. L. Dickey, editor and publisher, Augusta.

Weekly. Sept. 15, 1887 + 28 vols.

Founded 1887; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 27, shows W. M. Rees and W. J. Speer, editors and publishers. Southern Kansas Gazette, Augusta, founded 1873 by C. H. and W. J. Kurtz; consolidated with the Journal 1887. A daily edition of the Journal was started in 1907 by Will H. Cady; discontinued in 1909.

BENTON—Population (1915), 206; elevation, 1375 feet; established, 1884; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

BULLETIN, local; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Millsap, editors and publishers, Benton.

Weekly. May 22, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1913 by Mr. and Mrs. Millsap.

DOUGLASS—Population (1915), 633; elevation, 1203 feet; established, 1869; named for Joseph Douglass; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TRIBUNE, Republican; J. M. Satterthwaite, editor and publisher, Douglass.

Weekly. Jan. 4, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1884 by J. M. Satterthwaite.

LATHAM—Population (1915), 287; telephones; is on the Frisco railway.

MIRROR, Republican; T. E. Trigg, editor and publisher, Latham.

Weekly. Dec. 20, 1901 + 12 vols.

Founded 1901 by C. K. Barnes.

LEON—Population (1915), 385; elevation, 1329 feet; established, 1879; first called Noble; name changed to Leon in honor of Leon, Iowa; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

NEWS, independent; J. S. Martin, editor and publisher, Leon.

Weekly. Dec. 7, 1911 + 4 vols.

Founded 1911 by C. V. Cole.

POTWIN—Population (1915), 251; elevation, 1338 feet; established, 1871; formerly known as Ayr; name changed to Potwin between 1884 and 1885, probably named for C. W. Potwin, a prominent citizen; industries—flour mill, alfalfa mill, elevator; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

LEDGER, local; J. D. Burton, editor and publisher, Potwin.

Weekly. Jan. 20, 1916 +

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 1, No. 4.

TOWANDA—Population (1915), 320; elevation, 1278 feet; established, 1870; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; George W. Moore, editor and publisher, Towanda.

Weekly. Jan. 13, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1905 by Chas. H. Roff.

WHITEWATER—Population (1915), 485; elevation, 1386 feet; established, 1878; name changed to Ovo in 1882; changed back to Whitewater in 1888; telephones; has two railways, the Rock Island and the Missouri Pacific.

INDEPENDENT, independent; E. Davis, managing editor, Mrs. Eva F. Davis, city editor, E. Davis & Co., publishers, Whitewater.

Weekly. Oct. 8, 1896 + 19 vols.

Founded 1896 by E. Davis, jr.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
El Dorado..... Butler County Citizen. May 18, 1893—1895.....	1
Butler County Democrat. March 24, 1881—1891.....	10
[From Oct., 1888, to Nov., 1889, called Butler County Jeffersonian.]	
Butler County Democrat (2d). Oct. 24, 1913—1915.....	2
Democrat and News. Oct. 9, 1896—1897.....	1
Eagle. Feb. 23, 1882—1883.....	1
Educational Advance (m). Jan., 1893—1894.....	2
Eli (d). Oct. 20, 1890—1891.....	2
Industrial Advocate. Mar. 19, 1891—1913.....	23
Kansas Templar (m). Jan., 1896—1908.....	12
Kansas Workman. Feb. 2, 1889—1890.....	2
[Published at Emporia June 15 to Dec. 7, 1888.]	
Press. Apr. 25, 1877—1883.....	7

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Vols.

Augusta.....	Advance. Apr. 25, 1883—1884.....	1
	Electric Light. July 24, 1884—1886.....	2
	Industrial Advocate. Aug. 7, 1890—1891.....	1
	News. Oct. 25, 1889—1890.....	1
	Press. Jan. 4, 1895—1897.....	3
	Republican. Sept. 25, 1873—1875; 1880—1883.....	3
	Southern Kansas Gazette. Jan. 1, 22, 1876—1887.....	11
Beaumont.....	Business. Sept. 10, 1886—1887.....	1
Benton.....	Call. Mar. 3—Sept. 29, 1893.....	1
	Reporter. Mar. 6, 1884—1885.....	1
Brainerd.....	Ensign. Oct. 14, 1886—1889.....	3
	Sun. Oct. 15, 1885—1886.....	1
Douglass.....	Index. June 25, 1880—1883.....	3
	New Enterprise. Apr. 24, 1879—1880.....	2
Latham.....	Journal. Sept. 4, 1885—1886.....	1
	Signal. Sept. 10, 1886—1890.....	3
	Times. June, 1890—1893.....	3
Leon.....	Indicator. Jan. 31, 1880—Feb., 1887; Sept. 1887—May 24, 1894; Dec. 27, 1894—1911.....	30
	[From Feb. to Sept., 1887, called the Leon Quill, and from May 24 to Dec. 27, 1894, the Press.]	
	Press. May 24—Dec. 27, 1894.....	1
	Quill. Aug. 12, 1886—1887.....	1
Potwin.....	Argus. Apr. 26, 1906—1907.....	1
	Messenger. Jan. 6, 1888—1889.....	2
Towanda.....	Herald. Apr. 9, 1885—May, 1886; Nov., 1886—1893.....	8
Whitewater.....	Herald. June 22, 1893—1896.....	3
	Tribune. June 20, 1889—1893.....	4

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El Dorado.....	Democrat (d). Feb. 15-22, 1888.
Augusta.....	Industrial Advocate (d). May 2—June 13, 1892. News. Aug. 7—Nov. 13, 1886.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

El Dorado.....	Advocate (d). Mar. 18—Apr. 13, 1901. Church Messenger (m). Jan.-Apr., 1904. College Register. Sept., 1894. News [scattering]. Apr. 8—Nov. 19, 1897. Our Forum (qr). Sept.-Dec., 1896; Mar.-Sept., 1897. Visitor (m). June, 1894—Mar., 1895.
Augusta.....	Butler County Beacon. Mar. 10—June 9, 1894. Crescent. Aug. 17, 1870. Sunflower (m). Feb.-July, 1894.
Cassoday.....	Times. Jan. 1—Feb. 19, 1915.
Douglass.....	Church Record (m). Feb.-March, 1881.
Elbing.....	Hatchet. July 29, 1893—Jan. 13, 1894.
Potwin.....	Record. Jan. 1—Feb. 12, 1915.
Rosalia.....	Enterprise. Nov. 13, 1914—Feb. 5, 1915.

CHASE COUNTY.

Organized, 1859; named for Salmon P. Chase, governor of Ohio at the time; county seat, Cottonwood Falls; area, 750 square miles, 480,000 acres; population (1915), 7154; assessed valuation (1915), \$20,140,674; resources and industries—agriculture, stock raising, limestone quarries.

COTTONWOOD FALLS—Population (1915), 921; elevation, 1191 feet; established, 1859; industries—stone quarries, mills; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe railway and interurban to Strong City.

CHASE COUNTY LEADER, Republican; W. C. Austin, editor and publisher, Cottonwood Falls.

Semiweekly. Feb. 25, 1875 + 41 vols.

Established 1871 by Wm. A. Morgan.

CEDAR POINT—Population (1915), 167; established about 1862; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

COTTONWOOD VALLEY NEWS, Democratic; D. F. Drinkwater, editor and publisher, Cedar Point. *Weekly*. Oct. 22, 1914 + 1 vol.

Founded 1912; first issue in Society's file, vol. 3, No. 12, gives D. F. Drinkwater, editor and publisher.

STRONG CITY—Population (1915), 858; elevation, 1181 feet; established, 1872; first called Cottonwood; name changed about 1881 to Strong City, in honor of W. B. Strong, president of the A. T. & S. F. railway; industries—stone quarries; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway and an interurban line to Cottonwood Falls.

NEWS-COURANT, Independent; William M. Knapp, editor, W. C. Austin, owner, Strong City. *Weekly*. Dec. 30, 1909 + 6 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Chase County Courant, Cottonwood Falls, founded 1874 by J. C. Martin and W. E. Timmons. Strong City Independent, founded 1881 by R. M. Watson; sold in 1888 to the Chase County Republican, Strong City, founded 1887 by Frank D. Weller, continued by W. Y. Morgan; in 1892 name changed to Strong City Derrick, with C. W. White, editor and publisher; in 1905 name changed to Strong City Herald, Eugene L. Smith, editor and publisher. Elmdale Reporter, founded in 1899 by K. E. Seward; sold to the Strong City Herald in 1906. In 1907 the Herald's subscription list was sold to the Chase County Courant. Chase County Reveille, Cottonwood Falls, founded 1890 by E. W. Ellis; consolidated in 1900 with the Courant, and called the Courant and Reveille, Philip Goodreau, editor and publisher; in 1907 the name was changed back to the Courant, with E. F. Halbert, editor and publisher. Strong City News, founded 1909 by H. G. Hammond; absorbed in 1909 the Elmdale Gas Jet, founded same year by Frank E. Pattie, and during the year 1909 consolidated with the Courant, and continued as the News-Courant, J. N. Leonard, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Cottonwood Falls...	Central Kansas Index. Apr. 20, 1870—1871.....	1
	Chase County Banner. Aug. 3, 1867—1869.....	1
	Chase County Courant. Oct. 26, 1874—1900.....	26
	Courant. Jan. 24, 1907—1900.....	3
	Courant and Reveille. Oct. 18, 1900—1907.....	6
	Kansas Press. 1859.....	1
	[See Council Grove Press.]	
	Reveille. Aug. 21, 1890—1900.....	10
	School News (m). Nov., 1887—1888.....	1
Cedar Point.....	The Pointer. Mar. 30, 1895—1896.....	2
Elmdale.....	Gas Jet. Mar. 4—Dec. 24, 1909.....	1
	Reporter. Dec. 15, 1899—1906.....	5
	[1899 and 1900 issues scattering.]	
Matfield Green.....	Mirror (1st). Jan. 27, 1893—1894.....	1
	Mirror (2d). Sept. 27, 1907—1908.....	1

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Cottonwood Falls...	Chase County Leader (d). Sept. 29—Oct. 2, 1886.
	Scalping Knife. Sept. 15, 1874.
	True Reformer. Nov. 1, 1876.
	Valley Echo. Oct. 28, 1880—Jan. 27, 1881.
Matfield Green.....	Independent. Aug. 20, 1904—Jan. 6, 1905.
Strong City.....	Advance. Sept. 7, 1893—May 10, 1894.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

Organized, 1875; named for Chautauqua county, New York; county seat, Sedan; area, 651 square miles, 416,640 acres; population (1915), 11,236; assessed valuation (1915), \$14,905,868; resources and industries—natural gas, oil, agriculture and stock raising.

SEDAN—Population (1915), 1454; elevation, 835 feet; established, 1871; named after Sedan, France; industries—marble works, oil and gas wells; has telephones, owns its waterworks system; is on Missouri Pacific railway.

TIMES-STAR, Republican; Roy L. Fruit, editor and publisher, Sedan. *Weekly*. Jan. 19, 1894 + 22 vols.

Continuation of the following: Chautauqua Journal, Sedan, founded 1875 by H. B. Kelley and R. S. Turner; consolidated with the Sedan Times 1885. Cedar Vale Times, founded 1878; moved to Sedan same year and name changed to Chautauqua County Times, with P. H. Albright, editor and publisher; name again changed in 1881 to Sedan Times, A. D. Dunn, publisher; con-

solidated 1885 with Chautauqua Journal, under the name of Sedan Times-Journal, R. G. Ward, editor and publisher. Cedar Vale Star, founded 1884 by I. D. McKeehen; consolidated with Times-Journal at Sedan 1894 and name changed to Weekly Times-Star, Adrian Reynolds and F. G. Kenesee, editors and publishers. Freeman's Lance, Peru, founded 1891 by W. A. Tankaley; moved to Sedan 1892 and known as Sedan Lance, with A. S. Koonce, editor, and D. E. Shartel, publisher; consolidated with the Times-Star 1909. Sedan Republican, founded 1890 by T. B. Ferguson, sold to the Lance 1892. Chautauqua County Democrat, and Chautauqua County Journal; early history unknown; Society has no copies of either one on file.

CEDAR VALE—Population (1915), 978; elevation, 915 feet; established, 1870; named from the location; industries—roller mill; has electric lights, telephones; owns its waterworks system; is in the gas and oil district; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

COUNTY LINER AND CEDAR VALE COMMERCIAL, independent; W. Cecil Jones, editor and publisher, Cedar Vale.

Weekly. Feb. 27, 1914 + 2 vols.

Cedar Vale Commercial, founded 1889 by W. M. Jones and J. W. Milnes; consolidated with the County Liner 1914. The County Liner, Cedar Vale, founded 1914 by W. Cecil Jones.

ELGIN—Population (1915, estimated), 500; elevation, 781 feet; established, 1869; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

DERRICK, independent; H. C. Chacey, editor and publisher, Elgin.

Weekly. Aug. 14, 1915 +

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 14, No. 6.

JOURNAL, local; T. E. Trigg, editor and publisher, Elgin.

Weekly. Apr. 13, 1916 +

Founded 1916 by T. E. Trigg.

PERU—Population (1915), 541; elevation, 805 feet; established, 1870; formerly known as Belleville; industries—brick plant, gas wells; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

SUN, independent; J. R. Potter, editor and publisher, Peru.

Weekly. Not received by the Society.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Sedan.....	Border Slogan. Aug. 10, 1883—1884.....	1
	Chautauqua County Democrat. Feb. 28—July 10, 1884.....	1
	Chautauqua County Times; Sedan Times. Jan. 3, 1879—1884.....	6
	Chautauqua Journal. Apr. 21, 1876—1884.....	6
	Graphic. Dec. 24, 1884—1890.....	6
	Lance. Aug. 24, 1892—1909.....	17
	Republican. Sept. 10, 1890—1892.....	2
	Times-Journal. Jan. 2, 1885—1894.....	9
Cedar Vale.....	Commercial. July 20, 1889—1914.....	25
	Star. May 9, 1884—1894.....	10
Chautauqua Spgs.....	Express. May 11, 1888—1889.....	1
	Globe. July 7, 1905—1909.....	4
	Mail. Mar. 4—Oct. 28, 1887.....	1
	Pilot; Oil Leader. May 5—Oct. 6, 1904. [See, also, Labette county].	
	Spy. May 19, 1882—1883.....	1
Elgin.....	Clipper. Mar. 7—Nov. 14, 1891.....	1
Hewins.....	Sayings. Aug. 1, 1907—1909.....	2
Niotaze.....	Chanticleer (m). Feb.—Oct., 1895.....	1
	Horoscope. Aug. 4, 1893—1894.....	1
Peru.....	Call. Feb. 10, 1888—1889.....	2
	Chautauqua County Democrat. Cedar Vale and Peru. July 4, 1900—1902.....	2
	Chautauqua News. June 3, 1876—1880.....	3
	[Not published Nov., 1879, to Oct., 1880.]	
	Citizen. June 4, 1909—1911.....	2
	Derrick. Feb. 7, 1902—1913.....	12
	Eagle. Feb. 7, 1890—1891.....	1
	Freeman's Lance. Feb. 20, 1891—1892.....	2
	Oil Gazette. Apr. 27, 1904—1906.....	
	Times. July 1, 1886—1887.....	1

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Sedan.....	Chautauqua County Times. Dec. 13, 1878. Home Enterprise (m). Feb.-June, 1880. Our Paper (m). Oct., 1885. Pro et Con (m). May-July, 1900. Republican (d). Oct. 31, 1891. School Casket. May 5, 1882. Wide Awake. July 10, 1875.
Cedar Vale.....	Baptist Messenger (m). Mar.-Aug., 1899. Blade. Aug. 24—Dec. 21, 1877. Times. May 24—Dec. 6, 1878.

CHEROKEE COUNTY.

Organized, 1866; named for Cherokee tribe of Indians; originally called McGee county in honor of Mabilion W. McGee, proslavery leader; county seat, Columbus; area, 589 square miles, 376,960 acres; population (1915), 36,370; assessed valuation (1915), \$27,711,031; resources and industries—coal, zinc, lead, agriculture.

COLUMBUS—Population (1915), 3500; elevation, 895 feet; established, 1868; first called Center, then Centralia, and later named for Columbus, Ohio; industries—coal mining, flour and feed mills, carriage and wagon factory, canning factory, brick and tile plant, machine shop, marble works, powder mill; has commission form of government; owns its waterworks system; has electric lights, telephones, public library; is in the gas and oil district; is on the Frisco and M. K. & T. railways.

ADVOCATE, Republican; N. H. Huston, editor and publisher, Columbus.

Weekly. May 5, 1882 + 35 vols.

Daily [evening]. June 8, 1886—1887; 1895—Feb. 27, 1904; Jan. 3, 1910 + 31 vols.

Founded 1882 as Lea's Columbus Advocate, by A. T. Lea and E. A. Crewson; name changed in 1885 to Columbus Advocate, A. T. Lea, editor and publisher. A daily edition was founded in 1885 by A. T. Lea & Son, which was discontinued in 1887; in 1895 it was reestablished with J. M. McNay and Asa Lea, editors and publishers. Baxter Springs Republican, founded 1872 by A. T. Lea; moved to Columbus in 1876, and name changed to Cherokee County Republican, A. J. R. Smith, editor and proprietor; consolidated in 1877 with the Columbus Courier, under the name of Republican Courier, S. O. McDowell and A. T. Lea, editors and publishers. The Columbus Courier was founded 1874 by J. F. McDowell. In 1878 the name again became the Columbus Courier, S. O. McDowell and M. H. Gardner, editors and proprietors; consolidated in 1886 with the Border Star (2d), Columbus, under the name of Star and Courier, James Wilson, editor and publisher. Border Star (2d), reestablished in 1881, with R. T. Ballard, editor and publisher. The Star and Courier and the Star Courier continued until 1896, when it again became the Columbus Courier, with S. O. McDowell, editor, and Courier Printing Company, publisher. Columbus Republican (early history unknown, first issue in Society's file June 15, 1894, vol. 3, No. 30, J. M. McNay, editor), absorbed by the Columbus Advocate in 1894. The Columbus Courier consolidated in 1902 with the Columbus Advocate, and continued with W. A. Mitchell, editor and publisher.

MODERN LIGHT, Democratic; C. W. Grant, editor and publisher, Columbus.

Weekly. Mar. 19, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 by J. H. Clawson.

QUESTION MARK, edited and published by students of the high school, Columbus.

Monthly. Oct., 1912—May, 1913. 1 vol.

Founded 1912 by the students. Not received by the Society since May, 1913.

BAXTER SPRINGS—Population (1915), 1343; elevation, 833 feet; established, 1866; named for A. Baxter and the mineral springs found on the town site; industries—mining, planing mill; has electric lights, waterworks, telephones, and mineral springs of medicinal value; is on the Frisco and the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf railways.

NEWS, Independent; Charles L. Smith, editor and publisher, Baxter Springs.

Weekly. Feb. 23, 1882 + 34 vols.

Founded 1882 by J. B. Rowley.

GALENA—Population (1915), 5926; elevation, 870 feet; established, 1871; first called Short Creek; name changed to Galena, for Galena, Ill., about 1877; industries—mining, foundry, machine shops, stamping and smelting works, flour mill; has commission form of government; electric lights, waterworks, telephone, street railway; is on the interurban line to Joplin, Webb City and Carthage, and has two railways, the M. K. & T. and the Frisco.

ECHO, independent; edited and published by the Echo Publishing Co., Galena.

Weekly. Aug. 7, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded in 1912; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 1, No. 37, and gives Sara C. Scovell as editor and publisher.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; A. S. McNay, editor and publisher, Galena.

Weekly. Jan. 19, 1883 + 33 vols.

Founded 1880; early history not known, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 6. L. C. Weldy, editor and publisher. Name changed in 1893 to Galena Republican, same editor and publisher. A daily edition was established in 1897 by Mr. Weldy; suspended in 1900.

TIMES, Democratic; H. C. McNay, editor and publisher, Galena.

Daily (evening). Sept. 17, 1896 + 38 vols.

The Galena Times (weekly), founded 1890, D. R. Neville, editor, and C. T. Dana, business manager; suspended 1899. Galena Daily Times, founded 1896 by ——— Cooke and W. L. Burke.

MINERAL and WEST MINERAL—Population (1915), 1462; elevation 893 feet; established, 1882; first known as Cherry; name changed to Mineral in 1895 for mines found there; industries—coal mining; telephones; is on interurban line to Columbus and Pittsburg and on the M. K. & T. railway.

MINERAL CITIES TIMES, independent; Charles W. Grant, editor and publisher, West Mineral.

Weekly. Not received by the Historical Society.

SCAMMON—Population (1915), 2364; established, 1884; named for four brothers who operated first coal mine there; formerly called Scammonville; industries—coal mining; has telephones, city owns water system; is on the Frisco railway.

MINER, Democratic; A. McKinnon, editor and publisher, Scammon.

Weekly. Jan. 29—June 25, 1892 [bound in Cherokee County Short-lived, vol. 2];

July 20, 1894 + 21 vols.

Founded in 1890; early history not known, first issue in Society's file being vol. 1, No. 42. The Scammon Globe, founded 1892 by Phil L. Keener; consolidated same year with the Miner, under the name of the Globe-Miner, Phil L. Keener, editor and publisher; in 1894 name changed to the Scammon Miner, Mr. Keener in charge.

WEIR—Population (1915), 2159; elevation, 919 feet; established, 1872; named for T. M. Weir; industries—coal mining, feed mill; has electric lights, water system, public library; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

JOURNAL, Republican; J. D. L. Waddle, editor, L. H. Waddle, manager, Waddle & Son, proprietors.

Weekly. May 31, 1889—1895; Feb. 25, 1898 + 23 vols.

Founded 1887 by William Whitworth and George W. Woods; name changed 1889 to the Weir Journal, S. D. Chamberlin, editor and manager. A daily edition was started in 1895 by Mrs. M. C. Rudisill, and discontinued same year.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Columbus.....	Border Star (1st). May 3, 1878—1880.....	2
	Border Star (2d). June 9, 1882—1886.....	5
	Courier; Republican Courier; Star and Courier. July 8, 1875; Jan. 13, 1876—1902.....	28
	Democrat. Apr. 14—Oct. 27, 1876.....	1
	Enterprise (w and m). Dec. 15, 1905—1908.....	2
	Expository (m). 1884. [See Crawford County Short-lived, vol. 3.]	
	Good News (m). Mar., 1901—1904.....	3
	Journal Kansas Medical Society (m). May, 1907—1908.....	1
	[See, also, Douglas county.]	
	Kansas Bee Keeper (m). Feb., 1881—1885.....	5
	Kansas Prohibitionist. Jan. 1—Jan. 23, 1881; Apr. 8—Dec. 30, 1886.....	1
	News (d and w). Oct. 24, 1882—1883.....	1
	Sprig of Myrtle (m). 1883—1885.....	2
	[See, also, Ottawa county.]	
	Times. Jan. 6, 1881—1886.....	5
	Vidette. Sept. 28, 1877—1878.....	1

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	Delta. Mar. 31—Dec. 22, 1887.....	1
	Enterprise (d). Jan. 26—Apr. 30, 1909.....	1
	Ekselesior (m). 1879. [See Jewell county.].....	1
	Republican. June 2, 1876—1877.....	1
	Times. Oct. 17, 1878—1880.....	2
Empire City.....	Journal. July 23, 1896—1903.....	7
	Mining Echo; Echo. June 2, 1877—1879.....	3
Galena.....	Lever (d). Apr. 15—June 30, 1900.....	1
	Messenger. Jan. 18—Oct. 23, 1879.....	1
	Miner (1st). May 26, 1877—1881.....	5
	Miner (2d). June 14, 1888—1889.....	1
	News (d). Feb. 14—June 2, 1901.....	1
	Post. May 16, 1895—1896.....	1
	Post (d). Mar. 29—May 28, 1898.....	1
	Republican (d) 1st. Sept. 29, 1897—1900.....	6
	Short Creek Banner. Oct. 12—Dec. 27, 1878.....	1
	Times. Dec. 12, 1890—1902.....	11
Mineral.....	Magnet. May 7—Nov. 26, 1897.....	
Quakervale.....	Western Friend (m). Quakervale and Varek. 1880—1890.....	10
Scammon.....	Globe-Miner. July 1, 1892—1894.....	2
	Journal [scattering]. Aug. 8, 1903—1908.....	5
Weir.....	Citizen. Sept. 19, 1893—1894.....	1
	Coal World (m). Sept., 1896—1897.....	1
	Eagle (1st). Nov. 17, 1887—1890.....	2
	Labor Tribune; Weir City Tribune. Aug. 14, 1884—1901.....	20
	Sun (d and w). Feb. 18, 1895—1898.....	2
	Telegram. Dec. 28, 1905—1907.....	1
	Tribune (d). Oct. 1, 1897—1898.....	2

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Columbus.....	Avalanche. Oct. 28, 1875.	
	Baptist Banner. Apr. 8—May 30, 1887.	
	Courier (d). Nov. 28—Dec. 6, 1882.	
	Gospel Mirror. Sept. 18, 1880—May 24, 1881.	
	Journal. Mar. 5, 1874—Mar. 17, 1875.	
	Our School Journal (m). Dec., 1877—Mar., 1878.	
	Rural Educationist (m). Mar., 1877.	
	Western Luminary (m). Jan. and Feb., 1877.	
	Workingman's Journal. Columbus and Girard. Jan. 7, 1870.	
Baxter Springs.....	Cherokee Sentinel. Sept. 1, 1871—June 22, 1872.	
	Examiner. Sept. 14—Oct. 26, 1871.	
	News (d). Oct. 7-11, 1884.	
	Reunion Daily News. Aug. 25-30, 1891; Aug. 30—Sept. 4, 1892.	
	Sunflower State. Mar. 25; Oct. 14—Dec. 9, 1893.	
Galena.....	Banner; Short Creek Banner. Oct. 12—Dec. 27, 1878.	
	Cherokee County Teacher. Nov. 16, 1891—July 15, 1892.	
	Christian Polemic (m). Feb.-Apr. 1879.	
	Our School Journal (2d). 1881.	
Quaker Valley.....	Ionian Casket (m). Dec., 1878—June, 1879.	
	Ionian Casket, Jr (m). Oct., 1879.	
Scammonville.....	Radical Democrat. Oct. 31—Nov. 28, 1885.	

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Baxter Springs.....	Southern Argus. June 18—Oct. 8, 1891.	
Galena.....	Real Estate Guide. June 1, 1891.	
Scammon.....	Miner. Jan. 29—June 25, 1892.	
	Register. Apr. 10—Nov. 20, 1891.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 3.

Columbus.....	Cherokee County Democrat. Apr. 2—Aug. 6, 1908.	
	Patriot. Feb., 1895.	
	Republican. June 15—Sept. 27, 1894.	
	Taxpayers' Appeal (m). May, June, 1895.	
Baxter Springs.....	Herald. Feb. 8, 22 and 29, 1868.	
	Reunion Daily News, Camp Logan. Aug. 30—Sept. 4, 1897.	
Hallowell.....	Enterprise. Nov. 1, 1895—Feb. 21, 1896.	
Scammon.....	Labor Journal. Scammonville and Rosedale. Apr. 25—June, 1885.	
	Miners' Journal. Scammonville and Rosedale. Mar. 21—Apr. 18, 1885.	
Weir.....	Journal (d). Mar. 23—May 5, 1895.	
	Republican. Oct. 11—Nov. 8, 1895.	

CHEYENNE COUNTY.

Organized, 1886; named for the Cheyenne tribe of Indians; county seat, St. Francis; area, 1020 square miles, 652,800 acres; population (1915), 4114; assessed valuation (1915), \$6,881,301; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

ST. FRANCIS—Population (1915), 492; elevation, 3288 feet; established, 1887; industries—flour and feed mill, elevators; has telephones, waterworks system, and owns its electric light plant; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

HERALD, independent; Minnie A. Lawless, editor and manager, the Herald Publishing Company, incorporated, publisher, St. Francis.

Weekly. July 14, 1904 + 12 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Bird City News; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 21, Oct. 21, 1886, George W. Murray, editor and publisher; in 1896 moved to St. Francis, and name changed to the Kansas Eagle, George Lawless, editor and publisher. Cheyenne County Rustler, Wano, founded 1886 by H. G. Thurman & Co.; moved to St. Francis in 1887, C. E. Dennison, editor and publisher; in 1891 consolidated with the Weekly Review, St. Francis, founded 1889 by Jaqua Bros., and continued under the name of the Cheyenne County Rustler-Review, C. E. Dennison and R. M. Jaqua, editors and publishers; in 1891 the name changed back to Cheyenne County Rustler, C. E. Dennison, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1904 with the Kansas Eagle, St. Francis, continuing as the Kansas Eagle-Rustler, George and Minnie A. Lawless, editors and publishers; name again changed same year to St. Francis Herald, with same management.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

St. Francis.....	Cheyenne County Citizen. Feb. 14, 1909—1910.....	2
	Cheyenne County Herald. St. Francis and Bird City. Dec. 7, 1889—1890, 1	
	Kansas Eagle. Apr. 4, 1895—1904.....	10
	People's Defender. Apr. 7, 1892—1894.....	3
	Review. Dec. 19, 1889—1890.....	1
Bird City.....	Cheyenne County Democrat. Nov. 13, 1886—1889.....	3
	Frontiersman; Herald of Independence. Oct. 13, 1886—1887.....	1
	News. Oct. 21, 1886—1895.....	8
Jaqua.....	Cynosure; The Gleaner. Guy and Jaqua. Apr. 1, 1887—1888.....	1
Wano.....	Cheyenne County Rustler. Wano and St. Francis. July 10, 1885—1904, 19	
	[Called Rustler-Review, Jan. 8 to Nov. 12, 1891.]	
	Plainedealer. Wano and St. Francis. Apr. 7, 1887—1889.....	2

CLARK COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Capt. Charles F. Clark of the Sixth Kansas cavalry; county seat, Ashland; area, 975 square miles, 624,000 acres; population (1915), 4290; assessed valuation (1915), \$12,439,094; resources and industries—wheat.

ASHLAND—Population (1915), 904; elevation, 1951 feet; established, 1884; named for Ashland, Ky.; industries—cement works, flour mill; has electric lights, telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

CLIPPER, independent; H. C. Mayse, editor and publisher, Ashland.

Weekly. Sept. 25, 1884 + 31 vols.

Clark County Clipper, Ashland, founded 1884 by R. C. Marquis and J. E. Church. Ashland Journal, founded 1886, W. L. Cowden, editor, and F. H. Morgan, manager; sold to Clark County Clipper in 1897. Clark County Republican, Ashland, founded 1909 by J. B. Burk; subscription list sold to Clark County Clipper in 1910; name of Clark County Clipper changed to Ashland Clipper 1911, H. C. Mayse, editor and publisher.

MINNEOLA—Population (1915), 448; established, 1887; composite name in honor of Mrs. Minnie Davis and Mrs. Ola Watson; industries—mills, elevators; has telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

RECORD, independent; Claude A. Hays, editor and publisher, Minneola.

Weekly. Aug. 4, 1908—1912. 4 vols.

Founded 1908, J. E. Daney, editor and publisher. This paper has not been received by the Society since Nov. 1, 1912.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Ashland.....	Clark County Citizen. Nov. 29, 1889—1890.....	1
	Clark County Republican (1st). Ashland and Minneola. May 10, 1888—1889.....	1
	Clark County Republican (2d). Sept. 16, 1909—1910.....	1
	Journal. Oct. 8, 1886—1897.....	10
	Leader. Aug. 23, 1907—1908.....	1
	Republican Herald; Ashland Herald. Nov. 7, 1885—1888.....	3
Appleton.....	Era. Jan. 7, 1886—1887.....	2
Cash City.....	Cashier. Oct. 29, 1886—1888.....	1
Englewood.....	Chief. Apr. 4, 1888—1892.....	2
	[Suspended from June, 1889, to Aug., 1891.]	
	Clark County Chief. Apr. 24, 1885—1887.....	2
	Enterprise. Dec. 16, 1887—1889.....	1
	Home Builder. May 31, 1906—1907.....	2
Lexington.....	Leader. Oct. 22, 1886—1888.....	2
Minneola.....	Era. July 28, 1887—1888.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Ashland..... Leader. Feb. 15—Apr. 5, 1889.

Englewood..... Chief (2d). May 10—June 7, 1907.

Lexington..... County Beacon. June 4 to July 16, 1886.

CLAY COUNTY.

Organized, 1866; named for Henry Clay; county seat, Clay Center; area, 660 square miles, 422,400 acres; population (1915), 14,902; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,938,352; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

CLAY CENTER—Population (1915), 3742; elevation, 1200 feet; named for its location, the center of Clay county; industries—flour mills, elevators, foundries, machine shops, carriage and water-tank factories; has electric lights, waterworks, paved streets, telephones; is on the Union Pacific, the Rock Island and the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western railways.

DISPATCH, Democratic; F. W. Parrott, editor, Clay Center Publishing Company, publisher Clay Center.

Weekly. Apr. 13, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1871 as the Clay County Independent, Clay Center, by E. P. Huston and David Downer; purchased in 1873 by J. W. Miller, who changed the name to Clay County Dispatch; in 1881 the name changed to the Dispatch, Wirt W. Walton & Co., editors and publishers; in 1891 the name became Clay Center Dispatch, Bion S. Hutchins, editor and publisher. The Weekly Sun, Clay Center, founded in 1890 by A. J. Kellogg & Son; absorbed in 1892 by the Dispatch, then controlled by W. D. Vincent, editor, and John B. Park, publisher.

DISPATCH-REPUBLICAN, Republican; F. W. Parrott, editor, J. M. Best, business manager, Clay Center Publishing Co., publisher, Clay Center.

Daily [evening]. June 6, 1914 + 3 vols.

The Daily Dispatch, founded in 1903 by C. A. Southwick; consolidated in 1914 with the Daily Republican, founded in 1906 by F. W. Parrott; continued as the Dispatch-Republican, by F. W. Parrott.

DISTRICT NEWS, religious; published by the Clay Center District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Clay Center.

Quarterly. Sept., 1903—1913. 10 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 2, No. 1. Not received since Dec., 1913.

ECONOMIST, Democratic; B. F. Hemphill, editor and publisher, Clay Center.

Weekly. Aug. 17, 1915 +

Founded 1914; continuation of the Household Economist; history unknown, but one issue having been received by this Society.

TIMES, Republican. Delbert A. Valentine, editor and publisher, L. F. Valentine, manager, Clay Center.

Weekly. Jan. 5, 1882 + 34 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Clifton Localist, founded 1878 by R. Cunningham & Co.; moved to Clay Center in 1879, as the Localist, with Cunningham & Co., editors and publishers; name changed in 1881 to Clay County Times, F. Cunningham, proprietor; name changed same year to the Times, with J. W. Miller, W. S. Lindsey & Co., editors and publishers. A daily edition of the Times was founded in 1886 by D. A. Valentine; discontinued in 1888.

LONGFORD—Population (1915), 159; established, 1870; formerly known as Chapman; industries—cement plaster factory; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

LEADER, local; R. H. Gamber, editor and publisher, Longford.

Weekly. Feb. 25, 1915 + 1 vol.

Longford Leader (1st), founded 1910 by Frank E. Pattee; discontinued 1914; revived in 1915, with new volume and number, by R. H. Gamber.

MORGANVILLE—Population (1915), 252; established, 1870; named for Ebenezer Morgan its founder; industries—flour mill, cement block factory; telephones; is on the Union Pacific and Rock Island railways.

TRIPUNE, Republican; L. D. Huff, editor and publisher, Morganville.

Weekly. May 19, 1904 + 12 vols.

Founded 1904 by L. D. Huff.

OAKHILL—Population (1915, estimated), 150; established, 1872; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GAZETTE, independent; H. E. Lyne, editor and publisher, Oakhill.

Weekly. July 6, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1911 by W. S. Price.

WAKEFIELD—Population (1915), 520; elevation, 1150 feet; established, 1869; named for Rev. Richard Wake, one of its original proprietors; telephones; is on the Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; Dave B. Pyle, editor and publisher, Wakefield.

Weekly. July 2, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1904 by W. F. Rice; consolidated in 1909 with the Wakefield Pointer, early history of which is unknown, no issues being on file in Society's collection. Revived as the Wakefield News (2d) by Dave B. Pyle, first issue in Society's file being vol. 5, No. 11.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Clay Center	Argus. Aug. 27, 1885—1886.	1
	Crescent. Oct. 7, 1882—1883.	1
	Critic. Sept. 5, 1890—1891.	1
	Democrat. Jan. 2, 1879—1880.	2
	Democrat. July 8, 1886—1890.	5
	[Called Republican Valley Democrat from July, 1888, to July, 1889.]	
	Dispatch (d). Mar. 16, 1903—June 6, 1914.	23
	Eagle. Feb. 5, 1885—1886.	1
	Fire Brand. Dec. 20, 1883—1884.	1
	High School Life (m). Jan.-Dec., 1912.	1
	Holiness War News (m). [See Marshall County Short-lived, vol. 1.]	
	Kansas Baptist (m). Oct., 1881—1884.	3
	Little Hatchet (2d). June 3—Dec. 27, 1886.	1
	Localist. Clifton and Clay Center. Mar. 16, 1878—1881.	4
	Monitor. Dec. 8, 1883—1884.	1
	Our Messenger (m). Nov., 1906—Oct., 1907. [See Brown county.]	
	Pentecost Trumpet. Sept. 3, 1891—1892.	1
	Republican (d). Dec. 10, 1906—1914.	15
	Sun. Nov. 27, 1890—1892.	1
	Times (d). Aug., 1886—1888.	5
	Triple Tie Advocate (m). Apr. 21, 1900—1913.	14
	[First called Triple Tie Benefit Association.]	
	Western Breeders' Journal (m). May 1898—1908.	10
	Western Record. Sept. 10, 1892—1893.	1
Clifton	Baptist Visitor. [See Republic county.]	
	Times. [See Washington county.]	
Green	Banner. Mar. 5, 1908—1909.	2
	Clay County Star. Green and Morganville. Mar. 29, 1894—1895.	1
	Herald. Feb. 9, 1905—1906.	1
	News. Mar. 10, 1910—1913.	3
Idana	Journal. Dec. 3, 1886—1887.	1
Industry	Herald. Dec. 30, 1886—1887.	1
Longford	Leader (1st). Oct. 14, 1910—1914.	5

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Morganville.....	Advance. Mar. 25—Dec. 26, 1891.....	1
	Argus. Sept. 27, 1901—1902.....	1
	Clay County Sentinel. Apr. 20, 1887—1891.....	4
	Enterprise [scattering]. Mar. 16—Dec. 14, 1894.....	1
	News. May 20—Dec. 19, 1885.....	1
	Sunflower. Jan. 14, 1886—1887.....	1
	Uncle Sam's Live Stock Journal (m). Oct., 1891—1897.....	5
Oakhill.....	Echo. Apr. 12—Oct. 25, 1889.....	1
	Herald. Sept. 13, 1888—1889.....	1
Wakefield.....	Advertiser. Mar. 29, 1886—1899.....	12
	News (1st). June 23, 1904—1909.....	6
	Searchlight. Aug. 28, 1899—1901.....	2
	Wideawake. Mar. 12—Sept. 11, 1902.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Clay Center.....	Believers' Ensign (m). Jan.-July, 1896.....	
	Clay County Democrat. Sept. 6—Nov. 15, 1902.....	
	Clay County Independent. Oct. 12, 1871.....	
	Dispatch (d). Sept. 16, 17 and 18, 1885.....	
	Little Hatchet (occasionally). Sept. 28, Oct. 5, Nov. 5, 1878; June 28, July 24, 1879; Jan. 1, 31, Mar. 1, 8, 15, May 21, Sept. 20, Oct 21, 1880; Feb. 19, 1881; Apr. 2, May 14, 30, June 30, 1883.....	
	Observer (m). July-Sept., 1887.....	
	Outlook (m). Nov., 1886—Aug., 1887.....	
	Republican Valley Banner (m). May-Sept., 1880; Feb. and May, 1881.....	
	Resolution. Nov. 1, 9, 16, 30, Dec. 14, 1895; Jan. 18, 1896.....	

CLOUD COUNTY.

Organized, 1866; named for Col. William F. Cloud, Second Kansas regiment; county seat, Concordia; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 19,316; assessed valuation (1915), \$36,018,144; resources and industries—agriculture, stock raising, coal, salt springs, and building stone.

CONCORDIA—Population (1915), 5229; elevation, 1400 feet; established, 1869; name meaning "harmony" chosen; industries—flour mill, alfalfa mill, broom factory, brick plant; telephones, electric lights, waterworks system, public library; has four lines of railway; the Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Burlington.

BLADE, Republican; Ray Green, editor and publisher, Concordia.

Daily [evening] (2d). July 12, 1902 + 27 vols.

Daily edition founded 1884 by J. M. and J. E. Hagaman; suspended in 1885; revived in 1887 by the Blade Publishing Company; publication again suspended in 1888. The present daily was established in 1902 by George Burroughs and George A. Clark.

EMPIRE, Republican; Ray Green, editor and publisher, Concordia.

Weekly. May 1, 1870—Nov. 23, 1872; July 17, 1874; Jan. 7, 1876 + 43 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Republican Valley Empire, Clyde, founded in 1870 by H. Buckingham; moved to Concordia same year, with H. and A. L. Buckingham, editors and publishers. Jan. 7, 1876, the name was changed to the Concordia Empire, H. E. Smith, editor and publisher; consolidated 1883 with the Concordia Republican. The Republican is a continuation of the Watchman, founded at Clyde in 1871 by Mark J. Kelley, who published it for a short time; it was revived by J. S. Paradis & Bro., and later removed to Concordia by J. S. Paradis, when the name was changed to Concordia Expositor; name again changed in 1882 to Concordia Republican, W. E. Reid, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1883 with the Empire under the name of Republican-Empire, Charles J. English, editor and publisher. In 1887 the name again became Concordia Empire, with T. A. Sawhill, editor and publisher. The Concordia Times, founded 1884, Charles J. English, editor, and Emory B. Shafer, publisher; a daily edition of the Times was started in Dec., 1884, by Mr. English, but was discontinued in Jan., 1885; in 1891 the Times suspended publication and the plant was afterward absorbed by the Empire. The Concordia Democrat, founded about 1885; early history unknown, Society's first issue being May 6, 1886, vol. 1, No. 34, W. N. Dunning & Co., editors and publishers; named changed same year to Concordia Daylight, with same management; consolidated in 1900 with the Empire, and continued as the Empire-Daylight, with T. A. Sawhill and J. A. Marshall, editors and publishers. In 1901 name again became the Concordia Empire, T. A. Sawhill and A. B. Kimball, editors and publishers; 1902 consolidated with the Weekly Concordia Blade, founded 1879 as the Blade, by J. E. Hagaman. Name changed same year to the Cloud County Blade, with J. M. and J. E. Hagaman (Hagaman & Son), editors and publishers; name again changed in 1882 to the Kansas Blade, with same management in charge. Name again changed in 1889 to the Concordia Blade, by the Blade Publishing Company; consolidated in 1902 with the Empire under the name of the Blade and Empire, with George Burroughs and George A. Clark, editors and publishers. In 1904 the name again became Concordia Empire, George Burroughs and Seward A. Jones, editors and proprietors.

KANSAN, Progressive; Gomer T. Davies, editor and publisher, Concordia.

Weekly. Apr. 18, 1895 + 21 vols.

Daily [evening]. Mar. 17, 1905 + 22 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Cloud County Kansan, Jamestown, founded in 1881 by F. P. Kellogg; name changed 1890 to the New Era, John W. McCoy, editor and publisher. The Quill, Jamestown, founded 1888, with Mark G. Woodruff, associate editor, and W. W. Pinkerton, proprietor; consolidated in 1890 with the Kansan, under name of New Era; name changed in 1893 to the Kansan, M. D. Sutherland, editor and publisher; moved to Concordia in 1895, consolidated same year with the Alliant, still retaining name the Kansan, Frank Honeywell, editor and proprietor. The Alliant was founded in 1890 by Ferd Prince; suspended publication in 1894, and again resumed in 1895, Frank R. Forrest and Frank Honeywell, editors and publishers.

PRESS, Democratic; W. H. Dannenbarger, editor and publisher, Concordia.

Semiceekly. June 22, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded 1892 as the Miltonvale Press, by H. C. Stewart and Jacob Miller; moved to Concordia in 1901, and name changed to the Press, with J. A. Marshall and L. W. Glidden, editors and publishers.

CLYDE—Population (1915), 1211; elevation, 1300 feet; established, 1866; named for Clyde, Scotland; industries—coal mines; has telephones, electric lights and waterworks; is on the Rock Island and the M. K. & T. railways.

FARMERS' VOICE, Democratic; Mabel Best Morley and G. Vernon Morley, editors and publishers, Clyde.

Weekly. Jan. 22, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 by I. C. W. Hoyt.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; P. M. Harmon, editor and publisher, Clyde.

Weekly. Feb. 21, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded 1900 by W. A. Huff; consolidated 1906 with the Clyde Herald, founded 1878 by Beatty & Bachelder. The office of the Herald was destroyed by fire Jan. 31, 1881, and the following July the paper resumed publication. The issue for Jan. 5, 1882, shows W. F. Beatty as proprietor. Consolidated 1906 with the Clyde Republican. A daily edition was established in 1906 by W. A. Huff, but discontinued in 1907.

GLASCO—Population (1915), 860; elevation, 1318 feet; established, 1870; formerly called Dell Ray; named for Glasgow, Scotland, but spelling changed to Glasco; has telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SUN, independent; Wooster & Townsend, editors and publishers, Glasco.

Weekly. Jan. 20, 1883 + 33 vols.

Founded 1883 by J. H. Bond and Frank L. Fisher.

JAMESTOWN—Population (1915), 912; elevation, 1420 feet; established about 1878; named in honor of James P. Pomeroy; has telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

KANSAS OPTIMIST, independent; Fred M. Cook, editor and manager, Optimist Publishing Company, publisher, Jamestown.

Weekly. May 4, 1895 + 21 vols.

The Optimist was established by Mary L. Burton, May 4, 1895, taking up the old volume and number of the Kansan, vol. 13, No. 23, for the first issue.

MILTONVALE—Population (1915), 912; established about 1878; first called Zahnsville; name changed in 1883-'84 to Miltonvale in honor of Milton Tootle; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific railways.

RECORD, Progressive; M. B. Matson, editor, Z. Matson & Son, owners, Miltonvale.

Weekly. Feb. 1, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded 1901 by Will De Vinny.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Concordia Alliant. July 5, 1890—1895.	4
Blade (d. 1st). 1884—1888.	4
Cloud County Blade; Kansas Blade; Concordia Blade.	
Apr. 23, 1879—1902.	24
Cloud County Critic. Sept. 20, 1882—1888.	6
[Called Kansas Critic, 1888.]	
Daylight. Nov. 30, 1886—1900.	13
Democrat. May 6—Nov. 23, 1886.	1
Expositor. Jan. 18, 1877—1881.	5
Republican. Jan. 5, 1882—1883.	2
Times. Mar. 28, 1884—1891.	8

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Ames	Advance. June 15, 1885—1886.	1
	Bureau. Feb. 18—Oct. 1, 1887.	1
	Come and See (m); Kansas Conference Reporter. June 15, 1895—1899.	3
Aurora	District School (m); Aurora and Concordia. Dec. 1893—1895.	2
	News. Nov. 23, 1892—1893.	1
Clyde	Argus. Jan. 5, 1888—1896.	8
	Democrat. July 24, 1880—1882.	2
	Herald. June 6, 1878—Feb., 1881; Dec., 1881—1906.	27
	Kansas Sunflower. July 4, 1894—1895.	1
	Mail. Nov. 6, 1884—1887.	3
	Press. Feb. 14—Oct. 30, 1884.	1
Glasco	Tribune. Aug. 18, 1881—1882.	1
Jamestown	Cloud County Kansan. Oct. 15, 1881—1890.	11
	[Called New Era, 1890-1893.]	
	Kansan. Nov. 3, 1893—1895.	
	New Era. Dec. 6, 1890—1893.	
	Quill. Dec. 1, 1888—1890.	2
Miltonvale	Chieftain. July 21, 1887—1888.	1
	Farmers Tribune; Miltonvale Tribune. Feb. 16—Sept. 6, 1894.	1
	News. Aug. 25, 1882—1891.	9
	Press (1st). Sept. 16, 1892—1893.	1
	Press (2d). Oct. 23, 1896—1901.	4

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Concordia	Reformer. Sept. 15—Nov. 2, 1886.
Ames	Courier. Mar. 23—June 29, 1888.
Glasco	Banner. Feb. 25—July 10, 1880.
Miltonvale	Advance. Jan. 13—Apr. 6, 1892.
	Echo. July 26, 1892—Jan. 6, 1893.
	Reporter. Feb. 25—Mar. 17, 1892.
	Review. July 25—Nov. 14, 1889.
	Star. Apr. 14—Aug. 26, 1886.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Concordia	Reporter (d). Aug. 8—Sept. 3, 1887.
	Settlers Adviser (m). Feb., 1872.
Clyde	Cyclone (m). July 30, 1881—Feb. 18, 1882.
	Star (s-m). Mar. 14—Apr. 25, 1884.
	Western Rustler (m). Jan., Feb., and May, 1889.
	Zephyr (m). Oct. and Nov., 1905.
Glasco	Cash Merchant (s-m). May-Oct. 15, 1897.
Miltonvale	Leader. Aug. 31, 1893—Jan. 4, 1894.

COFFEY COUNTY.

Organized, 1859; named for A. M. Coffey, member of the first Kansas territorial legislature; county seat, Burlington; area, 648 square miles, 414,-720 acres; population (1915), 14,986; assessed valuation (1915), \$24,124,552; resources and industries—natural gas, agriculture, and stock raising.

BURLINGTON—Population (1915), 2251; elevation, 1030 feet; established, 1857; named for Burlington, Vt.; industries—water power and mills, tile factory; has electric lights, telephones, public library and municipal waterworks; is in the natural gas district; is on the Santa Fe and the M. K. & T. railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; John Redmond, editor and proprietor, Burlington.

Weekly. Jan. 25, 1882—Oct. 12, 1915. 34 vols.

Daily [evening] (2d). Apr. 2, 1906 + 15 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Kansas Patriot, Burlington, founded 1864 by S. S. Prouty; name changed 1870 to Burlington Patriot, A. D. Brown, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1886 with the Burlington Republican, founded in 1882 by W. S. Hebron and George Sweesey; continued as the Burlington Republican-Patriot, W. S. Hebron and C. O. Smith, editors and publishers; name changed in 1888 to the Burlington Republican, C. O. Smith, editor and publisher; a daily edition of the Republican was started in 1887 by Mr. Smith, but discontinued the same year. The Burlington Independent, founded 1875 by A. H. Smith; name changed 1907 to Burlington Democrat, with Flory & Son, editors and publishers; in 1910 name again became the Independent, A. R. English, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1914 with the

Burlington Republican. The Waverly Sun was founded in 1892 [no issues on file in the Society's collection], moved to Burlington in 1895, and continued as the Jeffersonian, the first issue being vol. 3, No. 21, Feb. 9, 1895, Dan K. Swearingen, editor and publisher. A daily edition of the Jeffersonian was started by Mr. Swearingen in 1895, which in 1898 absorbed the Daily News, founded in 1896, John Redmond editor and manager. In 1906 the Jeffersonian, daily and weekly, was consolidated with the Burlington Republican, John Redmond, editor and publisher. The Republican also claims to be the successor of the following: Burlington Nonpareil, founded 1886 by E. L. Brown; discontinued in 1893, at which time A. D. Brown was editor and publisher. A daily edition of the Nonpareil was started in Apr., 1887, and discontinued after a few weeks. The Farm Record, an outgrowth of the Western Real Estate Journal, founded at Topeka by I. W. Pack in 1884; name changed same year to City and Farm Record and Western Real Estate Journal; moved to Burlington in 1890, and published as the Farm Record, by I. W. Pack; sold to Messrs. M. M. Bowman and G. W. Neisherger in 1891 and name changed to the Courier, using the old volume and number the first few issues. The office of the Courier was destroyed by fire Oct. 23, 1901, after which the paper was discontinued. The Herald and the Times; concerning these nothing is known, since no issues are on file in the Historical Society's collection. The weekly edition of the Republican was discontinued Oct., 1915.

GRIDLEY—Population (1915), 283; elevation, 1031 feet; established about 1886; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

LIGHT, independent; Tom W. Flory, editor and publisher, Gridley.

Weekly. Dec. 20, 1907 + 8 vols.

Founded 1907 by S. R. Osborn.

LEBO—Population (1915), 535; elevation, 1155 feet; established, 1883; named for Lebo creek, which bears the name of an early settler of the county; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ENTERPRISE, Republican; Mrs. Mary E. Evans, editor and publisher, Lebo.

Weekly. May 28, 1891—1905. 15 vols.

Founded 1891 by W. P. Evans. Not received by the Historical Society since Sept. 21, 1905.

STAR, independent; Austin A. Torrance, editor and publisher, Lebo.

Weekly. — 1, 1908 + 8 vols.

Founded 1908 by Austin A. Torrance.

LE ROY—Population (1915), 733; elevation, 990 feet; established, 1855; named for Le Roy, Ill.; industries—vitrified brick plant, mills, wagon factory; natural gas district; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

REPORTER, Democratic; Glick Fockele, editor and manager, Le Roy.

Weekly. Dec. 26, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 by S. H. Dodge. The Busy Bee, Le Roy, founded 1900 by J. S. and Harry Covert; name changed in 1903 to the Comment, with same management; absorbed by the Reporter in 1910. Neosho Valley Blade, Le Roy, founded 1901 by Ovid J. Goodwin; merged with the Reporter in 1903, with Frank Fockele, editor and publisher.

WAVERLY—Population (1915), 689; elevation, 1127 feet; established 1878; named for Waverly, Ind.; has electric lights, waterworks, telephones and public library; is on the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railways.

GAZETTE, Republican; O. J. Rose, editor and publisher, Waverly.

Weekly. Jan. 26, 1889 + 27 vols.

This paper is the continuation of the Gridley Gazette, founded 1887 by Dan Swearingen; moved to Burlington in 1888 and continued as the Gazette, with Mr. Swearingen still in charge; again moved by him in 1889 to Waverly, where it was issued as the Waverly Gazette, with new volume and number. From May 28 to Dec. 31, 1897, it was called Post-Gazette.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Burlington.....	Courier. June 5, 1891—1901.....	10
	Democrat. Feb. 6, 1907—June 15, 1910.....	4
	Farm Record. Dec. 19, 1890—1892.....	1
	Independent. May 27, 1876—June 30, 1907; June 23, 1910—1914.....	34
	[From 1907 to 1910 called the Democrat.]	
	Jeffersonian. Feb. 9, 1895—1906.....	12
	Jeffersonian (d). May 15, 1897—1906.....	18
	Kansas Patriot: Burlington Patriot. Sept. 3, 1864—1868; Oct. 15, 1869—Dec. 9, 1875 [scattering issues]; Jan. 1, 1876—1886.....	16
	Neosho Valley Register. Oct. 4, 1859—1860.....	1
	News (d). Jan. 13, 1897—1898.....	4
Gridley.....	Nonpareil. Sept. 3, 1886—1893.....	7
	Gazette. Mar. 19, 1887—1888.....	2
	Herald. Mar. 6, 1894—1900.....	7
	Standard. July 26, 1889—1890.....	1
	Star. June 11, 1902—1907.....	5

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Lebo.....	Courier. Jan. 11, 1889—1891.....	2
	Light. Mar. 25, 1884—1889.....	5
	True Sabbath (occas.) Sept., 1897—Mar., 1899. [See Franklin county.]	
Le Roy.....	Busy Bee (s-m). Apr. 16, 1900—1903.....	2
	Comment (s-m and w). Feb. 16, 1903—1910.....	8
	Eagle. Nov. 11, 1887—1888.....	1
	Kansas Suffrage Reveille (m). Eureka and Le Roy. Mar. 1896—1900.....	5
	Neosho Valley Blade. Sept. 20, 1901—1903.....	2
Waverly.....	News. Mar. 29, 1883—Mar., 1884; Mar., 1885—1889.....	5
	Post. Apr. 3, 1896—1897.....	1
	Record. Oct. 1, 1898—1899.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Burlington.....	Little Cassino. Feb. 15—May 15, 1877.	
	Nonpareil (d). Apr. 4—May 7, 1887.	
	Star. Jan. 13—Feb. 3, 1878.	
Gridley.....	Register. Sept. 23—Oct. 23, 1886.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Burlington.....	Free West (bi-m). Aug., 1869; June and Nov., 1870.	
	Herald. Jan. 10—Feb. 20, 1902.	
	Times. Aug. 28—Nov. 13, 1902.	
	Vanguard (m). Jan., 1885.	
	Voice of the People. Sept. 9—Nov. 18, 1874.	
Waverly.....	Coffey County Populist. June 19—Dec. 25, 1900.	
	Republican. Feb. 1—Mar. 22, 1895.	
	Sun. Aug. 2-30, 1894; Jan. 11, 1895.	

COMANCHE COUNTY.

Organized, 1885; named for the Comanche tribe of Indians; county seat. Coldwater; area, 795 square miles, 508,800 acres; population (1915), 4688; assessed valuation (1915), \$10,940,974; resources and industries—sandstone, mineral paint, gypsum, wheat, and stock raising.

COLDWATER—Population (1915), 1088; elevation, 2085 feet; established, 1884; first called Smallwood; later name changed in honor of Coldwater, Mich.; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TALISMAN, local; McIntyre & Stanley, editors and publishers, Coldwater.

Weekly. Feb. 3, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1905 by McIntyre & Stanley.

WESTERN STAR, independent; H. V. Butcher, editor and publisher.

Weekly. Sept. 20, 1884—Feb., 1885; July, 1885 + 31 vols.

Founded 1884 by J. G. and W. M. Cash; consolidated 1892 with the Protection Echo, founded 1885 by E. G. Phelps; moved to Coldwater in 1886, E. G. Phelps, editor and publisher, and H. E. Ross, associate editor; consolidated 1891 with the People's Advocate, Coldwater, founded 1890, N. S. Mounts, editor and publisher; continued as the Echo-Advocate, by E. G. Phelps; consolidated in 1892 with the Western Star, W. M. Cash, editor and publisher. Coldwater Review, founded 1884, with S. W. Vandivert, managing editor, and Joe H. Carter, publisher; suspended in 1891 and subscription list sold to the Western Star. Nescutunga Enterprise, founded 1886, N. S. Mounts, editor, and N. S. Mounts, P. O. Davis and T. E. Beck, proprietors; moved to Coldwater in 1888 and name changed to the Coldwater Enterprise, N. S. Mounts, editor, and Geo. W. Newman, publisher; sold to the Western Star in 1895, W. M. Cash, editor and publisher. Stock Journal, Coldwater, founded 1900, Geo. W. Kelley, editor, Parker Wright, manager, published by the Journal Publishing Company; sold to the Western Star in 1904, H. V. Butcher, editor and publisher.

PROTECTION—Population (1915), 721; elevation, 1846 feet; established, 1884; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

POST, local; W. A. Blackburn, editor, W. Clyde Pyle and W. A. Blackburn, publishers, Protection.

Weekly. Jan. 14, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1907; early history unknown, Society's first issue being vol. 3, No. 2, showing W. Clyde Pyle, editor and publisher.

WILMORE—Population (1915), 212; elevation, 2019 feet; established about 1887; named for Thomas Wilmore, its first merchant; industries—volcanic ash mine; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

News, independent; Walter C. Ray, editor and publisher, Wilmore.

Weekly. Aug. 23, 1912—Mar. 28, 1913; Oct. 31, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1912 by F. C. Trillingham.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Coldwater.....	Enterprise. July 21, 1888—1895.....	7
	Journal. Aug. 23, 1900—1904.....	3
	People's Advocate. Oct. 18, 1890—1891.....	1
	Republican. July 2, 1885—1886.....	1
	Review. Nov. 29, 1884—1891.....	6
Avilla.....	Comanche County Citizen. Jan. 16, 1885—1887.....	2
	Democrat. Oct. 1, 1886—1887.....	1
Comanche City.....	News. Dec. 23, 1886—1888.....	2
Evansville.....	Herald. Oct. 1, 1885—1887.....	1
Nescutunga.....	Enterprise. Mar. 20, 1886—1888.....	2
	Western Kansan. Jan. 16, 1885—1886.....	1
Protection.....	Echo. [Coldwater Echo and Echo-Advocate.] Apr. 23, 1885—1892.....	8
	Kansas Weekly Ledger. Apr. 1, 1887—1888.....	1
	Leader. Apr. 6, 1888—1889.....	1
	Press. Aug. 27, 1886—1887.....	1
	Western Kansan. Nov. 11, 1886—1887.....	1
Reeder.....	Comanche Chief. Jan. 23—July 10, 1886.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Coldwater.....	Comanche County Sun (s-m). Sept. 10, 29, 1888.
	Free Knight (m). May, June, 1904.
	Real Estate Journal (m). June, July, 1887.
	Republican. Jan. 6-27, 1887.
	Voice. Jan. 3—Feb. 7, 1891.
Nescutunga.....	Comanche Chieftain. Oct. 17, 1884—Jan. 9, 1885.
Protection.....	Press (2d). July 26—Oct. 22, 1891.
	Western Advocate. May 8—July 26, 1886.

COWLEY COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named for Lieut. Matthew Cowley, Ninth Kansas cavalry; county seat, Winfield; area, 1112 square miles, 711,680 acres; population (1915), 29,979; assessed valuation (1915), \$51,649,561; resources and industries—natural gas, agriculture, and stock raising.

WINFIELD—Population (1915), 6138; elevation, 1124 feet; established, 1869; named in honor of Rev. Winfield Scott, of Leavenworth; industries—flour mills, foundry and machine shop, wagon factory, stone quarries; has electric lights, water system, paved streets, telephones; interurban connects with Arkansas City; is on the Santa Fe, the Frisco and the Missouri Pacific railways.

COURIER, Republican; E. P. Greer, editor and publisher, Winfield.

Weekly. Feb. 1, 1873 + 42 vols.

Daily [evening]. Apr. 7, 1885 + 91 vols.

Founded 1871 by R. S. Waddell & Co., R. S. Waddell, editor, and J. C. Lillie, local editor. The Daily Courier was founded in 1884, D. A. Millington and Edwin P. Greer, editors and publishers.

FREE PRESS, independent; W. G. Anderson, editor and publisher, Winfield.

Daily [evening]. Sept. 7, 1902 + 52 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Winfield Tribune, founded 1884 by Ben T. Davis; name changed in 1886 to Saturday Evening Tribune, with Cad Allard, editor, and Cowley County News Co., publisher; in 1889 the name changed back to Winfield Tribune, E. E. Buck, editor and publisher. The Winfield Visitor, daily and weekly, founded 1886 by William M. Allison; consolidated in 1889 with the Winfield Tribune, the daily being called the Daily Tribune-Visitor, and the weekly the Saturday Evening Tribune, E. E. Buck, editor and publisher. The name of the daily was again changed in 1889 to the Daily Tribune, and discontinued in 1891. In 1907 the weekly was discontinued and the daily revived, being issued by the Winfield Tribune Printing Company. In 1909 the Daily Tribune was consolidated with the Evening Press. The Free Press

was founded in 1888 as the Dexter Free Press, by P. W. Craig; moved to Winfield in 1890, the name changed to the Industrial Educator, and one issue only was gotten out, when the name was changed to the Industrial Free Press, P. W. Craig, editor and publisher; last issue of the Industrial Free Press in Society's file is vol. 17, No. 15, Nov. 8, 1906. The Winfield Daily Free Press was established in 1902; first issue in Society's file is vol. 1, No. 114, William Stryker and J. C. Bradshaw, editors and publishers.

KANSAS KINDERFREUND [German], benevolent; edited and published in the interest of the Evangelical Lutheran Children's Friend Society of Kansas, Winfield.

Bimonthly. Nov.-Dec., 1908 + 7 vols.

Published at Winfield since 1907.

ARKANSAS CITY—Population (1915), 7775; elevation, 1070 feet; established, 1870; first called Adelpia, then Walnut City, and later Cresswell; industries—mills, packing houses, cement plant, paint mill, overall and windmill factories, stone quarries; has telephones, electric light, waterworks, street railway, and public library; interurban line to Winfield, and is on the Frisco, the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

NEWS, independent; Charles Spencer, managing editor, Charles Alderson, associate editor, News Publishing Company, incorporated, publisher, Arkansas City.

Daily [evening]. Apr. 12, 1911 + 18 vols.

This paper is the second of its name in Arkansas City, and was founded in 1911 by the News Publishing Company, incorporated.

TRAVELER; Richard C. Howard, editor and publisher, Arkansas City.

Daily [evening]. Apr. 11, 1887 + 105 vols.

Founded 1870 by M. G. Mains. Arkansas City Republican, founded 1884 by C. W. Coombs, J. J. Clark and C. T. Atkinson. A daily edition of the Republican was founded in 1886 by G. W. Wagner and R. C. Howard; consolidated in 1887 with the Traveler, the weekly being called Republican-Traveler, and the daily Arkansas City Daily Traveler, J. O. Campbell, editor and publisher. The weekly edition was discontinued in 1908.

ATLANTA—Population (1915), 319; established, 1885; has telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

JOURNAL, local; W. L. Reagan, editor, Byron Darlington, manager, Atlanta.

Weekly. Oct. 21, 1909—1914. 5 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 3, No. 2, Charles Moody, editor and publisher. Not received by the Society since Apr. 2, 1914.

BURDEN—Population (1915), 410; elevation, 1375 feet; established, 1879; named for Robert F. Burden; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TIMES, independent; R. W. Niehaus, editor and publisher, Burden.

Weekly. Apr. 11, 1907 + 9 vols.

Founded 1907 by W. H. Hutton.

DEXTER—Population (1915), 468; elevation, 910 feet; established, 1870; named for a famous trotting horse owned by Robert Bonner, of New York; has telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

OBSERVER, independent; J. L. Alexander, editor and publisher, Dexter.

Weekly. June 3, 1915 + 1 vol.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Dexter Dispatch, founded 1905 by W. L. Baldridge; consolidated 1915 with Dexter News, under the name of the Dexter Dispatch-News, J. L. Alexander, editor and publisher; name changed after the second issue to the Dexter Observer. Early history of the Dexter News unknown; first issue in Society's file vol. 2, No. 53, Apr. 3, 1914, W. R. Maurer, editor and publisher.

UDALL—Population (1915), 323; elevation, 1281 feet; established, 1882; named in honor of Cornelius Udall; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

HERALD, independent; Dwight L. Miller, editor and publisher, Udall.

Weekly. Aug. 14, 1914—1915. 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by R. H. Hickey. Not received by the Historical Society since Mar. 19, 1915.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Winfield..... Albright's Farm and Ranch. Oct. 7, 1902—1907.....	4
American Nonconformist. Oct. 7, 1886—1891.....	5
[Moved to Indianapolis after 1891.]	
Christian Herald (m). Apr., 1894—1898.....	4
Christna (s-m). Tabor, Iowa, and Winfield. 1889—1891.....	2
Courant (d). Nov. 2, 1881—1882.....	1
Cowley County Courant. Nov. 17, 1881—1882.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Winfield.....	Cowley County Monitor. Feb. 7, 1880—1881.....	1
	Cowley County Telegram: Winfield Telegram. Apr. 21, 1876—Jan. 1882; July, 1882—1891.....	15
	Expository (m). 1884. [See Crawford County Short-lived, vol. 3.].....	2
	Farmers' Advocate. Nov. 26, 1892—1894.....	17
	Industrial Free Press. May 9, 1890—1906.....	3
	Kansas Agriculturist. Nov. 26, 1892—1894.....	1
	Messenger [scattered]. Mar. 15—Oct. 18, 1872.....	1
	Monitor (m). May-Oct., 1895.....	2
	Monthly Herald. June 1, 1890—1892.....	4
	Newspaper Union. Aug. 16, 1890—1894.....	1
	Plow and Anvil; Cowley County Democrat. Nov. 19, 1874; Jan. 27—Aug. 17, 1876.....	1
	Primitive Christian. Panama, Neb., and Winfield. Jan. 7, 1902—1904. [See Sedgwick county.].....	3
	Public Platform (m). Nov. 1, 1892—1895.....	1
	Semi-Weekly. Feb. 1, 1879—1880.....	2
	Sentinel. Jan. 11, 1895—1896.....	4
	Southwestern Advocate. Aug. 5, 1898—1902.....	5
	Southwestern Collegian (m). Oct., 1894—Mar., 1897; Nov., 1897—1899, 5 Telegram (d). Jan. 1, 1879—Nov., 1881; Mar., 1887—1888.....	9
	Tribune. Nov. 26, 1884—Oct. 28, 1892; June 25, 1897—1907.....	18
	[Called Saturday Evening Tribune, 1886 to 1889.] Tribune (d). July 27, 1889—Mar., 1890; Oct.—Dec. 31, 1890; Sept. 6, 1907—1909.....	6
	Tribune-Visitor (d). Apr. 23—July 26, 1889.....	1
	Visitor (d). Jan. 22, 1886—1889.....	6
	Visitor. Oct. 14, 1887—1889.....	1
	Western Reville (m). Oct. 1, 1890—1894.....	3
Arkansas City.....	Arkansas Valley Democrat. Aug. 1, 1879—1909.....	30
	Border Bulletin (d). July 27—Oct. 29, 1892.....	1
	Canal City Dispatch. Jan. 6, 1887—1898.....	11
	Canal City Dispatch (d); Evening Dispatch (d). May 13, 1887—1894.....	13
	Enquirer. Apr. 6, 1900—1905.....	5
	Fair Play. June 14, 1888—1892.....	4
	Gate City Journal. Jan. 20, 1894—1908.....	13
	Oklahoma War Chief. 1884. [See Sumner county.] Reporter (d). June 30—Dec. 31, 1895.....	1
	Republican. Feb. 16, 1884—1887.....	3
	Republican (d). Aug. 14, Nov. 22, 1886—1887.....	2
	Searchlight. Mar. 2, 1906—1907.....	1
	Star. Jan. 10—June 12, 1896.....	1
	Traders Exchange. July 15, 1898—1900.....	2
	Traveler; Republican Traveler. Jan. 26, 1876—1908.....	32
	X-Rays. Aug. 26, 1899—1912.....	13
	X-Rays (d). June 2, 1903—1911.....	31
Atlanta.....	News and Record. Feb. 18—Aug. 5, 1904.....	1
Burden.....	Eagle (1st). Jan. 24, 1885—1889.....	5
	Eagle (2d). Sept. 3, 1892—1908.....	15
	New Enterprise; Siftings; Enterprise. Apr. 29, 1880—1891.....	11
	[See, also, Butler county.] Spirit of the West. Aug. 7, 1891—1893.....	2
	[Called Saturday Journal, Dec. 9 to 30, 1893.] Cambridge.....	1
	Commercial. Feb. 19—Nov. 19, 1881.....	5
	News. Oct. 14, 1882—Mar., 1886; Mar., 1888—1890.....	9
Dexter.....	Advocate. Sept. 2, 1898—1907.....	10
	Dispatch. Apr. 6, 1905—1915.....	3
	Eye. Mar. 21, 1884—Nov. 28, 1885; Sept. 10, 1887—1888.....	3
	[Called Post, June and July, 1888.] Free Press. Sept. 14, 1888—1890.....	3
	News. Apr. 3, 1914—1915.....	1
Rock.....	Reporter. Aug. 15, 1912—Oct. 17, 1913.....	1
Udall.....	News. Dec. 15, 1900—1910.....	9
	Record. Mar. 12, 1886—Mar., 1888; Dec., 1888—1893.....	6
	[Not published from Jan. 10 to June 19, 1891.] Reporter. Dec. 13, 1894—1895.....	1
	Sentinel. June 12, 1885—1886.....	1
	Times. Apr. 8, 1910—1913.....	4

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Winfield.....	News (d). Feb. 19—May 4, 1885.	
Arkansas City.....	Bugle Call. Arkansas City and Harvard. July 25—Sept. 22, 1888. Fair Play. Mar. 30—Apr. 7, 1891. People's Leader. May 30—Oct. 31, 1891.	
Atlanta.....	Advertiser. Sept. 25—Dec. 4, 1885. Cricket. Oct. 4, 1888—June 31, 1889. Herald. Mar. 28—May 30, 1890.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

- Winfield..... Cowley County Teacher. Oct. 8, 1879—May, 1880.
Educational Index (m). Jan.-July, 1893.
Southwestern Kansas Conference (d). Mar. 10-15, 1887.
- Arkansas City..... Cherokee Strip Guide. May 20—Sept. 1, 1893.
Morning Star. May 2, 1893.
News (d). Feb. 1—Mar. 5, 1894.
Spy Glass (m). Oct., 1891.
Sunday Evening Times. Feb. 26—Mar. 19, 1893.
- Burden..... Poultry Voice (m). Nov., 1893—July, 1894.
- Dexter..... Delta. Nov. 10, 1892—Sept. 7, 1893.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 3.

- Winfield..... Assembly Herald (m). Feb. and Mar., 1895.
Christian Worker (m). May, 1908.
Cowley County Prohibitionist (s-m). July 25—Dec. 17, 1894.
Kansas Fancier (m). Dec., 1894—June, 1895.
Spoon Hook (m). May and June, 1906.
Vox Studentium (m). Aug. and Sept., 1894.
- Arkansas City..... Christian Speculator. Dec. 15, 1894.
Evangel of Reform (m). Jan.-Dec., 1894.
Life Line (m) [scattering]. Oct., 1894—Feb. 1, 1896.
- Silverdale..... Record. Aug. 18, 1895.
- Udall..... Herald [scattering]. Aug. 14, 1914—Mar. 19, 1915.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Organized, 1867; named for Gov. Samuel J. Crawford; county seat, Girard; area, 592 square miles, 378,880 acres; population (1915), 60,289; assessed valuation (1915), \$44,452,209; resources and industries—coal, building stone, and agriculture.

GIRARD—Population (1915), 2917; elevation, 990 feet; established, 1868; named for Girard, Pa.; industries—coal mines, smelter, canning factory, stove foundry; has telephones, electric lights and waterworks; is on the Santa Fe and the St. L. & S. F. railways.

APPEAL TO REASON, Socialist; Louis Kopelin, editor, and W. H. Wayland, publisher, Girard.
Weekly. Feb. 6, 1897 + 19 vols.

Founded 1895 at Kansas City, Mo., by J. A. Wayland; moved to Kansas City, Kan., 1896, and to Girard in 1897, with J. A. Wayland, editor and publisher.

CRAWFORD COUNTY ENTERPRISE, Republican; Thomas Evans and Harry W. Bouck, editors and publishers, Girard.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1915 + 1 vol.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 11, No. 6, Thomas Evans, editor and publisher.

PRESS, Republican; E. A. and A. B. Wasser, editors and publishers, Girard.

Weekly. Jan. 6, May 19, 1870; July 3, 15, Aug. 10, 1871; May 28, 1874 + 42 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Fort Scott Press, a Democratic paper published in the late '60s in Fort Scott. In 1869 Dr. W. H. Warner and E. A. Wasser, then sole owners of the Fort Scott Press, moved it to Girard, changing the name to Girard Press and establishing it as an independent paper politically. In the summer of 1871 during the Cherokee Neutral Land troubles the office was burned by a mob; this suspended the publication of the paper for some three weeks. A daily edition was started in 1894 by E. A. Wasser and D. C. Flint, but was discontinued in 1897.

ARCADIA—Population (1915), 746; established, 1862; known as Findlay City, in honor of George W. Findlay, for a short time, when old name of Arcadia was again adopted; industries—brick and tile plant, planing and grist mills; has telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

JOURNAL, local; G. W. Corporon and W. J. Williams, editors and publishers, Arcadia.

Weekly. Oct. 15, 1909 + 6 vols.

Continuation of Arcadia Sunlight, founded 1909 by Dr. L. A. Runnlon and H. W. Tucker; name changed to Arcadia Journal Dec. 3, 1915, G. W. Corporon and W. J. Williams, editors and publishers.

ARMA—Population (1915), 1742; established, 1894; has telephones; is on the Pittsburg-Joplin electric line and the Missouri Pacific railway.

RECORD, local; G. W. Taylor, editor and publisher, Arma.

Weekly. June 24, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by G. W. Taylor.

CHEROKEE—Population (1915), 1149; elevation, 931 feet; established, 1870; named for Cherokee county, within the boundaries of which it was thought to be situated; industries—coal mining; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco and the Missouri Pacific railways.

SENTINEL, Republican; H. B. Price, editor and lessee, J. F. Price, owner, Cherokee.

Weekly. Mar. 28, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 as the Sentinel on the Border, by Charles M. Lucas; name changed 1882 to the Cherokee Sentinel, same publisher.

HEPLER—Population (1915), 259; elevation, 998 feet; established, 1871; has telephones; is on the M. K. & T. railway.

ENTERPRISE, local; Ollie L. Mason, editor, Thomas Evans, publisher, Hepler.

Weekly. Sept. 18, 1914 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by Ollie L. Mason.

MCCUNE—Population (1915), 662; elevation, 822 feet; established, 1879; named for Isaac McCune, founder of the town; has telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

HERALD, Republican; G. H. Dyer, editor and publisher, McCune.

Weekly. Apr. 21, 1904 + 12 vols.

A continuation of the following papers: Crawford County Democrat, McCune, founded 1889 by J. M. Mahr and W. D. Bevans; name changed 1903 to the Times-Democrat, Tom Dardington, editor and publisher; name again changed 1904 to McCune Herald, W. C. Wiley, editor, F. S. Wiley, publisher.

MULBERRY—Population (1915), 1662; established about 1875; formerly called Mulberry Grove; industries—coal mining; has telephones; is on the Joplin & Pittsburg electric line, and on the St. Louis & San Francisco and Kansas City Southern railways.

NEWS, Democratic; M. F. Sears, editor and publisher, Mulberry.

Weekly. Nov. 27, 1903 + 12 vols.

Founded 1903 by the News Publishing Company.

PITTSBURG—Population (1915), 17,685; elevation, 934 feet; established 1876; named for Pittsburg, Pa.; industries—coal mining, smelters, brick and sewer tile works, foundries; electric lights, paved streets, telephones, street railway, municipal water system, public library; is on the Santa Fe, the Kansas City Southern and Missouri Pacific railways.

HEADLIGHT, Republican; Moore Brothers, editors and publishers, Pittsburg.

Weekly. Apr. 17, 1886 + 30 vols.

Daily. July, 1887—1888. 2 vols.

Founded 1885; first issue in Society's file is vol. 1, No. 26, Millard F. Sears, editor, and Sears & Keyes, publishers. In 1886 the Headlight absorbed the Pittsburg Democrat, which at the time was edited by Thomas P. Monfort. The early history of the Democrat is unknown, no issues being on file in the Historical Society's collection. A daily edition of the Headlight was founded in 1887 by M. F. Sears and C. W. Moore. The Historical Society has not received the daily since 1888, except scattering issues, May 3, July 24 and Aug. 8, 1912.

KANSAN, Democratic; Dr. J. F. Callen and Elizabeth F. Callen, editors and publishers, Pittsburg.

Weekly. July 3, 1889 + 26 vols.

Founded 1889 by J. C. Buchanan.

LAVORATORE ITALIANO [Italian], labor; Edeardo Caffaro, editor and publisher, Pittsburg.

Weekly. Jan. 5, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1907; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 11, No. 1, Edeardo Caffaro, editor and publisher.

MANUALITE, edited and published by the students of the Normal Manual Training School, Pittsburg.

Monthly. Oct., 1912—May, 1914, scattering. 2 vols.

Founded 1912 by the students of the State Manual Training School.

WORKER'S CHRONICLE, labor; George D. Brewer, editor, George D. Brewer and A. S. Green, publishers, Pittsburg.

Weekly. Feb. 6, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1911 as the Labor Herald, by W. F. Sears and Lee A. Leftwich; name changed in 1913 to the Worker's Chronicle. The first issue of the Chronicle received by the Historical Society is vol. 4, No. 10, date as above, George D. Brewer, editor and publisher.

WALNUT—Population (1915), 620; elevation, 940 feet; established, 1871; first called Glenwood, name changed in 1874 to Walnut; named for Little Walnut creek, on which it is located; industries—flour mills, elevators; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the M. K. & T. railways.

ADVANCE, Democratic; Harry W. Tucker, editor and publisher, Walnut.

Weekly. July 12, 1895—1912. 16 vols.

Founded 1895 by W. C. and J. R. Simons; not received by this Society since Jan. 5, 1912.

EAGLE, Republican; J. A. Martin, editor and publisher, Walnut.

Weekly. June 9, 1894 + 20 vols.

Founded 1894 by Lewis Martin; discontinued Oct. 5, 1895, to Mar. 14, 1896; on Dec. 12, 1914, Mr. Martin died and the paper was discontinued with the next issue, Dec. 15; on Nov. 26, 1915, the Eagle was revived by J. A. Martin, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Girard	Christian Helper (m). Dec., 1900; Jan., 1901. [See Harper County Short-lived, vol. 2.]	
	Coming Nation. Jan. 7, 1911—1913.	2
	Crawford County News. Apr. 20, 1876—1880.	4
	Herald. Feb. 12, 1880—July, 1882; Mar., 1883—1896 [Called Western Herald, 1890—1894.]	16
	Independent News. May 18, 1896—1909	13
	Kansas Workman (m). Jan., 1882—July, 1885. [See Neosho county.]	
	Press (d). Sept. 17, 1894—1897.	4
	Progressive Woman (m). Sept., 1909—1911	2
	Times. Sept. 16, 1909—1913	4
	Verdict. Dec. 1, 1899—Aug. 10, 1900	1
	Wayland's Monthly. May, 1900—1908	8
	World. Jan. 4, 1894—1899 [Called Western World, 1898—1889.]	6
	World (d). July 1, 1894—1895	4
Arcadia	Arcadian. July 14—Dec. 27, 1888	1
	Christian Worker. Feb. 7—Sept. 6, 1888	1
	Crawford County Times (2d); Arcadia Times. Sept. 10, 1896—1909	13
	Democrat. Sept. 6, 1888—1890	2
	News. Aug. 14, 1890—1898 [Called Crawford County Times from Mar. 11, 1897, to Jan. 6, 1898.]	8
	Record. May 22, 1903—1904	1
	Reporter. Sept. 21, 1882—1888	6
Cherokee	Banner. Oct. 6, 1877—1878	1
	Cyclone. Oct. 4, 1884—1888	4
	Enterprise. Nov. 10, 1899—Aug. 31, 1900	1
	Index. May 26, 1876—1877	2
	Temperance Rural. Cherokee and Baxter Springs. July 4, 1878—1879	1
	Times-Miner. Jan. 13—May 26, 1893	1
	Young Cherokee. June 10, 1876—1877	1
Farlington	Plaindealer. Oct. 11, 1885—1886	1
	Western Gem. Sept. 2, 1886—1887	1
Hepler	Banner. Feb. 3, 1887—1889	3
	Enterprise (1st). Jan. 13, 1905—1906	1
	Leader. Jan. 18—Dec. 20, 1883; Jan. 10—Aug. 6, 1890	2
McCune	Brick. McCune and Pittsburg. Apr. 10, 1886—1887	1
	Crawford County Democrat. July 27, 1889—1903	14
	Leader. May 18—Sept. 7, 1893	1
	Standard. Mar. 12, 1881—1882	1
	Times. Sept. 9, 1882—1891	9
	Times-Democrat. July 9, 1903—1904	1
	Transcript. Nov. 26, 1897—1901	3
Pittsburg	Cyclone (qr). Jan., 1898—July, 1912	15
	Democrat (1st). May 21—Sept. 2, 1887	
	Democrat (2d). July 6, 1888—1889	1
	Democrat (3d). May 29—Nov. 13, 1913	1
	Herold (German). June 5, 1890—1891	1
	Labor Herald. Mar. 3, 1911—1913	2
	Manual Normal Light (m). June, 1910—May, 1911	1
	Messenger. Mar. 3, 1893—1895	2
	Miners' Echo (w, d, and tri-w). Sept. 23, 1892—1893	1
	Penny Post (d). Oct. 26—Nov. 27, 1892	1
	People's Exponent and Smelter. Dec. 31, 1880—1891	11
	Plaindealer. Aug. 5, 1899—1900	1

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Pittsburg	Purple and White (m). Sept., 1900—May, 1901.	1
	Smelter (2d). July 5, 1895—1896.	1
	Star (d). June, 1891—1892.	1
	Sunday Morning Mail. Feb. 7—June 19, 1892.	1
	Tribune. Mar. 21, 1896—1897.	2
	Tribune (d). Aug. 13, 1896—May 24, 1897; May 7, 1898—1899.	5
	Volksfreund [German]. Jan. 17, 1901—1912.	11
	World. Aug. 21, 1890—1893.	3
	World (d). Feb. 1, 1891—Mar., 1892; Aug., 1892—1894.	5
	[Called Pittsburg Star from June, 1891, to Mar., 1892.]	
Walnut	Comet. Jan. 8—Aug. 15, 1892.	1
	Journal (1st). Jan. 7, 1882—1894.	11
	[Jan.-Oct., 1892, not published.]	
	Journal (2d). Feb. 16, 1894—1895.	2

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Girard	Outlook (m). Aug., 1886.	
Arcadia	Areadian (d). Nov. 7, 8, 9, 1888.	
	Real Estate Record (m). June, 1888.	
Cherokee	Disciples at Work. July 11, 1887.	
Mulberry	Gazette. June 19 and Nov. 27, 1886.	
Pittsburg	Smelter (d). June 28—Aug. 3, 1890.	
	Star. Nov. 21, 1891—Mar. 12, 1892.	
	Times (d). Aug. 15—Sept. 5, 1891.	
Walnut	Herald. Sept. 2—Dec. 23, 1882.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Girard	Conference Daily Press, South Kansas. Mar. 10-14, 1891.	
	Normal Record. July 8—Aug. 4, 1881.	
	People's Vindicator. Aug. 18, 1870.	
Pittsburg	Advance. Nov. 18, 1892—Jan. 20, 1893.	
	Volks-Zeitung [German]. Nov. 11, 1892—Jan. 6, 1893.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 3.

Girard	Argus (m). Jan.-Mar., 1896.	
	Democrat. Mar. 7—Apr. 4, 1896.	
	Expository (m). Girard, Columbus, Winfield and Newton. Nov., 1883—1884.	
	National Socialist (m). Apr.-Sept., 1914.	
	Our Sunflower (m). Girard, Cherokee and Le Loup. June, 1897—Aug., 1898.	
Cherokee	Kansas Homestead. Dec. 23, 1899—Jan. 6, 1900.	
Frontenac	Journal. Apr. 18—July 4, 1896.	
	Vindicator. Feb. 8 and 15, 1902.	
McCune	Labor Review. Jan. 24—Mar. 28, 1895.	
	Republican. Nov. 9, 1894—Jan. 25, 1895.	
Mulberry	Sun. June 17—Oct. 22, 1898.	
Pittsburg	Afro-American. Salina and Pittsburg. Feb., May and June, 1915.	
	Gunn Powder. Nov. 20, 1913—Jan. 8, 1914.	
	Journal (d). Apr. 2—May 3, 1902.	
	Uplift. Dec. 5-19, 1914.	

DAVIS COUNTY.

Name changed February 28, 1889, to Geary county—which see.

DISCONTINUED.

Junction City	Davis County Republican. 1882—1889.	
	Tribune. 1873—1889.	
	Union. 1865—May, 1879; Dec., 1879—1889.	
	Union (d). 1887.	
Fort Riley	Soldier's Letter. 1864—1865.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Junction City	Conference Daily Tribune. Mar. 17-22, 1887.	
	Democrat. Oct. 28—Dec. 31, 1887.	
	Insurance Messenger (m). June, 1888—June, 1889.	
	Junction Sentinel. May 14, 1859.	
	Methodist (m). June, 1886—June, 1887.	
	Parish Iris. Dec., 1884—June, 1885.	
	Real Estate Register. Sept. 1, Dec., 1870; Mar., 1871.	
	Tribune (d). Sept. 21-26, 1886.	
	Youth's Casket (m). Jan.-Dec., 1878.	

DECATUR COUNTY.

Organized, December 11, 1880; named for Commodore Stephen Decatur; county seat, Oberlin; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 7502; assessed valuation (1915), \$11,334,641; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

OBERLIN—Population (1915), 1019; elevation, 2528 feet; established, 1878; named for Oberlin, Ohio; has electric lights, waterworks, telephones and public library; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

HERALD, Democratic; E. M. Coldren, editor, E. W. Coldren, associate editor, Coldren & Son, publishers, Oberlin.

Weekly. June 12, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 by Humphrey & Counter.

TIMES, Republican; Lester M. Parker, editor and publisher, J. C. Parker, associate editor, Oberlin.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1891 + 25 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Allison Breeze, founded 1887 by W. E. Smith; name changed in 1888 to the Allison Times; moved to Jennings in 1889, and name changed to the Alliance Times, John Shields, editor; moved to Oberlin in 1890; name changed in 1893 to the Oberlin Times.

CEDAR BLUFFS—Population (1915), 74; established about 1882; has telephones; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

BRAVER VALLEY BOOSTER, Republican; H. S. and Lucy J. Kennedy, publishers, H. S. Kennedy, editor, Cedar Bluffs.

Weekly. Aug. 17, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by Harry S. Kennedy.

JENNINGS—Population (1915), 227; elevation, 2488 feet; established, 1881; was first called Slab City; name changed to Jennings in honor of Warren Jennings; is on the Rock Island railway.

GAZETTE, Republican; Forrest Glass, editor and publisher, Jennings.

Weekly. Nov. 4, 1915 +

Founded 1888 as the Jennings Echo, by George W. Shook and — Day; name changed 1915 to Jennings Gazette, Forrest Glass, editor and publisher.

NORCATUR—Population (1915), 398; elevation, 2628 feet; established, August, 1885; name compounded from Norton and Decatur because of its location near the line of both counties; industries—elevator, flour mill; has telephones; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

DISPATCH, independent; J. W. Deeter, editor and publisher, Norcatour.

Weekly. Aug. 18, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1909 by J. W. Deeter.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Oberlin	Decatur County News. Dec. 29, 1910—1912	2
	Eye. Sept. 6, 1883—1910	27
	Keystone (m). Dec., 1906—1907	1
	Opinion. Dec. 18, 1886—1896	10
	Rathbone Family Historian (m). Jan., 1892—1894	3
Allison	World and Democrat. Dec. 10, 1885—1886	1
	Breeze. Sept. 2, 1887—Jan. 6, 1888	1
Dresden	Times. Jan. 13—Nov. 16, 1888	1
	Star. Mar. 29, 1890—1893	3
Jennings	Sunflower. July 9, 1908—1911	6
	Echo. July 26, 1888—1915	27
	Reporter. Feb. 22, 1912—1913	1
	Times; Alliance Times. Nov. 23, 1888—1890	2
Norcatour	Norton District Methodist (m). 1901—1905.	
	[See Smith County Short-lived, vol. 1.]	
	Register. Apr. 30, 1886—1910	25

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Oberlin	Decatur County Socialist. Oct. 19, 26, 1906.
	Eye (d). Oct. 12, 1886.
	Farmer (m). Mar., 1888—Aug., 1889.

DICKINSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1859; named for Daniel S. Dickinson, United States senator from New York; county seat, Abilene; area, 851 square miles 544,640 acres; population (1915), 25,339; assessed valuation (1915), \$46,182,593; resources and industries—agriculture, stock raising brick and pottery clay, and mineral springs.

ABILENE—Population (1915), 4267; elevation, 1148 feet; named for the ancient tetrarchy of Abilene mentioned in Luke 3:1; industries—wagon factory, flour and planing mills, foundries, organ factory, medicinal mineral springs and bottling works; has electric lights, telephones, municipal water system, public library; is on the Santa Fe the Rock Island and the Union Pacific railways.

CHRONICLE, independent; P. W. Heath, editor and publisher, Abilene.

Weekly. Mar. 3, Apr. 21, May 12 and 19, Sept. 1 and 15, 1870; July 16, 1875 + 40 vols.

Daily. Sept. 2, 1897 + 37 vols.

The weekly Chronicle was founded in 1870 by V. P. Wilson; consolidated in 1873 with the Journal, founded same year by W. H. Johnson, under name Chronicle-Journal; name later changed to Dickinson County Chronicle, and still later to Abilene Chronicle. Chapman Star, founded in 1884 by M. H. Curtis; moved to Abilene 1886, and name changed to Abilene Republican; consolidated Dec., 1886, with the Chronicle, and name changed to Abilene Journal, J. H. Lucas and M. H. Curtis, editors and publishers. The Journal began its career with a new volume and number, but in Feb., 1887, the publication took the old name Chronicle, using its numbering. The daily edition of the Chronicle was founded in 1896 by George Burroughs.

DICKINSON COUNTY NEWS, Democratic; J. W. Howe, editor, E. L. Van Trees, secretary and manager, News Publishing Company, publisher, Abilene.

Weekly. Nov. 22, 1888 + 27 vols.

Founded 1888 by Strother Brothers; consolidated 1913 with the Abilene Democrat; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being Dec. 30, 1898.

IMPLEMENT HARDWARE BULLETIN, trade; H. J. Hodge, editor and publisher; official organ of the Western Retail Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Association, and National Federation of Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association, Abilene.

Monthly. Jan., 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1895 as the Implement Dealers' Bulletin; name changed 1915 to the Implement Hardware Bulletin; same management.

KANSAS STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL JOURNAL, religious; J. H. Engle, editor and publisher, Abilene.

Monthly. July, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded at Hutchinson as a quarterly, in July, 1892, by J. F. Drake; moved to Topeka with the Oct., 1892, issue; moved to Abilene Oct., 1896, with J. H. Engle as editor; returned to Topeka June, 1898; moved back to Abilene June, 1901, where it has since been published.

REFLECTOR, Republican; Charles M. Harger, editor, Reflector Publishing Company, publisher, Abilene.

Weekly. Sept. 6, 1883 + 32 vols.

Daily. May 9, 1887 + 56 vols.

Weekly founded 1883 by B. L. and S. K. Strother; daily founded 1887 by L. H. Litts & Co.

CHAPMAN—Population (1915), 746; elevation, 1113 feet; industries—flour mill, machine shop; has telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

ADVERTISER, independent; Mrs. T. H. Sheeran, editor and owner, Chapman.

Weekly. Feb. 29, 1901 + 15 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Chapman Courier, founded 1887 by H. C. Boles; name changed in 1891 to Chapman Howitzer, with M. H. Curtis, editor and publisher; in 1892 name again changed to Chapman Standard, J. E. Martin and Fred A. Freeland, editors and publishers; in 1901 name changed to Chapman Advertiser; Chapman News, founded 1899 by J. P. McMillan; consolidated 1901 with Standard. Chapman Lookout, founded 1903 by McMillan & Gillis; absorbed in 1907 by the Advertiser.

ENTERPRISE—Population (1915), 778; elevation, 1144 feet; established, 1872; industries—flour mills, foundries, machine shops; has telephones, waterworks; is on the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railways.

PUSH AND JOURNAL, independent; Roy A. Hoisington, editor and publisher, Enterprise.

Weekly. Dec. 14, 1905 + 10 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Enterprise Push, founded 1905 by I. K. Fretz. Enterprise-Independent, founded 1888 by McK. DeMotte; succeeded in 1890 by the Enterprise-Journal, with J. C. Gault as editor; consolidated 1905 with Push.

HERINGTON—Population (1915), 4255; elevation, 1333 feet; established, 1884; named for its founder, M. D. Herington; has electric lights, waterworks, telephones; is on the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railways.

SUN, Republican; Ralph R. Lee and William J. Scott, editors and publishers, Herington.

Weekly. June 1, 1903 + 13 vols.

Founded 1903 by C. M. Rose.

TIMES, Republican; H. L. Harris and Perl R. Barton, editors and publishers, Herington.

Weekly. July 25, 1889 + 26 vols.

Founded 1889 by A. M. Craig.

HOPE—Population (1915), 570; elevation, 1377 feet; established, 1871; industries—roller mills, gypsum and plaster works; has electric lights, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

DISPATCH, Republican; M. C. Hemenway, editor and publisher, Hope.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1896 + 20 vols.

Founded 1886 by A. M. Crary; consolidated Jan. 21, 1892, with the Hope Herald, which was founded in 1884 by Wray & Clark; called Hope Dispatch-Herald until Mar. 10 following, when name was changed to Hope Dispatch. Western News, founded 1895 by Burton & Ross; consolidated with the Dispatch in 1896.

MANCHESTER—Population (1915), 288; established, 1887; formerly called Keystone; name changed to Manchester between 1888 and 1890; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

MOTOR, independent; W. C. Roughton, editor and publisher, Mable E. Roughton, local editor.

Weekly. Mar. 31, 1910 + 6 vols.

Founded 1910 by Frank E. Pattee.

SOLOMON—Population (1915), 1110; elevation, 1171 feet; established in 1866; named for the Solomon river, on which it is situated; industries—salt and plaster works, flour and feed mills, elevators; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe, the Rock Island and the Union Pacific railways.

TRIBUNE, Republican; C. W. Hamilton, editor and publisher, Solomon.

Weekly. Dec. 4, 1896 + 19 vols.

Founded 1896 by Dan Campbell, jr.; consolidated 1899 with the Solomon Sentinel, founded 1879 by J. C. Hill.

WOODBINE—Population (1915), 302; established about 1882; has telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

JOURNAL, independent; McAfee Sons, editors and publishers, Woodbine.

Weekly. Mar. 12, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1914 by J. S. Blagrove and J. S. Hall.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Abilene	Alliance Monitor; Monitor; Monitor Herald. July 31, 1890—1898	8
	Democrat (1st). Jan. 1, 1880—1882	2
	Democrat (2d). Dec. 30, 1898—1913	14
	Dispatch. Dec. 14, 1893—1895	1
	Evangelical Visitor (s-m). Jan. 1, 1893—1902	10
	Gazette, Abilene and Enterprise. May 3, 1878—1894	11
	[Apr., 1889, to June, 1894, not published.]	
	Gazette (d). May 6, 1885—1888	8
	Gospel Message (m). Aug. 15, 1894—1895	1
	Herald. Dec. 16, 1892—1893	2
	Home Rule. May 16, 1907—1908	2
	Kansas Gazette. Enterprise and Abilene. Apr. 27, 1876—1878	2
	School and Home (m). Nov., 1893—1898	4
Banner City	Register. Apr. 1, 1887—1888	2
Carlton	Advocate. June 17, 1886—1888	2
	Tribune. Sept. 11, 1907—1914	7

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Chapman	Courier. Jan. 6, 1887—1891	4
	Gazette. Jan. 3, 1910—1912	2
	Golden Belt Star; Star. June 19, 1884—1886	2
	Howitzer. Apr. 10, 1891—1892	2
	Lookout. Sept. 3, 1903—1907	3
	News. Apr. 6, 1899—1900	1
	Standard. Dec. 30, 1892—1901	9
Dillon	Republican. Jan. 10, 1895—1898	3
Enterprise	Anti-Monopolist. Dec. 8, 1883—1888	4
	Eagle. Sept. 6—Dec. 20, 1900	1
	Herald. July 25, 1903—1905	3
	Independent. Jan. 21, 1888—1890	3
	Integral Cooperator. Sept. 17, 1891—1894	3
	Journal. Aug. 21, 1890—1906	3
	Kansas Miller and Manufacturer (m). Jan., 1888—1893	15
	Northwest Expositor and Central Expositor (m). Downs, Cawker City, Smith Center and Enterprise. Feb., 1890—1895	5
	Register. Dec. 1, 1883—1884	1
	Star. Sept. 5, 1901—1903	2
Herington	Headlight. Mar. 1, 1888—1889	1
	Journal (m). 1892—1894	2
	[First number called the Kansas Exchange Journal.]	
	Signal (1st). July 9, 1891—1892	2
	Signal (2d). Dec. 28, 1893—1896	5
	Tribune (1st). Dec. 18, 1884—1890	6
	Tribune (2d). Apr. 30—Oct. 30, 1896	1
Hope	Vindicator. Feb. 5—July 9, 1890	1
	Crescent. June 22, 1893—1896	3
	Dispatch (1st). Mar. 5, 1886—1893	8
	Herald. Feb. 7, 1885—1892	7
	Western News. Apr. 18, 1895—1896	1
Manchester	News. Nov. 26, 1896—1906	10
	Sun. Dec. 8, 1887—1893	6
Solomon	Sentinel. July 30, 1879—1899	20

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Abilene	Little Sand-Pounder. Aug. 14—Oct. 30, 1886	
	Republican. Nov. 12—Dec. 17, 1886	
	Union Labor Banner. Oct. 5—Dec. 14, 1888	
Herington	Herald. Nov., 1886	
Hope	Star. Aug. 18, 1892—Jan. 13, 1893	
Woodbine	Tidings. May 25—Aug. 3, 1889	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Chapman	Christian Endeavorer. Jan. 1, 1894	
	Journal. Oct. 27—Dec. 8, 1892	
Detroit	Free Press. Apr. 7—Aug. 11, 1898	
	Western News. Feb. 11 and July 5, 1870	
Enterprise	Journal (d). June 7—June 10, 1892	
	Kansas Dairy Farmer (m). Oct., 1899—Feb., 1900	
	Pointers. Dec., 1899	
Herington	Herald. June 6—July 25, 1901	
Hope	Herald (d). Oct. 8, 1886	
Navarre	Leader. Navarre and Woodbine. Aug. 13, Sept. 17, Oct. 15—Nov. 12, 1914	

DONIPHAN COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Alexander W. Doniphan; county seat, Troy; area, 379 square miles, 242,560 acres; population (1915), 14,544; assessed valuation (1915), \$25,876,883; resources and industries—agriculture and horticulture.

TROY—Population (1915), 1109; elevation, 1093 feet; established, 1855; named for ancient Troy; has telephones; is on the Rock Island and St. Joseph & Grand Island railways.

KANSAS CHIEF, Republican; H. J. Calnan, editor and proprietor, Troy.

Weekly. June 4, 1857 + 58 vols.

Founded at White Cloud in 1857 by Sol Miller, and called the White Cloud Chief; moved to Troy, July 4, 1872; absorbed the Doniphan County Republican, founded 1868 by C. G. Bridges.

HIGHLAND—Population (1915), 736; elevation, 887 feet; established, 1857; electric lights, telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

VIDETTE, Republican; Tobias Larson and Warren Kitzmiller, editors and publishers, Highland.

Weekly. Feb. 18, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded 1892 by H. S. and Irvin Hogue.

SEVERANCE—Population (1915), 334; elevation, 899 feet; established, 1869; named for John Severance, one of its founders; industries—flour mills, elevators; telephones, public library; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

NEWS, independent; Rev. A. J. Pirtle, editor and lessee, Severance.

Weekly. May 11, 1889 + 27 vols.

Founded 1889 by W. T. Randolph.

WATHENA—Population (1915), 709; elevation, 819 feet; established, 1856; named for a Kickapoo Indian chief; telephones, paved streets, public library; is on the Rock Island and St. Joseph & Grand Island railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; W. T. Stewart, editor, W. T. Stewart and Charles A. Fetter, publishers, Wathena.

Weekly. Mar. 30, 1900 + 16 vols.

Founded 1900 by Pool Grinstead.

TIMES, independent; C. W. Ryan, editor and publisher, Wathena.

Weekly. Nov. 22, 1901 + 14 vols.

Founded 1886 at Troy by A. W. Beale; moved to Wathena 1901, and name changed to Wathena Times, with Pool Grinstead as editor and publisher; Troy Republican, founded 1910 by W. Charles Hopper; consolidated with Times in 1911.

WHITE CLOUD—Population (1915), 563; elevation, 852 feet; established, 1856; named for Ma-hush-kah, White Cloud, Iowa Indian chief; industries—flour mills and elevators; telephones, public library; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

GLOBE, Republican; Anna Mallows, editor and publisher, White Cloud.

Weekly. Sept. 2, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded 1892 by John J. Faulkner.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Troy.....	Bulletin. May 5, 1877—1879.....	2
	Doniphan County Republican.	
	Jan. 28, 1871—Aug., 1872; Sept., 1873—1875.....	3
	Reporter. Apr. 26, 1866—1867.....	1
	Republican. Oct. 6, 1910—1911.....	1
	Times. Sept. 3, 1886—1901.....	15
Denton.....	Journal. Mar. 25, 1897—1898.....	1
	Wheel. Mar. 28, 1895—1896.....	1
Elwood.....	Advertiser. June 25, 1857—1858.....	1
	Free Press. June 25, 1859—1861.....	2
	Kansas Weekly Press. June 5, 1858—1859.....	1
Highland.....	Central State. Nov. 4, 1880—1882.....	2
	University Nuncio (bi-w). Nov. 23, 1890—1897.....	6
	Sentinel. Feb. 13, 1878—1879.....	1
Leona.....	Doniphan County Hustler (1st). Feb. 5, 1897—1898.....	1
	Doniphan County Hustler (2d). Mar. 20, 1903—1908.....	5
	Sun. Jan. 18, 1895—1896.....	1
Severance.....	Enterprise. 1883. [See Centralia, Nemaha county.]	
Wathena.....	Advance and Mirror. Mar. 1—Sept. 5, 1878.....	1
	Gazette. July 4, 1889—1890.....	1
	Reporter. Apr. 18, 1867—Apr., 1868; Sept., 1873—1877.....	5
	Star. May 14, 1896—1900.....	4
White Cloud.....	Review (1st). Oct. 30, 1880—1887.....	7
	Review (2d). Oct. 12, 1888—1889.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Troy.....	Doniphan County Patriot. Apr. 11, 1863. Doniphan County Republican. Oct. 23 and Nov. 6, 1869; Jan. 1, 1870; Aug. 16, 1873.
Bendena.....	Echo. July 13—Aug. 24, 1889.
Brenner.....	Western Emigrant. June 8, 1878.
Doniphan.....	Bible Investigator (m). Jan.-Sept., 1882. Weekly News. Mar. 17—Aug. 25, 1882. Kansas Constitutionalist. Jan. 7, 1857. Kansas Crusader of Freedom. Jan. 30—Mar. 6, 1858.
Geary City.....	Era. Aug. 1-15, 1857.
Highland.....	Alumni Annual, Highland University. 1883, 1884. Weekly Highlander. Jan. 1, 1859.
Palermo.....	Leader. Nov. 19, 1859.
Severance.....	Advertiser. Aug. 3, 1883—May 2, 1884. Times. Aug. 30—Sept. 20, 1883.
White Cloud.....	News. June 15, 1891—Mar. 15, 1892. Triple States. Mar. 26, Apr. 2, 1915.

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Stephen A. Douglas, United States senator from Illinois; county seat, Lawrence; area, 469 square miles, 300,160 acres; population (1915), 25,130; assessed valuation (1915), \$36,752,518; resources and industries—agriculture, horticulture, building stone, and coal.

LAWRENCE—Population (1915), 12,884; elevation, 829 feet; established, 1854; named for Amos Lawrence, of Boston, Mass.; industries—flour, feed and plaster mills, foundries, brick and tile plants, canning factory, nurseries, paper mill, carriage and wagon factory, tannery, planing mill, broom, barrel, egg case and mattress factories; telephones, electric lights, paved streets, street railway, municipal waterworks system, water power; is on interurban line to Kansas City, and the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railways. State University and Haskell Institute located at Lawrence.

ADVERTISER, Democratic; Charles C. Seewir, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

Weekly. Dec. 25, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded 1913 by Charles C. Seewir.

DEMOCRAT, Democratic; Henry Albach, editor and publisher, Lawrence.

Weekly. Oct. 13, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by Henry Albach.

FRATERNAL AID UNION, fraternal; V. A. Young and B. F. Williams, editors; published in interest of the Fraternal Aid Union, Lawrence.

Monthly. June, 1891 + 26 vols.

A continuation of the Fraternal Aid, first published in Holton, Armer P. Shaw and Chas. V. Hamm, editors; moved to Lawrence July, 1897, C. V. Hamm, editor, and H. W. Grant, associate editor; named changed Jan., 1916, to Fraternal Aid Union.

GAZETTE (2d), Republican; C. S. Finch, editor, C. S. Finch, W. J. Flintom and Clarence S. Hall, publishers, Lawrence.

Daily. Feb. 9, 1903 + 26 vols.

Founded 1903 by C. S. Finch and Ed Martindale.

GERMANIA [German], independent; Henry Albach, editor and proprietor.

Weekly. Sept. 8, 1877; Jan. 8, 1880—June, 1881; Feb., 1883 + 33 vols.

Founded 1877 by Gottlieb Oehrle.

GRADUATE MAGAZINE OF UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS; published by Alumni Association of the Schools of Arts and Engineering, Lawrence.

Monthly. Oct., 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902 by the Alumni Association of the Schools of Arts and Engineering.

HIGH SCHOOL BUDGET; edited and published by students of Lawrence high school, Lawrence.

Monthly. Nov., 1898 + 17 vols.

A continuation of the Windmill; Society's file not complete.

INDIAN LEADER; J. R. Wise, editor, Haskell Institute, publisher, Lawrence.

Weekly. Mar. 6, 1897 + 21 vols.

Founded 1897 by faculty and students of Haskell Institute.

JEFFERSONIAN GAZETTE, Republican; C. S. Finch, editor, C. S. Finch, W. J. Flintom and Clarence S. Hall, publishers, Lawrence.

Weekly. April 6, 1899 + 17 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Kansas Gazette, founded 1882, by Osburn Shannon; absorbed 1899 the Jeffersonian, founded in 1883 as the Enterprise [Dickinson county] Register; in 1883 name changed to the Anti-Monopolist, W. H. T. Wakefield, editor, C. B. Hoffman and W. H. T. Wakefield, publishers; moved to Topeka, and in 1884 moved back to Enterprise; moved to Council Grove in 1888, W. H. T. Wakefield, publisher; returned to Topeka in 1889 and name changed to the Jeffersonian, same editor and publisher; in 1890 Mr. Wakefield moved the paper to Lawrence, and published it until 1894, when Ed Martindale became the publisher; in 1899 consolidated with the Gazette, under the name of Jeffersonian Gazette, E. Martindale, manager.

JOURNAL-WORLD, Republican; W. C. Simons, president and editor, The World Company, publisher, Lawrence.

Daily. Feb. 20, 1911 + 19 vols.

A continuation of so many newspapers that accuracy is almost impossible.

Herald of Freedom, founded 1854 by Dr. Geo. W. Brown; the first issue was printed in Pennsylvania, and dated Wakarusa, Kansas Territory, Oct. 22, 1854; the second issue was published at Lawrence, and dated Jan. 6, 1855; on May 21, 1856, the office was destroyed by border ruffians and publication was suspended until the following November, by which time a new outfit was procured; in 1859 the Herald ceased publication. The Kansas State Journal, founded 1861 by Josiah C. Traak and Hovey E. Lowman, was the successor of the Herald of Freedom; in 1869 it was consolidated with the Lawrence Republican and the Ottawa Home Journal, and was edited and published by Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch, T. D. Thacher and Milton W. Reynolds; the daily edition of the State Journal was founded in 1865 by James Christian and Milton W. Reynolds. Lawrence Republican, founded 1857 by Norman Allen; T. D. Thacher, editor; published as a daily during the legislature of 1861; destroyed in the Quantrill raid Aug. 21, 1863; reestablished 1863 by T. D. Thacher, and consolidated in 1869 with the Kansas State Journal and the Ottawa Home Journal, the name of the daily edition becoming Republican Daily Journal, and of the weekly edition Western Home Journal. The Kansas Weekly Tribune (2d) was founded in 1863 by John Speer; destroyed the same year by Quantrill's raiders; reestablished by Mr. Speer in Nov., 1863, as a daily and weekly; consolidated 1874 with the Republican Daily Journal, as the Republican Daily Journal and the Daily Kansas Tribune, T. D. Thacher and F. E. Stimpson, editors and publishers. In 1875 the Kansas Weekly Tribune was again revived by John Speer, J. E. Covel and George M. Richards, with John Speer as editor; consolidated 1884 with the Kansas Herald, and called the Herald-Tribune until 1885. The North Lawrence Courier, founded 1866 by J. S. Boughton; name changed same year to the Kansas Valley Courier; in 1867 name again changed to the Clarion, and sold to the Tribune. The Kansas Herald, daily and weekly, founded 1883 by C. C. Thacher; consolidated 1884 with the Kansas Tribune, under name Herald-Tribune, W. F. Chalfant & Co., editors and publishers; ran until 1885, when the name was changed back to the Tribune; consolidated 1890 with the Journal, as the Journal-Tribune. Evening Telegram, founded 1888, and consolidated same year with the Evening Tribune. Lawrence Weekly Journal was discontinued 1909; daily edition of the Journal was burned out Feb., 1911, and consolidated at that time with the World. Lawrence Daily Gazette (1st), founded 1884 by Osburn Shannon; absorbed in 1893 the Daily Record, founded 1889, H. M. Greene, editor. The Daily Gazette was absorbed in 1895 by the Daily World. Lawrence World, daily and weekly, founded 1892 by J. L. Brady, editor and publisher; weekly edition discontinued 1909; daily consolidated with Journal 1911, under the name of Lawrence Daily Journal-World.

KANSAS EDITOR; Prof. Merle Thorpe, editor and manager; published by the Kansas University Department of Journalism, Lawrence.

Monthly. Feb., 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1914 by Kansas University.

KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES, municipal; official organ of the League of Kansas Municipalities, C. H. Talbot, editor, Lawrence.

Monthly. Jan., 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by League of Kansas Municipalities.

MONTHLY WEATHER REPORT of the Department of Meteorology of the University of Kansas, meteorological; published by the University of Kansas, Lawrence.

Monthly. Aug., 1903 + 13 vols.

UNIVERSITY DAILY KANSAN, college; edited and published during the school year by the Kansas University Publishing Association, Lawrence.

Daily. Jan. 16, 1912 + 8 vols.

Founded 1895 as the Kansas University Weekly, Wilbur Gardiner, editor; name changed to 1904 to the Kansan; in 1910 published triweekly; in 1912 changed to a daily and called University Daily Kansan.

UNIVERSITY SCIENCE BULLETIN, scientific; W. J. Bumgartner, managing editor; published by Kansas University, Lawrence.

Occasional. Oct., 1892 + 20 vols.

Founded Feb., 1892, as the Kansas University Quarterly; name changed 1902 to the Science Bulletin.

BALDWIN—Population (1915), 1231; elevation, 1057 feet; established, 1858; named for John Baldwin, of Berea, Ohio; telephones, electric lights, municipal water system; is on the Santa Fe railway. Baker University located at Baldwin.

BAKER ORANGE, college; Frederick Vandegrift, editor; published by Baker Orange Company Baldwin.

Weekly. Jan. 8, 1896 + 20 vols.

Founded 1895; C. E. Dalton, editor.

LEDGER, Republican; W. C. Markham, editor and publisher, Baldwin.

Weekly. May 1, 1885 + 31 vols.

Founded 1883 as the Criterion, L. A. Sheward, editor and publisher; name changed 1885 to Baldwin Ledger, J. L. Bristow, editor and publisher.

EUDORA—Population (1915), 624; established, 1857; named for Eudora Fish, daughter of Paschal Fish, Shawnee Indian; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, Republican; Will Stadler, editor and publisher, Eudora.

Weekly. Sept. 8, 1887 + 28 vols.

Founded 1886 by M. R. Cain.

LECOMPTON—Population (1915), 414; elevation, 846 feet; established, 1854; named for Judge Samuel D. Lecompte; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

SUN, independent; George W. Connell, editor and publisher, Lecompton.

Weekly. Apr. 23, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 by W. R. Smith.

DISCONTINUED.

	<i>Vols.</i>
Lawrence..... Agora (m). Nov., 1895—1896.....	1
[See, also, Saline and Shawnee counties.]	
College Review (m). Lawrence and Atchison. Dec., 1885—1893.....	5
Colored Radical. [See Leavenworth County Short-lived, vol. 1.]	
Congregational Record (m). Lawrence and Topeka. Jan., 1859—1867.....	8
Democrat (1st) (d). July 16—Nov. 10, 1888.....	1
Democrat (2d) (d). Oct. 25, 1908—1910.....	4
Gazette. Sept. 7, 1882—1899.....	16
[First called Kansas Weekly Gazette.]	
Gazette (1st) (d). 1884—1885.....	1
Gazette (2d) (d). July 2, 1893—1895.....	4
Head Center; Daily Morning Sun. Jan. 14—June 9, 1883.....	1
Herald of Freedom. Oct. 21, 1854—1859.....	4
Jefferies Home Monthly. Aug., 1884—July, 1885.....	1
Jeffersonian. Oct. 9, 1890—1899.....	9
Jeffersonian Gazette (d). Oct. 8—Nov. 10, 1900.....	1
Journal. July 15, 1886—1909.....	22
[Called Journal-Tribune during 1890.]	
Kansan. Oct. 29, 1904—1911.....	7
Kansas Churchman. [See Shawnee county.]	
Kansas Collegiate. Oct. 26, 1875—1879.....	5
Kansas Daily Herald. 1883—1884.....	2
Kansas Daily Tribune. June 14, 1855; Nov. 29, 1863—1890.....	45
[July, 1872; 1875; Oct. 1, 1878—May 16, 1879; Oct. 19, 1879—Dec., 1879, lacking. From Nov., 1883, to July, 1884, paper was called Evening News, Morning News, Morning News-Tribune, and Morning Tribune; from July, 1884, to May, 1886, called Herald-Tribune.]	
Kansas Free State. Jan. 3, 1855—1856.....	1
Kansas Liberal (m). July-Sept., 1882. [See Valley Falls, Jefferson county.]	
Kansas Monthly. July, 1878—1881.....	4
Kansas Progress. June 15, 1882—1883.....	1
Kansas Review (m). Nov., 1879—1884.....	5
Kansas State Journal. Feb. 21, 1861—1868.....	4
[1864—1867 scattering.]	
Kansas Temperance Palladium. 1879—1880.....	1
Kansas University Lawyer (m) [broken file]. Mar. 21, 1895—1911.....	15
Kansas University Weekly. June 3, 1895—1903.....	8
Kansas Weekly Tribune. Jan. 1, 1863—1888.....	22
[July 31—Sept., 1873; 1875; Jan.-Apr., 1877; 1880, lacking.]	
Kansas Zephyr (m). July, 1884—1887.....	3
North Lawrence Leader. Aug. 21, 1884—1885.....	1
Once a Week. Jan. 6, 1883—1884.....	2
Oread (m). Mar., Apr., May and Dec., 1900; Feb., 1901.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Lawrence	Prens. Jan. 16—July 3, 1891.	1
	Progressive Herald. Oct. 17, 1913—1915.	2
	Record (d). Sept. 12, 1889—1893.	8
	Record (w). Nov. 14, 1889—1893.	4
	Reporter (d). Feb. 22—Oct. 13, 1879.	1
	Republican. May 29, 1857—1862.	6
	Republican Daily Journal. July 1—Dec. 31, 1868; Dec. 5, 1869; Jan. 1—June 30, Sept. 17 and 18, Nov. 13, 1870; Jan. 5—Dec. 30, 1871; July 25, 1874; Apr. 21, Aug. 17, 18, 20, 21, 26, Sept. 16, 1875; Mar. 29, July 12 and 14, 1876; July 1, 6, 1877—1911.	69
	Select Friend (m). Oct., 1890—1901.	10
	Seminary Notes (m). May, 1891—1893.	3
	Shield of Phi Kappa Psi (m). May, 1885—1887.	2
	Sigma Nu Delta (bi-m). Sept., 1886—1895.	6
	Smith's Small Fruit Farmer (q). Apr., 1891—1893.	3
	Spirit of Kansas. Feb. 3, 1872—1884.	9
	[Broken files, 1874, 1875, 1883 and 1884.]	
	Standard. Apr. 7, 1877—1880.	4
	Students' Journal. Oct. 7, 1892—1895.	3
	Telegram, Evening. May 25—July 20, 1888.	1
	Tribune (s-w); Herald Tribune (w). Jan. 4, 1884—1885.	2
	University Courier (m). Oct. 10, 1878—1879.	1
	University Courier (s-m and w). Sept. 6, 1882—1895.	12
	[Called Courier-Review Oct.-Dec., 1894.]	
	University Kansan (1st). Sept. 13, 1889—1890.	1
	University Review. June, 1884—1896.	11
	University Times. Oct. 5, 1888—1889.	1
	Western Home Journal. Mar. 11, 1869—1885.	15
	Western Record. Mar. 17, 1883—1884.	1
	Windmill (s-m). Oct. 9, 1905—1906.	1
	World (d). Mar. 4, 1892—1911.	35
	World. Mar. 11, 1892—1909.	17
Baldwin	Baker Beacon. Sept. 18, 1889—1895.	5
	[Called Beacon-Index, Dec., 1895.]	
	Bee. Aug. 13, 1896—1898.	2
	Criterion. Nov. 29, 1883—1885.	1
	Index (m) [broken file]. 1881—1895.	15
	Republican. Apr. 5, 1901—1911.	10
	Visitor. July 11, 1884—1885.	1
	Young America. 1864—1865.	1
Lecompton	College Echoes (m). Aug., 1888—1891.	2
	College Oracle (q). June, 1892—1901.	9
	Kansas National Democrat [broken file]. July 30, 1857—1861.	1
	Kansas New Era. Lecompton and Medina. Aug. 28, 1866—1867.	1
	Ledger. Dec. 13, 1889—1890.	1
	Monitor. June 4, 1885—1886.	1
	Union [broken file]. Aug. 30, 1856—1857.	1
Prairie City	Freeman's Champion. June 25, 1857—1858.	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Lawrence	Gazette (d). Sept. 2—Oct. 30, 1885.
	Hand Bill (d). Apr. 23, 1883.
	Historic Times. July 11—Nov. 14, 1891.
	Kansas Mirror. Oct. 20, 1881—Jan. 19, 1882.
	Kansas Pacific Homestead. 1876; Feb., 1877; Apr., 1878.
	Kansas Witness. Apr., 1882.
	Mirror (d). Sept. 13-16, 1881.
	Southern Kansan. Sept., 1883; Feb., 1884; Jan. 15, 1886.
	True Citizen. Aug. 13, 1886—Feb. 19, 1887.
Baldwin	Advance (m). Jan.-May, 1887.
	University Breeze. Apr. 24—May 29, 1888.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Lawrence	Bismark Fair Daily. Sept. 20, 1882.
	College Life (m). Mar.-May, 1890.
	Commercial Educator (m). July, 1885.
	Democratic Standard. Sept. 29, Nov. 17, Dec. 8 and 15, 1870.
	Kansas Benevolent Society Record (q). Jan., Apr. and July, 1880.
	Kansas Monthly. Dec., 1878.
	Kansas Pacific Homestead. 1875.
	Kansas State Journal. May 29, 1862.
	Kansas State Journal (2d). Oct. 8—Nov. 12, 1863.
	Kansas Underwriter and Real Estate Journal (m). June, Aug. and Oct., 1869; June, 1870.
	Observer of Nature. Dec. 13, 1875.
	Our Schools (m). Jan., Feb. and May, 1879.
	Reunion Banner. Sept. 21, 1882.
	Standard of Reform. July 8 and Aug. 26, 1875.
	State Sentinel. Sept. 16, Oct. 7, Nov. 18, 1875.
	Tribune, Evening. Mar. 6-13, 1889.

- Baldwin..... Kansas Messenger. Jan. 1, 1859.
School Times. Feb. 12, 1892—Apr. 5, 1893.
Iecompton..... Union. Nov. 20, 1856; Feb. 21, 1857.
Union (s-w). Feb. 7, 1857.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 3.

- Lawrence..... Bismark Messenger. Sept. 3, 1880.
Business College Journal. July, 1882.
Commercial Educator (m). July, 1885.
Evening Standard. Sept. 16, 1879.
Latin Notes. Feb. 12, 1897.
Our Schools (m). Jan., Feb. and May, 1879.
Pet Stock Record (m). Aug., 1899—Jan., 1900.
Progressive Educator (m). May 1—Dec. 2, 1889.
Republican (d). Feb. 21, 1868.
Shorthand and Telegraph Advocate (m). Aug., 1885.
Suffrage Advocate. July 5—Nov. 1, 1894.
Vox Populi. Apr. 18, 1873.
Western Economist (m). Jan. 1—Aug. 1, 1895.

EDWARDS COUNTY.

Organized, 1874; named for W. C. Edwards, an early settler; county seat, Kinsley; area, 612 square miles, 391,680 acres; population (1915), 6734; assessed valuation (1915), \$16,262,835; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

KINSLEY—Population (1915), 1794; elevation, 2171 feet; established, 1873; originally called Petersburg, then Peter's City, and later name changed to Kinsley in honor of E. W. Kinsley; industries—flour mills, elevators, cement and brick plant; has electric lights, telephones, municipal water system; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GRAPHIC, Democratic; J. M. Lewis, editor and publisher, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis, associate editor, Kinsley.

Weekly. May 4, 1878 + 38 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Valley Republican, Kinsley, founded 1877 by C. L. Hubbs; name changed in 1878 to the Kinsley Graphic, with M. M. Lewis, editor, and W. R. Davis, proprietor. The Kinsley Republican, founded 1878 by C. L. Hubbs; consolidated 1882 with the Graphic, under the name of Republican-Graphic. Edwards County Banner, Kinsley, founded 1887 by E. F. Koontz and Joe T. Lawless. The Wendell Champion, founded 1885 by Joseph T. Lawless; consolidated 1887 with the Banner. The Banner was sold to the Graphic in 1887 and the name changed to Banner-Graphic, Lon Beard, editor and publisher. Belpre Beacon, founded 1888 by E. F. Koontz; consolidated same year with the Banner-Graphic. Banner-Graphic changed name to Kinsley Graphic in 1890.

MERCURY, Republican; C. E. Howell, editor and publisher, Kinsley.

Weekly. Aug. 18, 1883—Jan., 1891; July 30, 1896 + 27 vols.

Founded 1883 by George M. Flick. Daily Mercury founded July 1, 1887, by W. S. Hebron; discontinued 1888.

BELPRE—Population (1915), 411; elevation, 2090 feet; established, 1879; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ARGOSY, local; W. L. Colyer, editor and publisher, Belpre.

Weekly. Feb. 22, 1912 + 5 vols.

Founded 1911 by W. L. Colyer.

BULLETIN, Republican; Cora M. Busenbark, editor and publisher, Belpre.

Weekly. Mar. 1, 1906 + 10 vols

Founded 1905 by Allen Finlayson.

LEWIS—Population (1915), 412; elevation, 2149 feet; established about 1885; industries—cement plant, flour mill, elevators, soda pop factory; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

PRESS, Republican; Earl Fickert, editor and publisher, Lewis.

Weekly. Aug. 6, 1914 + 1 vol.

Founded 1904 by Gallemore & Edmonds.

OFFERLE—Population (1912), 175; elevation, 2270 feet; established, 1876; named for Lawrence Offerle, one of the founders of the settlement; industries—mill, elevator; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, Republican; Jay L. Thompson, editor and publisher.

Weekly. Feb. 10, 1916 +

Founded 1916.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Kinsley	Edwards County Banner. Jan. 21—Sept. 28, 1887	1
	Edwards County Leader [broken file]. Mar. 29, 1877—1880	3
	Kansas Staats-Zeitung [German]. July 13, 1878—1879	1
	Mercury (d). 1887—1888	2
	Reporter. Sept. 21—Dec. 21, 1876.	
	[Bound with Edwards County Leader.]	
Lewis	Republican. June 1, 1878—1881	4
	Valley Republican. Nov. 3, 1877—1878	1
	[Bound with Kinsley Graphic, 1878.]	
Wellsford	Press (1st). Aug. 26, 1904—1905	1
Wendell	Register; Democrat; Watchman. [See Kiowa county.]	
	Champion. Oct. 9, 1885—1886	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Kinsley	B-B-Blizzard. Jan. 23, 1886.	
	Chronicle (m). Apr.-Nov., 1890.	
	Country School (m). Dec., 1897—June, 1898.	
Belpre	Beacon. June 15—Sept. 28, 1888.	
Offerle	Promoter. Oct. 7—Nov. 18, 1910.	

ELK COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named for the Elk river, its principal stream; county seat, Howard; area, 651 square miles, 416,640 acres; population (1915), 10,035; assessed valuation (1915), \$14,779,251; resources and industries—natural gas, oil, agriculture, and building stone.

HOWARD—Population (1915), 1080; elevation, 1112 feet; established, 1870; named for Gen. O. O. Howard; is in the natural gas district; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

COURANT, Republican; Thomas E. Thompson, editor and publisher, Howard.

Weekly. Mar. 17, 1875 + 41 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Howard County Ledger, founded 1870 at Longton, by Adrian Reynolds; moved 1874 to Elk Falls; again moved 1876 to Howard; consolidated 1877 with the Courant under name of Courant-Ledger, Abe Steinberger, editor and publisher. Elk City Courant, founded 1874 by Abe Steinberger, at Elk City, Montgomery county; moved same year to Longton, Elk county, where it was published for about a year; removed to Howard, and consolidated with the Ledger. The Elk County Herald, Howard, founded 1881 by Asa, Thomas E. and John A. Thompson; consolidated same year with the Courant.

ELK COUNTY CITIZEN, Democratic; F. C. Flory, editor and publisher, Howard.

Weekly. Aug. 5, 1891 + 21 vols.

A continuation of the following: Grip, Howard, founded 1883 by Abe Steinberger; name changed 1884 to Howard Democrat, James Robert Hall, editor and publisher; name again changed 1891 to the Elk County Citizen.

ELK FALLS—Population (1915), 332; elevation, 930 feet; established, 1870; named for falls at this point in the Elk river; in the natural gas district; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

REFLECTOR, independent; Mrs. Leah Rubottom, editor and publisher, Elk Falls.

Weekly. May 12, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1911 by Frank E. Smith.

GRENOLA—Population (1915), 585; elevation, 1116 feet; established, 1879; a composite name formed from Greenfield and Canola, two towns consolidated to form Grenola; industries—coal, building stone, in the gas district, elevator and mill; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

LEADER, independent; Dick Alexander, editor and publisher, Grenola.

Weekly. June 11, 1908 + 8 vols.

Founded 1908 by J. L. Alexander.

LONGTON—Population (1915), 590; elevation, 916 feet; established, 1870; named for Longton, England; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GLEANER, Republican; Lauren Hale, editor and publisher, Longton.

Weekly. July 29, 1892 + 23 vols.

This paper is the continuation of the Longton Times, founded 1881 by Flory Brothers; name changed in 1892 to Longton Gleaner, with Ed. T. Chapman, editor and publisher.

NEWS, Republican; R. B. McCutchan and J. Christianson, editors and publishers.

Weekly. Sept. 28, 1898 + 19 vols.

Founded 1898 by R. B. McCutchan.

MOLINE—Population (1915), 910; established, 1879; named for Moline, Ill.; industries—lime kilns, cement and brick plants, carriage works, feed mill, natural gas and oil district; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ADVANCE, independent; U. G. Sutton, editor and publisher, Moline.

Weekly. Nov. 14, 1912 + 3 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Moline Mercury, founded 1882 by George E. Martin and Jasper Carter. Moline Free Press, founded 1883 by W. C. Goodwin; consolidated 1885 with the Mercury; name changed in 1889 to the Moline Republican, with George C. Armstrong, editor and publisher; name again changed 1899 to Moline Review, with Jinka Smethers, editor and publisher; in 1912 consolidated with the Moline Gazette, founded 1910 by Frank S. Evans, and name changed to Moline Advance, Sutton & Sherwin, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Howard	Broad Axe. Mar. 29—Nov. 15, 1888.	1
	Bugle Call [See Cowley county.]	
	Democrat. Sept. 3, 1884—1891.	6
	Elk County Ledger. Jan. 20, 1876—1877.	2
	[Published at Elk Falls, Jan. 20 to Oct. 28, 1876.]	
	Grip. Aug. 15, 1883—1884.	1
	Industrial Journal; Howard Journal. July 4, July 24, 1878—1883.	5
	Kansas Rural (2d). Jan. 5—June 15, 1881.	1
	Kansas Traveler. Nov. 20, 1886—1887.	1
	Our Church Mirror (m). Howard, Halstead, Madison, Wichita and Olpe [broken file]. Nov., 1890—1897.	5
Elk Falls	Traveler (d). Mar. 10—June 1, 1887.	1
	Journal. July 23, 1903—1909.	6
	Signal. Mar. 26, 1880—1882.	2
Grenola	Argus. July 17, 1880—1882.	2
	Cana Valley Herald. Mar. 24, 1882—1883.	1
	Chief. July 6, 1883—Feb. 14, 1889; July 13, 1889—1902.	18
	[Called Crisis, Oct. 11, 1890, to June 5, 1891.]	
	Greeting. Mar. 9, 1900—1907.	8
Longton	Hornet. Grenola and Howard. Nov. 17, 1884—1885.	1
	Leader. Feb. 10—Nov. 3, 1887.	1
	Pioneer. Mar. 24, 1880—1881.	1
	Signal. Feb. 28, 1890—1892.	2
	Times. May 20, 1881—1892.	11
Moline	Free Press. Sept. 7, Oct. 19, 1883—1885.	2
	Gazette. July 28, 1910—1912.	2
	Mercury. Apr. 29—Sept. 29, 1882; Mar. 27, 1885—1889.	5
	News. Apr. 28—Oct. 20, 1880.	1
	Republican. Nov. 8, 1889—1899.	10
	[1889 bound with Mercury.]	
	Review. July 7, 1899—1912.	13

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Howard	Annuity (m). Sept., 1896—May, 1897.	
	Clipper. Aug. 20—Nov. 26, 1880.	
	Searchlight; Kansas Searchlight (occas). Howard, Winfield and Wichita. Sept., 1900—June, 1903.	
Grenola	Ostrakon (s-m). June 12—Sept. 25, 1900.	
Moline	Kansas Live Stock Breeder (m). Moline and Grenola. Apr.-Dec., 1896.	

ELLIS COUNTY.

Organized, 1867; named for George Ellis, first lieutenant company I, Twelfth Kansas infantry; county seat, Hays; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 13,197; assessed valuation (1915), \$19,975,746; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, salt marshes, wheat, and stock raising.

HAYS—Population (1915), 2339; elevation, 1999 feet; established, 1867; named for Fort Hays, which was named in honor of Gen. Alexander Hays; industries—flour mill, elevators, planing mill, machine shops, stone quarries; has electric lights, telephones, waterworks, public library; is on the Union Pacific railway.

ELLIS COUNTY NEWS, Democratic; B. M. Dreiling, editor, News Publishing Company, publisher, Hays City.

Weekly. Nov. 11, 1899 + 18 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Ellis Independent, founded 1897 by Charles Morse; name changed to Ellis County News 1899, Miles H. Mulroy, editor and publisher; consolidated 1912 with the Republican, Hays City, founded 1888 by George P. Griffith, and called the Ellis County News-Republican; since 1915 called the Ellis County News.

FREE PRESS, independent; A. L. Clark & Son, editors and publishers, Hays City.

Weekly. May 22, 1886 + 30 vols.

This paper is probably a continuation of the German-American Advocate, of Hays City, founded 1882 by Charles Miller; sometime in 1883 or 1884 Harry Freese became editor and publisher; in May, 1886, the name of the German-American Advocate was changed to Hays City Times. In 1883-'84 another paper called the Advocate, and probably issued from the office of the German-American Advocate, was published by Harry Freese; in 1884 it was called the Advocate and Ellis County Democrat; in 1885 called Ellis County Democrat and Advocate; from Jan. to May, 1886, called Ellis County Democrat; from May, 1886, to 1888, called Ellis County Free Press and Democrat; since 1888 called the Hays City Free Press.

NORMAL LEADER, school; Walter Scott, editor in chief, Normal Publishing Association, publisher, Hays City.

Semimonthly. Mar. 18, 1908 + 8 vols.

Founded 1908, with Ida Solomon, editor in chief.

ELLIS—Population (1915), 1457; elevation, 2119 feet; established, 1873; named for Lt. George Ellis, Twelfth Kansas infantry; industries—elevators, stone quarries; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REVIEW-HEADLIGHT, Republican; W. H. Snyder, editor and publisher, Ellis.

Weekly. Dec. 5, 1890 + 25 vols.

This is a continuation of the Headlight, founded in 1880 by Charles E. Griffith; sold to the Review in 1890. The Review was founded in 1886 by Frank J. Brettie; consolidated with the Headlight in 1890 under the name of Review-Headlight, Frank J. Brettie, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Hays	Democratic Times. Jan. 25, 1888—1891	3
	Ellis County Star. Apr. 6, 1876—June, 1877; Apr., 1879—1882	4
	German-American Advocate. Oct. 4, 1882—Nov., 1884; June, 1885-1886	1
	Advocate. Nov. 22, 29, 1884	5
	Advocate and Ellis County Democrat. Dec. 6-27, 1884	1
	Ellis County Democrat and Advocate. Jan.-Dec., 1885	1
	Ellis County Democrat. Jan.-May, 1886	1
	Republican. Feb. 25, 1888—1912	25
	Times. May 15, 1886—1887	1
	Sentinel. Jan. 26, 1876—May, 1884;	1
Ellis	May, 1885—May, 1886; May, 1887—1895	17
	[Called Star and Sentinel, May, 1882, to May, 1887.]	
	Headlight. Mar. 13, 1880—1890	11
	Independent. Jan. 9, 1897—1899	3
Walker	Review. July 30, 1886—1890	4
	Journal. Oct. 1, 1887—1888	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Hays	Alliance Pilot. Sept. 18—Nov. 6, 1890.	
	Clark's Occasional. Oct.-Dec., 1913.	
	Hornet. Nov. 30, 1892—Feb. 8, 1893.	
	Railway Advance. June 23, 1868.	
	Union. Jan. 25—Feb. 22, 1887.	
Ellis	Standard. Sept. 22, Oct. 27, 1877.	

ELLSWORTH COUNTY.

Organized, 1867; named for Allen Ellsworth, second lieutenant company H, Seventh Iowa cavalry; county seat, Ellsworth; area, 720 square miles, 460,-800 acres; population (1915), 10,481; assessed valuation (1915), \$27,289,386; resources and industries—agriculture, stock raising, building stone, gypsum, salt mines, potter's clay, mineral paint, and natural gas.

ELLSWORTH—Population (1915), 1982; elevation, 1537 feet; established, 1867; named for Lt. Allen Ellsworth; industries—stone quarries, salt plant, soda pop factory, flour mill; has natural gas; municipal electric light and waterworks systems, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railways.

MESSENGER, Democratic; Frank S. Foster, editor and publisher, Ellsworth.

Weekly. July 9, 1891 + 24 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Rural West, founded at Little River, Rice county, 1881, by Fosnot Brothers; moved to Ellsworth 1882; name changed to Cyclone 1883, and but one issue gotten out, when name was changed to Ellsworth News, with Z. Jackson, editor and proprietor; in 1885 name changed to Ellsworth Democrat, G. A. Collett and F. S. Foster, editors and publishers; daily edition founded 1887, issued a few weeks; in 1891 name changed to the Ellsworth Messenger, with same editors and publishers.

REPORTER, Republican; George Huycke Publishing Company, editors and publishers, Ellsworth.

Weekly. Mar. 19, 26, 1874; Feb. 11, 1875 + 41 vols.

Founded in Dec., 1871, by M. C. Davis, of Moulton, Iowa; sold in 1872 to George A. Atwood, who later associated with himself John Montgomery; Mr. Atwood sold his interest in the Reporter to Col. Inman in 1874, and in 1875 Inman & Montgomery sold the paper to Mr. Kellogg; in 1880 Kellogg sold to Gebhardt & Huycke, and in 1888 Mr. Huycke assumed full proprietorship, which he continued until his death, May 21, 1914; since then the Reporter has been published by his sons under the firm name of the George Huycke Publishing Company.

HOLYROOD—Population (1915), 438; elevation, 1804 feet; established, 1887; industries—mill, elevators, cigar manufactory; telephones, municipal waterworks and electric light systems; is on the Santa Fe railway.

BANNER, independent; Herman Reents, editor, E. J. Reents & Son, publishers, Holyrood.

Weekly. Nov. 1, 1900 + 17 vols.

Founded 1900 by M. G. Woodmansee.

KANOPOLIS—Population (1915), 658; elevation, 1579 feet; established by the railroad as Fort Harker station, about 1867-'68; name changed to Kanopolis 1885; industries—cement block works, salt mines, mill, elevators; is in the natural gas district; telephones; is on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways.

JOURNAL, independent; F. C. Griffith, editor and publisher, Kanopolis.

Weekly. Apr. 4, 1907 + 9 vols.

Founded in 1907 by K. L. Griffith.

WILSON—Population (1915), 1026; elevation, 1687 feet; established, 1871; formerly called Bosland; name changed to Wilson in 1878, in honor of Hiero T. Wilson; industries—coal mines, stone quarries, mills, elevators; telephones, municipal electric light and waterworks systems; is on the Union Pacific railway.

KANSASKY POKROK (Bohemian), independent; Joe H. Cerny, editor, Wilson; published by Pokrok Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb.

Weekly. May 22, 1912 + 4 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 7, No. 43.

WORLD, Republican; Warren Baker, editor and publisher, Wilson.

Weekly. Mar. 6, 1913 + 3 vols.

This paper is the continuation of the Wilson Index, founded in 1878 by W. M. Risley; name changed 1880 to the Wilson Echo, S. A. Coover, editor and publisher; in 1913 the name was again changed to Wilson World, W. S. Baxter, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Ellsworth.....	Democrat Oct. 8, 1885—1891.....	7
	Herald. Dec. 29, 1888—1890.....	1
	News. Mar. 14, 1883—1885.....	2
	Populist. Aug. 17, 1895—1899.....	4
	Republican (1st). Apr. 30—Sept. 3, 1880.....	1
	Republican (2d). May 3, 1890—1891.....	1
Cain.....	News (1st). Jan. 12, 1882—1883.....	1
	News (2d). Aug. 7, 1884—1886.....	2
Holyrood.....	Enterprise. Mar. 31, 1887—1890.....	3
	Sentinel. Oct. 8, 1891—1892.....	1
	Sun. Aug. 3, 1894—1895.....	1
Kanopolis.....	Everyday Religion (m). May, 1900—1904.....	5
	Journal (1st). June 17, 1886—1890.....	4
	Kansan. Feb. 13, 1890—1893.....	3
	3
Wilson.....	Eagle. June 2, 1888—1889.....	1
	Echo. May 20, 1880—1913.....	33
	Hawkeye. Oct. 5, 1887—1888.....	1
	Index. Oct. 10, 1878—1879.....	1
	Kansaske Rozhledy [Bohemian]. June 13, 1906—1914.....	9
	Wonder. Apr. 22, 1886—1887.....	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Ellsworth.....	Evening Democrat (d). Mar. 23—Apr. 23, 1887.
	Land Journal (m). July, 1878.
	Rural West. Nov. 16, 1882—Feb. 28, 1883.
	Times. May 3, 1879—Apr. 22, 1880.
Kanopolis.....	American Industrial Review (m). Nov., 1884.
	Weekly Review. Dec. 6-27, 1884.

FINNEY COUNTY.

[See, also, Garfield, Gray, Haskell, Kearny, Sequoyah and Scott counties.]

Organized, 1884; named for Lieutenant Governor David W. Finney; county seat, Garden City; area, 1296 square miles, 829,440 acres; population (1915), 6019; assessed valuation (1915), \$12,898,236; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, potter's clay, agriculture, and grazing.

GARDEN CITY—Population (1915), 3016; elevation, 2836 feet; established, 1879; industries—beet sugar factory, flour and feed mills, elevators, flouring mill, machine shops, bottling works, broom factory, extensive irrigating works; telephones, electric lights, waterworks system, public library: is on the Santa Fe and the Garden City, Gulf & Northern railways.

HERALD, Progressive; S. G. and Hamer Norris, editors and publishers, Garden City.

Weekly. Mar. 17, 1883—1884; 1887 + 27 vols.

Early history unknown. A daily was founded 1886, J. S. Painter, editor; suspended 1888; revived in 1889 and suspended again in 1890.

TELEGRAM, Republican; E. N. Keep, editor and publisher, Garden City.

Weekly. Feb. 6, 1912 + 4 vols.

A continuation of the Garden City Imprint, founded 1889 by D. A. Mims and E. N. Keep; in 1912 name changed to Garden City Telegram, founded as a daily in 1906, with Paul S. Rankin, editor; daily edition discontinued 1912.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Garden City.....	Arkansas Valley Journal. Aug. 23, 1912—1914.....	3
	Cultivator and Herdsman; Kansas Cultivator (m and w). May-Sept., 1884; May, 1886—1887.....	1
	Finney County Democrat. Feb. 5, 1887—1891.....	4
	Garden City Paper. Apr. 3—Oct. 30, 1879.....	1
	Herald (d). Apr. 23, 1886—1890.....	7
	[Nov., 1888, to Apr., 1889, not published.]	
	Imprint. Apr. 20, 1889—1912.....	23
	Irrigator. June 29, 1882—1887.....	5
	Lookout. Aug. 1, 1891—1892.....	1
	Prolocutor. Jan. 13, 1910—1911.....	2
	[Published at Syracuse, May 21, 1909.]	
	Reflector. July 13, 1905—1907.....	2
	[See, also, Conway Springs, Sumner county.]	

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Garden City	Reflector (d). Sept. 26, 1906—1907	2
	Sentinel. July 30, 1884—1900.	17
	[Called Sentinel and Cultivator, July, 1887, to Aug., 1888.]	
	Sentinel (d). Jan. 5, 1886—1888	6
	Telegram, Evening. Dec. 10, 1906—1912.	10
	Tribune. Nov. 10, 1892—1894	3
	Western Times. Jan. 30—Dec. 2, 1885	1
	[Published at Scott City, May 27 to Dec. 2.]	
Eminence	Garfield County Call. July 1, 1887—1893	6
Essex	Sunbeam. June 10—Nov. 23, 1887	1
Hatfield	News. Aug. 18, 1887—1889	1
Ingalls	Echo. 1886—1887. [See Gray county.]	
Ivanhoe	Times. 1886—1887. [See Haskell county.]	
Kalvesta	Hodgeman County Herald; Kalvesta Herald. Hodgeman Center and Kalvesta. May 14, 1886—1888.	3
Lakin	Herald. 1883—1884. [See Kearny county.]	
	Pioneer Democrat. 1886—1887. [See Kearny county.]	
Loyal	Garfield County Journal. July 1, 1887—1889	2
Montezuma	Chief. 1886—1887. [See Gray county.]	
Pierceville	Courier. May 14, 1886—1887	1
Ravanna	Chieftain. Apr. 22, 1886—1894	10
	Enquirer. Dec. 9, 1887—1888	1
	Kansas Sod House; Ravanna Leader. May 6, 1886—1887	1
	Record. July 15, 1887—1889	2
Santa Fe	Trail. 1886—1887. [See Haskell county.]	
Terry	Enterprise. July 9, 1886—1887	1
	Eye. Feb. 17, 1887—1889	3

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Garden City	Bundle of Sticks (m). Feb. 15—Sept. 15, 1885.
	Irrigation Champion (m). Sept. 1, 1894—Feb. 15, 1895.
	Optic. Nov. 13, 1880.
	Taxpayer. Mar. 7—Apr. 25, 1891.
Loco	Motive. Dec. 16, 1886—Mar. 17, 1887.

FOOTE COUNTY.

Absorbed, March 2, 1881, by Gray county—which see.

Cimarron	New West; Optic. 1879—1881.
	Signet. 1880—1881.

FORD COUNTY.

Organized, 1873; named in honor of Col. James H. Ford, Second Colorado cavalry; county seat, Dodge City; area, 1080 square miles, 691,200 acres; population (1915), 13,152; assessed valuation (1915), \$23,707,729; resources and industries—gypsum, building stone, agriculture, and stock raising.

DODGE CITY—Population (1915), 4101; elevation, 2504 feet; established, 1872; takes its name from Fort Dodge, which was named in honor of Col. Henry Dodge; industries—flour mills, elevators, alfalfa mill; has electric lights, telephones, public library, municipal water-works; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

GLOBE, Republican; W. E. Davis, president, J. C. Denious, editor and manager, Dodge City.
Weekly. Jan. 1, 1878 + 37 vols.
Daily. Mar. 7, 1912 + 8 vols.

Founded 1878 as the Ford County Globe, by D. M. Frost and W. N. Murphy; in 1884 name changed to the Globe Live Stock Journal, D. M. Frost, editor and publisher; in 1889 consolidated with the Ford County Republican, founded 1886 by Rush E. Deardorff and M. W. Sutton; name changed to Globe-Republican in 1889; name again changed in 1910 to the Globe. Daily edition founded 1911 by W. E. Davis and J. C. Denious.

JOURNAL, Democratic; C. T. Warren, editor and publisher, Dodge City.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1884, with W. F. Pettillon, manager; in 1905 name changed to Journal-Democrat, R. E. Woods, editor; in 1909 name again changed to Dodge City Kansas Journal.

BLOOM—Population (1915), 25; elevation, 2590 feet; established, 1887; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

BOOSTER, local; Glen C. Cramer, editor and publisher, Bloom.

Weekly. Mar. 15, 1916 +

Founded in 1916; first issue in Society's file is vol. 1, No. 5.

BUCKLIN—Population (1915), 778; elevation, 2418 feet; established about 1885; first known as Corbitt; name changed to Bucklin in 1887; named for the township in which it is located; industries—flour mill, elevators; electric lights, telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

BANNER, independent; J. B. Miller, editor and publisher, Bucklin.

Weekly. May 31, 1901 + 15 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 7, No. 31, and shows J. B. Milford, editor and proprietor.

FORD—Population (1915), 270; elevation, 2413 feet; established about 1885; named for Ford county; industries—flour mills, elevators; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

PROMOTER, independent; Ray B. Price, editor and publisher, Ford.

Weekly. Mar. 24, 1910 + 6 vols.

Founded 1909 by Ray B. Price.

KINGSDOWN—Population (1915, estimated), 100; elevation, 2518 feet; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

CLARION, independent; Velma S. Haley, editor and publisher, Kingsdown.

Weekly. Jan. 16, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded 1912 by Ruth Francis Matthews.

SPEARVILLE—Population (1915), 719; elevation, 2478 feet; established, 1878; named for Alden Speare, of Boston; industries—flour mills, elevators; electric lights, telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, Republican; R. E. Wood, editor and publisher, Spearville.

Weekly. Apr. 7, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1899 by George M. Kerr.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Dodge City.....	Advance. May 24, 1900—1901.....	1
	Democrat; Journal-Democrat. Dec. 29, 1883—May, 1889:	
	Dec., 1889—1908.....	5
	Ford County Leader. Aug. 17, 1894—1899.....	5
	Ford County Republican. Jan. 19, 1887—1889.....	3
	Kansas Cowboy. June 28, 1884—1885.....	1
	Reporter. Apr. 7, 1899—1901.....	2
	Sun. Apr. 22, 1886—1887.....	1
	Times. Oct. 14, 1876—Dec. 25, 1891; Sept. 16, 1892—1893.....	16
	Times-Ensign, Dodge City and Bellefont. Jan. 15, 1892—1893.....	1
	Western Kansas Live Stock Journal; Live Stock Farmer (m). Dec. 15, 1899—1904.....	3
	World Brotherhood. Dodge City and Bellefont. Dec. 20, 1907—1911.....	4
Bellefont.....	Western Kansas Ensign. Feb. 22, 1889—1891.....	3
Bloom.....	Telegram. Apr. 5, 1888—1889.....	2
Bucklin.....	Herald. Nov. 4, 1887—1888.....	1
	Journal. Dec. 15, 1888—1890.....	2
	Standard. Newkirk, Coleord and Bucklin. Mar. 31, 1887—1888.....	1
	Times-Ensign. Sept. 15, 1892—1893.....	1
Cinnarron.....	Herald; Kansas Sod House. 1885—1886. [See Gray county.] New West. 1885—1887. [See Gray county.]	
Ford.....	Gazette. June 4, 1886—1890.....	4
Ryansville.....	Boomer. Dec. 18, 1885—1888.....	2
Spearville.....	Blade. Jan. 31, 1885—1892.....	6
	[Aug., 1890—Feb., 1892, lacking.]	
	Enterprise News (1st). May 18, 1878—1880.....	2
	Ford County Democrat. Spearville and Fonda. Apr. 8, 1886—1888.....	2
Wilburn.....	Argus. Apr. 16, 1886—1887.....	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

- Dodge City..... Ford County Democrat. July 17—Aug. 28, 1888.
Our Methodist. May, 1888—May, 1889.
Bucklin..... Bulletin. July 7—Sept. 8, 1892.
Fonda..... Herald. Aug. 25, 1886.
Spearville..... Echo. Mar. 24—Apr. 28, 1881.
Ford County Record. Sept. 23, 1885—Feb. 16, 1886.
Prairie Home. May 15—June 14, 1879.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

- Dodge City..... College Advance (m). Nov., 1894—Aug., 1897.
College Advocate (m). June 20, 1889—Mar., 1890.
Champion. July 1—Sept. 30, 1887.
Clarion (d). Apr. 26—June 14, 1909.
Echo. Jan. 19—Apr. 29, 1893.
Messenger. Feb. 26 and June 25, 1874.
Bucklin..... New Era. Apr. 2—July 2, 1903.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Organized, 1857; named for Benjamin Franklin; county seat, Ottawa; area, 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 22,103; assessed valuation (1915), \$35,044,711; resources and industries—agriculture, stock raising, building stone, coal, oil, and gas.

OTTAWA—Population (1915), 9127; elevation, 975 feet; established, 1864; named for Ottawa Indian tribe; industries—flour mills, planing mill, brick and tile works, condensed milk factory, broom factory, nursery, machine shops; telephones, electric lights, waterworks, paved streets, public library; is in the natural gas and oil district; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

CAMPUS, college; edited and published by the students of Ottawa University, Ottawa.

Monthly. Dec. 22, 1884 + 31 vols.

Founded 1884, T. Frank Hamblin, editor in chief.

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY HERALD.

Monthly and Quarterly. Sept., 1891—June, 1912.

Broken file, issues reaching this Society very irregularly.

GUARDIAN, independent; Vincent C. Robb, editor and publisher, Ottawa.

Weekly. Feb. 23, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded 1901 by Vincent C. Robb.

HERALD, Republican; R. A. Harris, editor and publisher, Ottawa.

Daily [evening]. Dec. 22, 1896 + 65 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Ottawa Herald (1st), founded 1869 by Anderson & Tone, of Xenia, Ohio; in 1872 name changed to the Kansas Liberal, edited by John Y. Hewitt. Democratic Leader, founded 1871 by John Bain; consolidated 1872 with the Kansas Liberal; the Liberal purchased in 1873 by A. T. Sharpe and name changed to Ottawa Republican; the subscription list of the Ottawa Weekly Times (1st), founded in 1874 by Solon and Wilbur Paul, was absorbed by the Republican in 1875. Lane Leader, founded 1890 by Dursley Sargent; moved to Ottawa 1893; consolidated same year with the Ottawa Times (2d), founded 1893 by L. L. Porter, under name of Times Leader; Times Leader discontinued 1895; resumed publication in 1896 as the Ottawa Triweekly Times and Bulletin, George D. and L. E. Rathbun, editors and publishers; in 1898 consolidated with the Ottawa Republican; early history of the Bulletin not known, issues on file in this Society being for year 1894 only. Ottawa Daily Republican was founded about 1879; name changed in 1901 to the Republic. The Ottawa Herald (2d) was started in 1882 as the Queen City Herald; in 1883 Messrs. Kessler & McAllister were publishers, and in 1886 Kessler & Sumner; in 1889 name changed to Ottawa Herald, with J. B. Kessler, editor and publisher. The Daily Herald was founded in 1896 by Joseph L. Bristow, editor and publisher; consolidated 1915 with the Republic.

LANE—Population (1915), 323; established, 1855; first known as Shermanville; in 1863 the name was changed to Lane in honor of Gen. James H. Lane; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

JOURNAL, independent; W. H. McCurdy, editor and publisher, Lane.

Weekly. Nov. 7, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded 1913 by W. H. McCurdy.

POMONA—Population (1915), 467; elevation, 923 feet; established about 1869; named for Pomona, the goddess of fruit trees; industries—flour and feed mills, extract factory; has telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; G. R. O'Brien, editor and publisher, Pomona.

Weekly. Dec. 23, 1897 + 18 vols.

A continuation of Pomona Republican (1st), founded 1889 by H. B. Hoyt; discontinued 1890; Pomona Republican (2d), founded 1897 by A. S. Benton.

RICHMOND—Population (1915), 350; elevation, 1019 feet; established, 1870; industries—broom factory; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ENTERPRISE, Republican; J. R. McNabb, editor and publisher, Richmond.

Weekly. June 25, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1913 by J. R. McNabb.

WELLSVILLE—Population (1915), 735; elevation, 1043 feet; established, 1870; named for D. L. Wells; in natural gas and oil district; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GLOBE, independent; Asa F. Converse, editor and publisher, Wellsville.

Weekly. Sept. 11, 1890 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890 by F. S. and E. L. Rice. This plant was formerly the Melvern Record.

WILLIAMSBURG—Population (1915), 390; elevation, 1144 feet; established in June, 1868; industries—coal mines, fire and potter's clay, building stone, cement culvert pipe mold works; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

STAR, Democratic; R. K. Trivett, editor and publisher, Williamsburg.

Weekly. Apr. 14, 1894 + 22 vols.

Founded 1893 by Ada Cowan.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Ottawa	Baptist (m). Jan., 1891—1893.	2
	Bee (d and w). Nov. 7, 1887—1888.	1
	Bulletin; Triweekly Times. Feb. 21—Nov. 7, 1895.	1
	Fireside, Factory and Farm. May 1, 1886—1888.	2
	Free Thought Ideal (m). Feb. 15, 1898—1900.	3
	Gazette. July 12—Dec. 20, 1879.	1
	Herald. Mar. 7, 1889—1915.	26
	High School Opinion (m). Feb., 1895—1898.	4
	Irrigation Farmer (m). Oct., 1895—1896.	1
	Jefferies' Western Monthly. 1884—1885.	1
	Journal, Evening. Oct. 28, 1915—Apr. 3, 1916.	1
	Kansas Home News. Nov. 21, 1879—1880.	1
	Kansas Lever. Apr. 2, 1887—1895.	8
	Leader. May 13, 1880—1883.	2
	[Feb., 1881, to Aug., 1882, not published.]	
	Local News. Apr. 9, 12, 1886—1888.	5
	Queen City Herald. Aug. 19, 1886—1889.	2
	Railroad Employees' Companion. Ottawa, Topeka, Chanute and Wellington. Dec. 21, 1888—1890.	2
	Republican; Republican and Weekly Times; Weekly Republic. Oct. 15, 1873; Jan. 15, 1874; 1875—1906.	32
	Republican; Republic (d). Sept. 29, 1879—1914.	93
	Select Knight (m). Jan., 1901—1902.	2
	Times. Jan. 11, 1896—1898.	3
	Tribune. Aug. 30, 1889—1893.	3
	Tribune (d) [broken file]. July 13, 1889—1892.	10
	Triumph. Dec. 17, 1875—1877.	2
	True Sabbath and Toilers Friend. Lebo and Ottawa. Sept., 1897—1900.	1
	Western Home Journal; Ottawa Journal; Journal and Triumph; Ottawa Journal; Independent-Journal. Dec. 7, 1865—Dec. 31, 1868; Dec. 30, 1869—Oct., 1871; Oct., 1872—Mar., 1873; Sept., 1873—1906.	36
	[July, 1897, to Mar., 1898, not published.]	
Lane	Advance. July 1, 1881—1882.	1
	Commercial Bulletin. Feb. 3, 1886—1888.	3
	Graphic. Jan. 18, 1895—Dec. 7, 1900.	6
	Leader. July 3, 1890—1893.	3
	New Leaf. May 2, 1902—1903.	1
	Star. Mar. 15, 1889—1890.	1
Le Loup	Our Sunflower. 1898. [See Crawford county.]	
	Our Messenger (m). Oct., 1899—1903.	4
	[See, also, Osborne and Reno counties.]	
Minneola	Journal. Mar. 19—Sept. 3, 1864.	1
Pomona	Enterprise. June 5, 1884—1902.	17
	[Apr., 1886, to Sept., 1887, not published.]	
	Republican (1st). Oct. 31, 1889—1890.	1

DISCONTINUED.

		Vol.
Princeton.....	Progress. May 15, 1885—1888.....	3
Rantoul.....	Citizen. Nov. 21, 1896—1898.....	2
Richmond.....	Recorder. May 15, 1885—1888.....	3
	Star. Feb. 2, 1901—1902.....	1
Wellsville.....	Exchange. Apr. 28, 1887—1889.....	2
	Headlight (m). Sept., 1895—1896. [See Johnson county.]	
	News. Apr. 20, 1882—1886.....	3
	[Called Transcript Oct., 1882, to Mar., 1884.]	
	Transcript. Oct. 26, 1882—1884.....	1
Williamsburg.....	Eagle. Feb. 27, 1885—1889.....	4
	Enterprise. June 22, 1889—1893.....	4
	Gazette. Apr. 23, 1880—1883.....	2
	Republican. Nov. 19, 1898—1901.....	3
	Review. June 7—Oct. 2, 1879.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Ottawa.....	Free Leader (m). Sept., 1883—Oct., 1884.	
	Mission Banner. May 29, 1891.	
	State Press. Oct. 26, 1878—Mar. 15, 1879.	
	Sunday Bee. Jan. 8—Feb. 5, 1888.	
Agricola.....	American. Dec. 24, 1885—Jan. 1, 1886.	
Homewood.....	Herald. Dec. 18, 1885—Jan. 1, 1886.	
Lane.....	Leader (lat). Sept. 26, 1885—Jan. 9, 1886.	
Ransomville.....	Register. Dec. 24, 1885.	
Wellsville.....	Shield of Reciprocity (m). Mar.-June, 1891.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Ottawa.....	Broad Axe (s-w). Feb. 3—Mar. 23, 1898.	
	Bulletin. Aug., 1869—Aug., 1870.	
	Commercial Bulletin. Feb. 3, 1894.	
	Costigan's Weekly. Aug. 31—Nov. 2, 1898.	
	Dart (m). Sept.-Dec., 1896.	
	Eagle (d). Oct. 5—Nov. 5, 1896.	
	Educational Aid (m). Oct.-Nov., 1892; Jan., 1893.	
	Franklin County Press. Mar. 5-26, 1903.	
	Franklin County Record. Aug. 11-25, 1899.	
	Free Thought Vindicator. Aug., 1895.	
	Kansas Baptist Union (m). Jan.-June, 1896.	
	Kansas Common School Record. Nov., 1890.	
	Kansas Record (m). Jan.-May, 1900.	
	Mustard Seed. Springfield, Mo., and Ottawa. May, 1888—May, 1889.	
	Republican (d), Conference edition. Mar. 8-14, 1892.	
	Times. Aug. 25—Oct. 13, 1893.	
	Times-Leader. Oct. 20—Nov. 3, 1893.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 3.

Lane.....	Landmark. Aug. 25—Sept. 22, 1904.	
	Light. Aug. 31—Nov. 30, 1894.	
	Searchlight. Mar. 1—May 24, 1901.	
Richmond.....	Reporter. July 6—Sept. 28, 1893.	
Williamsburg.....	Franklin County Star. Dec. 1, 1893—Mar. 29, 1894.	
	Sunflower. Oct. and Nov., 1891.	

GARFIELD COUNTY.

This county was created in 1887 out of six townships from the northeast corner of Finney county and six from the northwest corner of Hodgeman. The county was organized the same year, and in 1892 the state instituted quo warranto proceedings against it to test the validity of its organization. The supreme court decided that it was illegally organized, having less than 432 square miles of territory; therefore, it was annexed to Finney county by the legis'ature of 1893.

Eminence.....	Garfield County Call. 1887—1893. [See Finney county.]
Essex.....	Sunbeam. 1887. [See Finney county.]
Kalvesta.....	Herald. 1887—1888. [See Hodgeman county.]
Loyal.....	Garfield County Journal. 1887—1889. [See Finney county.]

Ravanna	Chieftain. 1887—1893. [See Hodgeman county.]
	Enquirer. 1887—1888. [See Finney county.]
	Kansas Sod House. 1886—1887. [See Finney county.]
	Record. 1887—1889. [See Finney county.]

GEARY COUNTY.

Organized, 1855, as Davis county; named for Jefferson Davis; name changed February 28, 1889, to Geary county, in honor of John White Geary, third territorial governor of Kansas; county seat, Junction City; area, 407 square miles, 260,480 acres; population (1915), 10,063; assessed valuation (1915), \$17,354,535; resources and industries—building stone, agriculture, stock raising, fire clay, and cement rock.

JUNCTION CITY—Population (1915), 5798; elevation, 1079 feet; established, 1858; named on account of its location at the junction of the Smoky Hill and Republican rivers; industries—foundries, machine shops, flour mills, elevators, cement works, sheet metal works; electric lights, telephones, paved streets, municipal waterworks, public library; electric street railway to Fort Riley, largest military post in the United States; is on the M. K. & T. and Union Pacific railways.

REPUBLIC, Republican; Charles H. Manley, editor and publisher, Junction City.

Weekly. Jan. 24, 1902 + 14 vols.

A continuation of the Junction City Tribune, founded 1873 by Henry Farey and Theodore Alvord; name changed 1902 to the Republic.

SENTINEL, Democratic; Fred R. Hemenway, editor and publisher, Junction City.

Weekly. Mar. 16, 1889 + 27 vols.

Founded 1889 by R. J. Coffey; in 1890 name changed to Democratic Sentinel by A. W. Chabin; in 1892 name changed to Sentinel-Critic; same year name changed back to Sentinel. Daily Sentinel (1st), founded 1894 by A. W. Chabin; discontinued in 1895. Daily Sentinel (2d), founded 1907 by A. D. Colby and H. M. Bunce; discontinued in 1909.

UNION, Republican; H. E. Montgomery, editor, John Montgomery & Son, publishers, Junction City.

Weekly. Sept. 12, 1861 + 45 vols.

[Nov., 1864, to Apr., 1865, not published. May, 1868, to May, 1869, and Apr., 1879, to Apr., 1880, lacking.]

Daily. Sept. 4, 1897 + 42 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Smoky Hill and Republican Union, founded 1861 by Geo. W. Kingsbury; Geo. W. Martin entered the employ of Mr. Kingsbury in 1861 and continued with the paper until he became its owner; in 1864 the name was changed to the Courier, with Dunlap & Russell, editors and proprietors, who issued but two numbers; in 1865 it was revived by Geo. W. Martin under the name of Junction City Union. The Daily Union (1st) was founded in 1866; discontinued in 1867. Daily Union (2d), founded 1887; discontinued same year. Daily Union (3d), founded 1896 by Montgomery, Gilbert & Moore.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Junction City Blue and White (m). Nov., 1910—1912	1
Davis County Republican; Junction City Republican.	
Sept. 22, 1882—1901	18
Guidon. Fort Riley. Feb. 25, 1900—1912	13
Kansas Wheelman's Library (m). Jan., 1891—1892	2
Methodist (m). June, 1906—May, 1907	1
Mid-Continental Review (m). Jan., 1890—1891	3
Sentinel (1st). Dec. 3, 1894—1895	2
Sentinel (2d). Oct. 28, 1907—1909	5
Soldier's Letter. Fort Riley. 1864—1865	1
Tribune. Aug. 14, 1873—1902	28
Union (d), (2d). Mar. 22—Oct. 10, 1887	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Junction City	Daisy (d). Mar. 25—Apr. 1, 1901.
	Kansas Frontier. May 25, June 15, 1861.
	Kansas Statesman. June 30, 1860.
	Milford Times. Nov. 3-25, 1892.
	Play Goer (occasional). Oct. 8, 1901—Jan. 25, 1902.
	Statesman. Oct. 13, 1860.
	Youth's Casket (m). Oct., 1878.

GOVE COUNTY.

Organized, September 2, 1886; named for Capt. Grenville L. Gove, company G, Eleventh Kansas cavalry; county seat, Gove City; area, 1080 square miles, 691,200 acres; population (1915), 4010; assessed valuation (1915), \$8,622,862; resources and industries—gypsum, building stone, mineral paint, agriculture, and stock raising.

GOVE CITY—Population (1915), 134; established, 1885; named for Capt. Grenville L. Gove; industries—stone quarries; telephones; the nearest railroad station is Grainfield, eleven miles north.

GOVE COUNTY REPUBLICAN-GAZETTE, Republican: A. K. Trimmer, editor and publisher, Gove City.

Weekly. June 11, 1896 + 19 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Gazette, Gove City, founded 1886 by Ralph L. Criswell. The Gove County Graphic, Gove City, founded 1887 by Ralph L. Criswell, editor and publisher; name changed 1888 to Gove County Republican, J. E. Hart and W. J. Lloyd, editors and publishers; sold 1890 to the Gove County Gazette, and continued under the name of Gove County Gazette and Republican, E. J. Killean and D. V. Smith, editors and publishers; in 1890 purchased by Jones Bros. (O. B. and J. F.), who in 1892 changed the name back to the Gove County Gazette. Gove County Echo, founded 1891 by J. L. Cook; consolidated 1894 with the Gove County Gazette, as the Gove County Gazette-Echo. Quinter Republican, founded 1889 by A. K. Trimmer and G. A. Spaulding; moved to Gove City in April, 1896, and continued as the Quinter Republican until June 11, 1896, when the name was changed to Gove County Republican; consolidated with Gove County Gazette with the issue of Oct. 22, 1896, and name changed to the Gove County Republican-Gazette and Quinter Republican; the name of Quinter Republican was dropped later.

GRAINFIELD—Population (1915), 193; elevation, 2813 feet; established, 1879; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

CAP SHEAF, independent; C. T. Coggins, editor and publisher, J. R. Young, proprietor, Grainfield. *Weekly.* Oct. 14, 1910 + 5 vols.

The Cap Sheaf is the second paper of its name at Grainfield, and was founded 1910 by George E. Troutwine. Cap Sheaf (1st) was founded in 1885 by E. P. Worcester.

QUINTER—Population (1915), 450; elevation, 2664 feet; established, 1885; formerly called Famliton; industries—broom factory, cement block factory; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

GOVE COUNTY ADVOCATE, independent; Lisle McElhinney, editor and publisher, Quinter.

Weekly. June 25, 1904 + 11 vols.

Founded 1894 as the Short Grass Advocate, at Gove City, by W. H. Tuttle; moved to Grainfield in 1905, then called the Grainfield Advocate; name again changed in 1908 to Gove County Advocate; moved to Quinter in 1908.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Gove	Advocate. Dec. 31, 1897—1901.	4
	Gazette; Gove County Gazette and Echo. Apr. 9, 1886—1896.	11
	Gove County Echo. Mar. 20, 1891—1894.	4
	Gove County Graphic. July 22, 1887—1888.	1
	Gove County Leader. Nov. 23, 1894—1901.	6
	Gove County Republican. Nov. 30, 1888—1890.	1
Buffalo Park	Express. June 3, 1880—1881.	1
	Pioneer. Apr. 16, 1885—1887.	3
Grainfield	Cap Sheaf. July 17, 1885—1894.	9
	Golden Belt Advance. June 21—Sept. 10, 1881.	1
	Republican. Jan. 28—July 30, 1880.	1
Grinnell	Golden Belt. July 18, 1885—Apr., 1888; Mar., 1889—1890.	4
	Gove County Record. Apr. 20, 1906—Sept. 8, 1913.	8
Jerome	Smoky Globe. Apr. 16, 1887—1888.	1
Quinter	Republican. Apr. 11, 1889—1896.	8
	Settlers' Guide. July 15, 1886—1889.	2

GRAHAM COUNTY.

Organized, 1880; named for Capt. John L. Graham, company D, Eighth Kansas infantry; county seat, Hill City; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 7466; assessed valuation (1915), \$11,638,752; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, agriculture, and stock raising.

HILL CITY—Population (1915), 647; elevation, 2134 feet; established, 1876; named for W. R. Hill, its founder; industries—cement block factory, foundry, mill, elevators; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; W. H. Hill and C. H. Emmons, editors and publishers, Hill City.

Weekly. July 9, 1890 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890; W. H. Hill, editor, and W. R. Hill, publisher.

THE REVEILLE-NEW ERA, local; A. C. and C. A. G. Inlow, editors and publishers, C. A. G. Inlow business manager, Hill City.

Weekly. Mar. 16, 1911 + 5 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Hill City Reveille, founded 1884 by W. R. Hill. Hill City Democrat, founded 1887 by J. F. Stewart; consolidated 1890 with the Reveille, Fremont Press, founded 1888 by Bright & Stout; absorbed 1889 by the Reveille. Hill City Sun, founded 1887 by T. H. McGill; absorbed 1889 by the Reveille. People's Advocate, founded 1890 by L. C. Chase; suspended publication from Mar. to Oct., 1891, when it again resumed in 1894, published by Inlow & Emmons; consolidated with Hill City Reveille 1895, and called the People's Reveille. Hill City News, founded 1894 by R. V. and W. W. Wilcox; absorbed by the Reveille. in 1895. Graham County Recorder, founded 1901; absorbed by Reveille in 1905. The New Era, founded 1906 by H. D. Clayton; consolidated 1911 with the Reveille, under the name Reveille-New Era.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Hill City	Democrat (1st). July 21, 1887—1890	3
	Democrat (2d). Oct. 19, 1894—1895	1
	Graham County Recorder. Apr. 12, 1901—1905	4
	Graham County Times. Apr. 25, 1889—1891	2
	[See, also, Millbrook Times.]	
	Graham Gem. Aug. 6-27, 1897; Dec. 24, 1897—1901	3
	Lively Times. June 16—July 28, 1881	1
	Graham Republican. Millbrook. Aug. 6, 1881—Jan. 7, 1882	1
	New Era. Mar. 1, 1906—1911	5
	Peoples' Advocate. Aug. 14, 1890—Mar., 1891; Oct., 1891—1895	3
	Reveille; Peoples' Reveille. Aug. 8, 1884—1911	24
	Star. Aug. 2, 1888—1889	1
	Sun. Sept. 20, 1888—1889	1
Bogue	Signal. Nov. 29, 1888—1890	2
Fremont	Eagle. May 29, 1889—1890	1
	Press. Mar. 6, 1888—1889	1
	Star. June 7, 1886—1888	2
Gettysburg	Graham County Lever. Aug. 2, 1879—1880	1
	Times. Gettysburg and Penokee. May 23, 1889—1890	1
Millbrook	Graham County Democrat. Oct. 22, 1885—1888	3
	Herald (1st). May 19, 1882—1883	1
	Herald (2d). Sept. 2, 1885—1888	3
	Times. July 11, 1879—1889	10
Morland	Advance. Jan. 28, 1904—1907	3
	Progress. Sept. 26, 1907—1908	1
	Standard. Jan. 21—Mar. 18, 1910	1
Nicodemus	Western Cyclone. May 13, 1886—1888	2
Roscoe	Tribune. June 23, 1880—1881	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Hill City	News. Oct. 2, 1894—Jan. 10, 1895	
	Western Star. Dec. 25, 1879—June 10, 1880	
Millbrook	American Desert (m). Apr.-June, 1887	
Morland	Independent [scattering issues]. Mar. 21, 1901—Feb. 6, 1902	
Nicodemus	Enterprise. Aug. 17—Dec. 23, 1887	

GRANT COUNTY.

Organized, 1888; named for President Ulysses S. Grant; county seat, New Ulysses; area, 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 900; assessed valuation (1915), \$2,193,999; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

NEW ULYSSES—Population (1915), 116; elevation, 2960 feet; established about 1885; formerly Ulysses; named in honor of U. S. Grant; town moved to present location in 1909; railway station is situated on the Santa Fe railway.

GRANT COUNTY REPUBLICAN, Republican; S. A. Davis, editor and publisher, New Ulysses.

Weekly. Apr. 30, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded 1892 by A. T. Evans.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Ulysses	Grant County Register. July 21, 1885—1890	5
	Tribune; Tribune-Commercial; Grant County Register.	
	Mar. 19, 1887—1892	6
Cincinnati	Commercial. Cincinnati and Appomattox. Apr. 7, 1887—1888	1
	[See, also, Ulysses Tribune.]	
	Standard. Cincinnati and Appomattox. Dec. 24, 1887—1888	1
Golden	Gazette. Feb. 16, 1887—1889	3
Shockeyville	Eagle. Mar. 16, 1886—1887	2
	Plainman. Shockeyville and Ulysses. Jan. 4, 1889—1890	2
Surprise	Post. June 3, 1886—1887	1
Zionville	Sentinel. June 30, 1887—1888	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. I.

Ulysses	Register (d). Aug. 1-15, 1888.
Conductor	Punch. Nov. 25, 1887—Feb. 3, 1888.
Lawson	Leader. Oct. 28, 1887—Jan. 20, 1888.
Shockeyville	Independent. Dec. 7, 1887—Jan. 18, 1888.

GRAY COUNTY.

Organized July 20, 1887; named for Alfred Gray, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture; county seat, Cimarron; area, 864 square miles, 552,960 acres; population (1915), 3674; assessed valuation (1915), \$9,187,799; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

CIMARRON—Population (1915), 559; elevation, 2625 feet; established, Apr., 1878; waterworks system, telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

JACKSONIAN, Progressive; Elmer T. Peterson, editor and publisher, Cimarron.

Weekly. Apr. 2, 1886 + 30 vols.

A continuation of the following: Cimarron Herald, founded July 16, 1885, by John R. Curry; Oct. 29, same year, name changed to Kansas Sod House, James T. Ferris, editor and publisher; Feb. 25, 1886, A. F. Enos became a partner of Mr. Ferris in the publication of the Sod House, and on Apr. 2, following, they sold their interest, good will and subscription list to Messrs. J. B. Fugate and M. Schiffgen, of Newton, and removed their office to Ravanna, Garfield county, continuing there the publication of the Sod House until 1887. Messrs. Fugate and Schiffgen began the publication of the Jacksonian at Cimarron, dating their first issue vol. 2, No. 1, Apr. 2, 1886, M. Schiffgen, editor and manager. Gray County Sentinel, Cimarron, founded by E. S. Garten; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 16, No. 24, Jan. 5, 1901; sold to the Jacksonian Jan. 30, 1902.

ENSIGN—Population (1915, estimated), 50; elevation, 2720 feet; established about 1886; first called Lone Lake; name changed to Ensign in 1888, in honor of G. L. Ensign; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GRAY COUNTY RECORD, local; Edward Chalk, editor and business manager, Glenn C. Cramer, publisher, Ensign.

Weekly. Feb. 3, 1916 +

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file bears vol. 2, No. 8.

MONTEZUMA—Population (1915, estimated), 200; new town established in May, 1912; named for the ruler of the ancient Aztec empire; the old town established about 1879, a mile and a half from the present town site; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railroad.

PRESS, independent; Earl Fickertt, editor and publisher, Montezuma.

Weekly. Oct. 7, 1915 +

The Chief, founded 1914 by R. E. Campbell; name changed 1915 to Montezuma Press.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Cimarron	Gray County Echo. Apr. 21, 1887—1888	1
	Gray County Republican (1st). Jan. 28, 1897—1899	2
	Gray County Times. Jan. 8, 1903—1904	2
	Herald; Kansas Sod House. July 16, 1885—1886	1
	New West (1st). Mar. 22, 1879—1882	3
	Optic. July 11—Sept. 26, 1879	
	New West (2d). Jan. 6, 1887—1895	8
	[Called New West-Echo, May, 1888, to Feb., 1891.]	
	Signet. Apr. 24, 1880—1881	1
Ensign	Razzoop. Nov. 16, 1887—1888	1
Ingalls	Echo. Oct. 7, 1886—1887	1
	Gray County Republican. Jan. 12—Oct. 4, 1888	1
	Messenger. July 17, 1889—1890	1
	Union. Oct. 8, 1887—1897	9
Montezuma	Chief (1st). Sept. 3, 1886—1889	3
	Gray County Republican. Mar. 7—July 25, 1889	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Cimarron	Gray County Republican. Mar. 6—July 24, 1902.
Appomattox	Advocate. Aug. 23, 1888.
Montezuma	News. June 26—Oct. 16, 1912.

GREELEY COUNTY.

Organized July 9, 1888; named in honor of Horace Greeley; county seat, Tribune; area, 780 square miles, 499,200 acres; population (1915), 913; assessed valuation (1915), \$3,764,081; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

TRIBUNE—Population (1915), 159; elevation, 3612 feet; established, 1886; named in honor of the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley's paper; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

GREELEY COUNTY REPUBLICAN, independent; J. L. Pyles, editor and publisher, Tribune.

Weekly. Jan. 5, 1888 + 27 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Greeley County Tribune, Horace, founded 1886, Carter Hutchinson, editor; moved to Reid, Nov., 1887, and name changed to Greeley County Republican, J. M. Hawkins, editor; moved back to Tribune in 1888; in 1889 took over the Greeley County Enterprise, founded in 1887 as the Tribune-Enterprise, by A. S. Carnell.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Tribune	Greeley County Enterprise. July 8, 1887—1889	2
	Greeley County Journal. Tribune and Horace. Mar. 27, 1890—1892	2
	Greeley County Tribune. Tribune and Reid. Apr. 24, 1886—1887	1
	Leader. Oct. 25, 1894—1897	2
	[Called Greeley County Democrat, Oct. 25, 1894, to Jan. 17, 1895.]	
	Western Homestead (m). Tribune and Hutchinson. Jan. 1, 1892—1899	7
Colokan	Graphic. Nov. 10, 1887—1888	1
Greeley Center	Greeley County Gazette. Greeley Center and Horace.	
	Apr. 5, 1886—1888	2
	Greeley County News. Greeley Center and Horace.	
	Nov. 4, 1886—1888	1

Horace.....	Champion. June 29, 1888—1889.....	1
	Headlight. May 12, 1892—1893.....	2
	Messenger. Feb. 2, 1888—1889.....	1
Reid.....	Greeley County Republican. Nov. 17, 1887—1888.....	1
	[Bound with Greeley County Tribune.]	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Hector.....	Echo. Apr. 1—July 29, 1886.	
Horace.....	Greeley County New Era. Oct. 11—Nov. 22, 1889.	

GREENWOOD COUNTY.

Organized, 1862; named for Alfred B. Greenwood; county seat, Eureka; area, 1155 square miles, 739,200 acres; population (1915), 14,500; assessed valuation (1915), \$33,521,788; resources and industries—building stone, natural gas, potter's clay, mineral paint, cement, silica, agriculture, and stock raising.

EUREKA—Population (1915), 2261; elevation, 1093 feet; established, 1857; industries—flour mills, elevators; natural gas district; telephones, electric lights, waterworks system; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

DEMOCRATIC MESSENGER, Democratic; Robert Focht, editor and publisher, Eureka.

Weekly. May 2, 1884 + 32 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Severy Enterprise, founded Jan., 1884, by R. H. Smith. After a few weeks' existence the Enterprise was discontinued and the plant moved to Eureka, where the publication of the Democratic Messenger was begun, the first issue being vol. 1, No. 45.

HERALD AND GREENWOOD COUNTY REPUBLICAN, Republican; George E. Wood, editor and publisher, Eureka.

Weekly. Oct. 30, 1868; Oct. 15, Dec. 24, 1869; Jan. 27, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1868 by S. G. Mead; consolidated 1892 with the Greenwood County Republican, which was founded 1879 as the Eureka Sun, by W. E. Doud, and the name changed in 1880 to the Greenwood County Republican, S. A. Martin, editor.

HIGH SCHOOL BANNER, school; edited and published by students of the Eureka high school, Eureka.

Monthly. Dec., 1910—1911. 2 vols.

Founded about 1906, the first issue received by the Society being for Dec., 1910, vol. 5. No issues received since May, 1911.

HAMILTON—Population (1915), 335; established about 1879; industries—cement block machinery factory; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GRIT, independent; Albert W. Bentley, editor and publisher, Hamilton.

Weekly. Sept. 2, 1909 + 6 vols.

Founded 1901 as the Hamilton Eagle by Marion E. Doud; name changed 1903 to Hamilton Times, E. F. Hudson, editor and publisher; name again changed 1909 to Hamilton Grit, T. S. Howell, editor and publisher.

LAMONT—Population (1915, estimated), 50; established about 1889; Madison is its nearest banking town; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

LEADER, local; Lawrence M. Shearer, editor and publisher, Lamont.

Weekly. Aug. 14, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by Lawrence M. Shearer.

MADISON—Population (1915), 629; established, 1879; named for the township in which it is located and which was formerly part of Madison county; industries—coal and oil district, mill, light and ice manufacturing plant; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

MIRROR, local; Lawrence M. Shearer, editor and publisher, Madison.

Weekly. Oct. 21, 1914 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by Lawrence M. Shearer.

NEWS, local; Eugene Kelley, editor and publisher, Madison.

Weekly. Mar. 18, 1915 + 1 vol.

The News is a continuation of the Live Stock Belt, early history unknown, no copy being in the Society's collection. The first issue of the Madison News (2d) on file is vol. 5, No. 20.

PIEDMONT—Population (1915, estimated), 300; elevation, 1196 feet; established about 1880; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

NEWS, local; J. S. Martin, editor and publisher, Piedmont.

Weekly. Feb. 10, 1916 +

Founded 1916 by J. S. Martin.

SEVERY—Population (1915), 635; elevation, 1104 feet; established, 1879; formerly known as Gould, but name changed to Severy, in honor of L. Severy, of Emporia, on advent of the Santa Fe; industries—mill, elevator; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe and Frisco railways.

SEVERYITE, Republican; C. G. Pierce, editor and publisher, Severy.

Weekly. Feb. 8, 1889 + 27 vols.

Founded 1887 as the Kansas Clipper, by J. H. Morse and B. F. Blankenship; in 1889 name changed to the Severyite, C. G. Pierce, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Eureka	Academy Student [broken file]. Nov. 8, 1889—1913	18
	Censorial. Apr. 12, 1876—1879	3
	Graphic. Feb. 12, 1879—1882	3
	Graphic (d). Oct. 24, 1903—1904	1
	Greenwood County Democrat. Apr. 13—Dec. 28, 1882	1
	Greenwood County Republican. Nov. 12, 1880—1892	12
	Kansas Alliance Union. Apr. 11, 1890—1893	4
	Kansas Suffrage Reveille (m). 1896—1897. [See Coffey county.]	
	Lutheran (m). Jan., 1898—1901	3
	Republican. Dec. 8, 1899—1900	1
	Sun. May 30, 1879—1880	1
	Sunflower (m) [broken file]. Apr., 1905—Apr., 1906.	2
	Times. Dec. 29, 1893—1895	2
	Union. Jan. 3, 1896—1899	4
Fall River	Courant. July 16, 1886—1888	3
	Echo. Apr. 6, 1883—1886	3
	Kansas Advocate. Nov. 10, 1892—1896	3
	News. Nov. 11, 1898—1909	11
	Saturday Morning Sun. Dec. 8, 1888—1889	1
	Times (1st). Sept. 8, 1881—1891	10
	Times (2d). Feb. 3, 1910—1913	4
Gould	Pioneer. Gould and Severy. Jan. 27, 1881—1883	2
Hamilton	Broad Axe. Nov. 8, 1889—1890	1
	Eagle. Feb. 14, 1901—1902	2
	Enterprise. July 2, 1897—1898	1
	Post. July 1, 1898—1899	1
	Times. July 17, 1903—1907	4
Madison	Index. Nov. 30, 1894—1901	7
	Madisonian. Sept. 20, 1901—1908	7
	News (1st). May 9, 1879—1892	2
	News (2d); Star. July 6, 1900—1901	2
	Our Church Mirror (m). [See Elk county.]	
	Spirit [scattering]. Dec. 5, 1907; May 20, 1909—1913	5
	Star. Sept. 16, 1892—1900	8
	Times (1st). Oct. 6, 1877—1878	1
	Times (3d). May 27, 1887—1888	1
Piedmont	Zenith; Times (2d). Apr. 2—Dec. 10, 1886	1
	Journal. Piedmont and Severy. May 19, 1910—1911	2
	News. Jan. 11—Dec. 27, 1907	1
Reece	Sunflower. May 23, 1885—1886	1
Severy	Kansas Clipper. Dec. 31, 1887—1889	1
	Liberal. Dec. 11, 1884—1886	2
	Record. Feb. 4, 1887—1891	5
	Southern Kansas Journal. Dec. 29, 1883—1887	3
	Telegram. Feb. 20, 1891—1892	2
Virgil	Greenwood Review. July 15, 1887—1892	4
	Leader. Oct. 19, 1894—1907	13

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Eureka	Kansas Dairyman (m). Feb.-Aug., 1898.	
	News, Evening. Jan. 10—Feb. 9, 1898.	
	Real Estate Register (m). Aug., 1883.	
	Republican (d). Aug. 10, 1888.	
	Republican Club. Aug. 18—Oct. 20, 1891.	

Fall River	Chief. June 6—Nov. 14, 1891. Citizen. Nov. 12—Dec. 31, 1897.
Gould	Homeseeker's Guide (m). May, 1887. News. Apr. 9—May 14, 1880.
Madison	Church and Library (m). Madison, Wichita and Olpe. July, 1896—Oct., 1897.
Piedmont	World. Nov. 7, 1902—Feb. 20, 1903.
Quincy	Enterprise. Aug. 25, 1905. Gazette. Feb. 12—June 3, 1904.
Severy	Enterprise. Jan. 18—Feb. 15, 1884. Leader. Severy and Gould City. Feb. 27—Apr. 2, 1880.
Virgil	Rural Age. Mar. 1, 1896. Rural Home (s-m). Jan. 15—May 1, 1898.

HAMILTON COUNTY.

Organized January 29, 1886; named for Alexander Hamilton; county seat, Syracuse; area, 972 square miles, 622,080 acres; population (1915), 2253; assessed valuation (1915), \$5,164,263; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, stock raising, alfalfa, and grazing

SYRACUSE—Population (1915), 900; elevation, 3227 feet; established, 1873; name formerly Holidaysburg; name changed to Syracuse prior to 1878; industries—flour mills, machine shops, elevators; municipal electric light plant and water system; is on the Santa Fe railway

HAMILTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN-NEWS, Republican; Earl C. Ross, editor and publisher, Syracuse Weekly. Mar. 16, 1906 + 10 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Syracuse News, founded 1898 by H. A. Lanman & Son; consolidated 1903 with the Syracuse Republican (2d), founded 1902 by Earl C. Ross, and continued as the Syracuse News until 1907, when it was consolidated with the Hamilton County Republican, founded 1906 by Charles E. Baxter, under the name Hamilton County Republican and Syracuse News, G. R. Hickok, editor, and F. B. Williams, business manager; name changed 1915 to Hamilton County Republican-News, E. C. Ross, editor and publisher.

JOURNAL, Democratic; Henry Block, editor and publisher, Syracuse.

Weekly. July 17, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885; Lester & Armour, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Syracuse	Arkansas Valley Sentinel; Syracuse Sentinel. Apr. 20, 1900—1901	1
	Democrat. Jan. 15—Aug. 26, 1887	1
	Democratic Principle. Oct. 12, 1887—1894	7
	News. Mar. 25, 1898—1907	10
	Republican (1st). Sept. 29, 1893—1900	6
	Republican (2d). July 31, 1902—1903	1
Coolidge	Sentinel. Dec. 24, 1886—1889	3
	Border Ruffian. Jan. 2, 1886—1887	1
	Citizen. Sept. 17, 1886—1890	4
	Enterprise and Unmuzzled Truth. June 1, 1894—1899	5
	Hamilton County Bulletin. Coolidge and Syracuse. Sept. 12, 1890—1893	3
	Interstate. Jan. 20—Oct. 27, 1893	1
Enfield	Leader. Jan. 16, 1908—1910	2
	Times. Nov. 3, 1887—1890	2
Enfield	Tribune. Enfield and Ulysses. 1887. [See Grant county.]	
Hartland	Herald. 1886—1887. [See Kearny county.]	
	Times. 1886—1887. [See Kearny county.]	
Johnson City	World. 1886—1887. [See Stanton county.]	
Kendall	Boomer. Mar. 17, 1886—1887	4
	Free Press. Dec. 7, 1889—1890	1
	Gazette. Mar. 30—Aug. 18, 1887	1
	Ken; Signal. Feb. 12, 1886—1887	1
Shockeyville	Eagle. 1886—1887. [See Grant county.]	
Surprise	Post. 1886. [See Grant county.]	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Syracuse	Standard. Sept. 2—Nov. 12, 1897. West Kansas News. Mar. 23—June 29, 1887.
Coolidge	Citizen (d). Oct. 25—Nov. 24, 1888.
Kendall	Hamilton County Republican. May 6—Sept. 9, 1886.

HARPER COUNTY.

Organized, 1873; named for Marion Harper, first sergeant, company E, Second Kansas cavalry; county seat, Anthony; area, 810 square miles, 518,406 acres; population (1915), 13,316; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,387,382; resources and industries—building stone, mineral paint, volcanic ash, salt, agriculture, and stock raising.

ANTHONY—Population (1915), 2435; elevation, 1337 feet; named for Gov. George T. Anthony; industries—bottling works, planing mill, flour mill, salt plant, elevators, glove factory; municipal electric light plant and water system, public library, telephones; is on the Santa Fe, Rock Island, Orient and Missouri Pacific railways.

ADVOCATE, Democratic; J. R. Hoffman, editor and publisher, Harper.

Weekly. Oct. 30, 1891 + 24 vols.

This paper was founded in 1885 as the Attica Advocate, by L. A. Hoffman; daily edition was published in 1887; in 1891 the paper was moved to Harper and continued as the Harper Advocate, with L. A. Hoffman & Son, editors and publishers.

BULLETIN, independent; R. P. McColloch, editor and publisher, Anthony.

Weekly. Oct. 9, 1891 + 24 vols.

Mar., 1899, to Feb., 1900, not published.

A continuation of the following: Harper County Enterprise, Anthony, founded 1884 by Alexander & Wikoff; consolidated 1891 with the Alliance Bulletin, of Harper, founded 1890 by William Whitworth; the consolidated papers continued under the name of Weekly Bulletin, R. L. Kinsley, editor; a daily edition was started in 1904 by Armstrong & Son and ran from Mar. to Oct.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Lester Combs, editor and publisher, Anthony.

Weekly. Oct. 9, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 by George W. Maffet and Charles Metcalf, editors and publishers; a daily edition was started in 1886 and discontinued in 1889.

SENTINEL, Republican; Harry T. Leonard, editor and publisher, Harper.

Weekly. Aug. 17, 1882 + 33 vols.

Founded 1882 by W. A. Richards; daily edition founded 1885 by Joseph C. McKee, and discontinued 1888; in 1892 absorbed the Harper Graphic, founded 1883 by Charles S. Finch; the Graphic issued a daily edition in 1886.

ATTICA—Population (1915), 639; elevation, 1453 feet; established, 1882; named for a province of ancient Greece; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

INDEPENDENT, independent; L. D. Harding, editor and publisher, Attica.

Weekly. Aug. 23, 1895 + 20 vols.

Founded 1895 by L. B. Wilson.

BLUFF CITY—Population (1915), 258; elevation, 1197 feet; established about 1879; first called Bluff Creek, from its location; telephones; is on the Kansas & Southern railway.

NEWS, independent; J. E. Grove, editor and publisher, Bluff City.

Weekly. Dec. 24, 1897 + 18 vols.

Founded 1897 by W. T. Cowgill.

FREEPORT—Population (1915), 108; elevation, 1338 feet; established about 1885; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, local; B. W. Barnes, editor and publisher, Freeport.

Weekly. July 9, 1915 + [Broken file.]

Founded 1914.

WALDRON—Population (1915), 217; elevation, 1269 feet; established about 1900; telephones; is on the Rock Island and K. C. M. & O. railways.

STATE LINE DEMOCRAT, Democratic; George A. White, editor and proprietor, Waldron.

Weekly. Dec. 25, 1912 + 3 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 9, D. Paul Zeigler & Son, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Anthony	Bulletin (d). Mar. 7—Oct. 24, 1904.	2
	Chronicle (m). 1907—1909. [See Reno county.]	
	Free Press (d). Apr. 25, 1887—1888.	2
	Free Press (w). Apr. 28, 1887—1888.	1
	Gospel Press. 1899—1901. [See Sumner county.]	
	Harper County Democrat. Mar. 27, 1886—1887.	1
	Harper County Enterprise. 1885—1891.	7
	Journal (1st). Aug. 22, 1878—1884.	5
	Journal (2d). Apr. 27, 1888—1896.	6
	Journal (d). Apr. 16—Sept. 6, 1888.	1
	Republican (d). May 26, 1886—1889.	6
	Westland Home. Nov. 8, 1904—1905.	1
Attica	Advocate. Feb. 12, 1885—1891.	7
	Advocate (d). Mar. 14—June 13, 1887.	1
	Bulletin. Sept. 4, 1886—1888.	2
	Tribune. Dec. 3, 1891—1895.	3
Bluff City	Herald. June 2, 1888—1890.	2
	Independent. Nov. 20, 1891—1895.	3
	Tribune. Jan. 13, 1886—1888.	2
Crisfield	Courier. Oct. 30, 1885—1890.	4
Danville	Argus and Courant. Nov. 24, 1882; Mar., 1883—1884.	1
	Express. June 6, 1885—1886.	1
	News. Feb. 11, 1899—1901.	2
Freeport	Leader. Aug. 13, 1885—1891.	5
	Tribune. Mar. 11—Sept. 30, 1886.	1
	[Bound with Midlothian Sun.]	
Harper	Alliance Bulletin. Sept. 19, 1890—1891.	1
	College Journal (m) [broken file]. 1888—1898.	2
	Graphic. Aug. 14, 1883—1892.	7
	[Aug., 1888, to Sept., 1890, not published.]	
	Graphic (d). Feb. 17—Aug. 31, 1886.	1
	Harper County Times. Oct. 24, 1878—1885.	7
	News. Nov. 23, 1900—1901.	1
	Prophet. July 21—Nov. 30, 1888.	1
	Sentinel (d). Oct. 2, 1885—Feb. 10, 1887; May 21, 1887—1888.	5
Midlothian	Sun. Aug. 20, 1885—1886.	1
Waldron	Argus. Nov. 15, 1906—1913.	7

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Anthony	Herald. Jan. 14—May 8, 1886.
Attica	Record. Mar. 24—Apr. 29, 1886.
Harper	News, Morning (d). Oct. 22—Nov. 3, 1886.
	News. Oct. 29, 1886.
	Republican (d). Jan. 3—Feb. 26, 1889.
	Young Men's Voice (m). July, 1892—July, 1893.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Attica	Kelley's Illustrated Magazine (m). Feb., 1895.
Corwin	Dispatch. Apr. 23—May 21, Aug. 28—Sept. 18, 1897.
Harper	Christian Helper (m). Harper and Girard. Aug., 1900—Jan., 1901.
	College Outlook (m). Nov., 1899—May, 1900.

HARVEY COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for Gov. James M. Harvey; county seat, Newton; area, 540 square miles, 345,600 acres; population (1915), 18,663; assessed valuation (1915), \$36,950,836; resources and industries—building stone, brick clay, gypsum, natural gas, and agriculture.

NEWTON—Population (1915), 7620; elevation, 1456 feet; established, May, 1871; named for Newton, Mass.; industries—flour and alfalfa mills, elevators, carriage and wagon works, nursery, poultry packing plants, threshing machine, separator and broom factories; public library, electric lights, telephones, municipal water system; in the natural gas district; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

BETHEL COLLEGE MONTHLY, college; E. R. Risen, editor; published by the faculty of Bethel College, Newton.

Monthly. Jan., 1903 + 13 vols.

A continuation of the School and College Journal, founded 1891 by the Catholic Educational Society; name changed 1903 to Bethel College Monthly.

HEROLD [German], independent; C. E. Krehbiel, editor, H. P. Krehbiel, manager, Herold Publishing Company, publishers, Newton.

Weekly. Jan. 4, 1910 + 6 vols.

A continuation of the following: Marion County Anzeiger, Marion, founded 1887 by J. F. Harms; consolidated with Das Kansas Volksblatt, Newton, founded 1897 by Volksblatt Publishing Company; in 1899 purchased by the Kansan, but issued regularly, Wm. J. Krehbiel, editor; consolidated 1902 with the Hillsboro Post, founded 1898 by H. H. Fast; 1902 name changed to Post und Volksblatt; name changed again 1910 to Der Herold.

JOURNAL, Democratic; R. E. and Esther Nye, editors and publishers, Newton.

Weekly. Dec. 21, 1888 + 27 vols.

A continuation of the following: Newton Democrat, founded 1883 by J. B. Fugate; absorbed during the latter 80's by the Newton Weekly Journal. The Kansas Chronicle, Newton, founded 1888 by Dewey Langford; name changed same year to Newton Weekly Journal, John A. Reynolds, editor; on Feb. 9, 1894, consolidated with the Newton Kansan; ran as the Journal and Kansan until July, 1894, when both appeared as separate papers. Harvey County Banner, founded 1896 by L. M. Harter; consolidated 1898 with the Journal. A daily edition of the Journal was issued from Jan., 1902, to Mar., 1903.

KANSAN-REPUBLICAN, Republican; J. L. Napier, editor, the Kansan Printing Company, publisher, Newton.

Weekly. Jan. 6, 1876 + 40 vols.

[Not published Feb. 8, to June 28, 1894.]

Daily. Sept. 15, Oct. 31, 1887 + 68 vols.

[Not published Sept., 1888, to Nov., 1891; Jan. 12, 1894, to Mar. 11, 1897.]

A continuation of the following: The Newton Kansan, founded 1872 by H. C. Ashbaugh. Newton Daily Kansan, founded about 1887; suspended from Sept., 1888, to Nov., 1891, when it again resumed, and later suspended from Jan. 12, 1894, till Mar. 11, 1897. Feb., 1894, the weekly Kansan consolidated with the Newton Journal, and until July following was published as the Journal and Kansan, after which date both papers were issued separately. Newton Daily Herald, founded 1895 by A. G. Stacy; absorbed same year by the Kansan. Harvey County News (1st), founded 1875 by A. W. Moore, J. E. Duncan, editor; in 1879 the name was changed to Newton Republican. C. G. Coutant and A. R. Wickersham, editors and publishers; a daily edition of the Republican was started about 1884, and consolidated in 1899 with the Kansan; both daily and weekly issued under the name of the Newton Kansan-Republican. The Kansas Volksblatt was purchased by the Kansan in 1899, but has been published separately since.

MONATSBLATTER AUS BETHEL COLLEGE [German], college; E. R. Risen, editor; published by the faculty of Bethel College.

Monthly (ex. July and Aug.). Feb., 1903 + 13 vols.

Founded about 1896 by Bethel College.

BURRTON—Population (1915), 655; elevation, 1457 feet; established, Sept. 6, 1873; named for Burrton township, in which it is situated, which was named for I. T. Burr, a vice president of the Santa Fe railroad; industries—elevators, flour mills; in natural gas district; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GRAPHIC, independent; Thomas & Williams, editors and publishers, Burrton.

Weekly. Nov. 28, 1886 + 29 vols.

A continuation of the Burrton Monitor, founded May 20, 1881, George A. Vandever, editor, and published by the Burrton Publishing Co.; succeeded by the Burrton Graphic, M. L. Sherry, editor. Kansas Grit Weekly, founded 1904 by George W. Kelley; name changed in 1906 to the Burrton Grit; name changed 1910 to Burrton Free Lance (2d), Ben W. Harlow, editor; consolidated 1912 with the Graphic. Burrton Tribune, founded 1913 by T. C. Eales; consolidated 1914 with the Graphic.

HALSTEAD—Population (1915), 1040; elevation, 1388 feet; established, 1873; named in honor of Murat Halstead; industries—elevators, flour mills, broom factory; telephones, public library; is on the Santa Fe railway.

INDEPENDENT, Republican; E. J. Bookwalter, editor and publisher.

Weekly. Apr. 29, 1881 + 35 vols.

A continuation of the following: Halstead Independent, founded 1881 by Joe F. White. Halstead Tribune, founded 1890 by J. C. Gaiser; Aug. 5, 1892, consolidated with the Halstead Independent, published as the Independent-Tribune until Oct., same year, when the name was changed back to the Independent.

SEDGWICK—Population (1915), 673; elevation, 1377 feet; established, June, 1870; named in honor of Gen. John Sedgwick; industries—nursery; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

PANTAGRAPH, independent; Ollie W. Weaver, editor and publisher, Sedgwick.

Weekly. Mar. 7, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1883 as the Sedgwick Jayhawker, by Mark F. Hobson; name changed in 1883 to the Sedgwick Palladium; name again changed in 1884 to Sedgwick Pantagraph, Cash M. Taylor, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Newton	Anzeiger [German]. June 10, 1887—1892.	4
	Church Messenger. 1905. [See Reno county.]	
	Congregational Kansas (m). 1909—1911. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Democrat. July 6, 1883—1887.	4
	Expository (m). 1884. [See Crawford county.]	
	Golden Gate. Aug. 13, 1879—1882.	3
	Harvey County Banner. Aug. 7, 1896—1898.	2
	Harvey County News (1st). Mar. 15, 1876—1879.	4
	Harvey County News (2d). June 23, 1893—1895.	2
	Herald (d). Jan. 9—Feb. 28, 1896.	1
	Journal (d). Feb. 10, 1902—1903.	2
	Kansas Chronicle. Feb. 10—Dec. 14, 1888.	1
	Kansas Commoner. Sept. 2, 1887—1890.	3
	Kansas Endeavorer (m). Nov., 1897—1900.	3
	Kansas Volksblatt [German]. Nov. 26, 1897—1899.	2
	Neue Vaterland [German]. Jan. 11—Aug. 16, 1879.	1
	Post and Volksblatt [German]. Jan. 30, 1902—1909.	9
Burton	Republican. Aug. 7, 1879—1899.	19
	Republican (d). Feb. 25, 1886—1899.	27
	School and College Journal (m). Dec., 1898—1902.	4
	School Journal (m). Oct., 1891—1893.	2
	Breeze. Oct. 18, 1901—1902.	1
	Chronicle (m). 1897—1899. [See Reno county.]	
	Free Lance (1st). Feb. 22, 1890—1893.	3
	Free Lance (2d). Mar. 10, 1910—1912.	2
	Kansas Grit. July 16, 1904—1910.	6
	Monitor. May 20, 1881—1886.	6
Halstead	Telephone. Nov. 2, 1878—1881.	2
	Tribune. Mar. 4—Nov. 18, 1914.	1
	Clipper. Jan. 12, 1884—1886.	2
	Herald. Jan. 13, 1887—1888.	2
	Nachrichten aus der Heidenwalt [German] (m). Jan., 1877—1881.	5
	Our Church Mirror (m). 1892. [See Elk county.]	
	Tribune. Mar. 28, 1890—1892.	2
Walton	Zur Heimath [German] (a-m). Halstead, Summerfield, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Feb., 1875—1881.	7
	Independent. Apr. 2, 1886—1888.	2
	Reporter (1st). May 23, 1890—1893.	2
	Reporter (2d). July 3, 1913—1916.	3

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Newton	Arkansas Valley Democrat. Mar. 30—June 29, 1883.	
	Bee. June 7—Aug. 2, 1879.	
	Church Herald (m). June, 1892—Mar., 1894.	
	Hausfreund (m) [German]. Dec., 1889; Jan. and Mar., 1890; Oct., 1892.	
	Harvey County Voice. Oct. 15, 1892—Jan. 7, 1893.	
	Ladies' Magazine (m). Aug., 1891—June, 1892.	
Burton	Perfect Peace (m). Jan., 1894.	
	Anzeiger [German]. Oct. 31, 1892.	
Halstead	Real Estate Guide. Apr., 1885.	
	Herald (d). Mar. 15—Apr. 14, 1887.	
	Record. Mar. 9, 1877.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Newton	Democrat. Apr. 17—June 5, 1914.	
	High School Clarion (m). Oct., 1893—May, 1894.	
	Transcript. Oct. 25—Dec. 13, 1899.	

HASKELL COUNTY.

Organized, July 1, 1887; named for Dud'ey C. Haskell; county seat, Santa Fe; area 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 995; assessed valuation (1915), \$3,734,088; resources and industries—dairying, wheat, and stock raising.

SANTA FE—Population (1915), 125; elevation, 2950 feet; established, 1886; named for the Santa Fe Trail, for Santa Fe, N. M., and for the Santa Fe railroad; telephones; nearest railroad station is Sublette, ten miles southwest, on the Santa Fe railway.

MONITOR, Republican; John J. Miller, editor and publisher, Santa Fe.

Weekly. June 15, 1888 + 27 vols.

Founded 1888 as the Haskell County Republican, G. M. Keller, editor and publisher; name changed same year to Santa Fe Monitor, J. W. Richardson, editor and publisher. *Ivanhoe Times*, founded 1886 by C. T. Hickman; name changed in 1892 to the Santa Fe Times, and absorbed same year by the Santa Fe Monitor.

SUBLETTE—Population (1915, estimated), 150; established, 1912; named for William Sublette, an early Santa Fe trader; industries—grain elevator; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

HASKELL COUNTY CLIPPER, Republican; J. F. Pearce, editor and publisher, Sublette.

Weekly. Apr. 18, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1899 as the Haskell County Republican, Santa Fe, by J. F. Pearce; moved to Sublette 1913, and name changed to Haskell County Clipper, S. D. Snively, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Santa Fe	Champion. May 27, 1887—1888	1
	Haskell County Republican (1st). Feb. 8—May 30, 1888	1
	Haskell County Republican (2d). Jan. 27, 1899—1913	14
	Haskell County Review. July 2, 1887—1888	1
	Leader. Apr. 26—Dec. 27, 1888	1
	Trail (1st). June 11, 1886—1887	1
	Trail (2d). June 6, 1895—1898	2
Ivanhoe	Times. Dec. 12, 1885—1892	6

HODGEMAN COUNTY.

Organized, 1879; named for Amos Hodgeman captain company H, Seventh Kansas cavalry; county seat, Jetmore; area, 864 square miles, 552,960 acres; population (1915), 3165; assessed valuation (1915), \$7,996,776; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, agriculture, and stock raising.

JETMORE—Population (1915), 391; elevation, 2268 feet; established, 1879; originally called Buckner; name changed to Jetmore in 1880, in honor of Col. Aaron B. Jetmore, of Topeka; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; E. W. Harlan, editor and publisher, Jetmore.

Weekly. Jan. 30, 1895 + 21 vols.

A continuation of the following: Jetmore Siftings, founded 1886 by Imes Bros., W. H. Imes, editor; name changed in 1895 to Jetmore Republican (2d), C. E. Roughton, editor and publisher. Jetmore Sunflower, founded 1889 by O. E. Hardy; absorbed in 1895 by the Jetmore Republican. The Reveille, Jetmore, founded 1882 by T. S. Haun; name changed 1892 to Western Herald, with P. H. Hand, editor and publisher; consolidated 1911 with the Jetmore Republican.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Jetmore	Buckner Independent. Nov. 7, 1879—1881	1
	Hodgeman County Scimitar. Feb. 13, 1886—1889	4
	Journal. Dec. 11, 1887—1889	1
	Reveille. Jan. 6, 1882—1892	10
	Siftings. Nov. 11, 1886—Oct. 27, 1887; Aug. 9, 1888—1895	8
	Sunflower. Dec. 18, 1889—1895	6
	Western Herald. Feb. 18, 1892—1911	19

DISCONTINUED.

			<i>Vols.</i>
Cowland	Chieftain.	Apr. 30—Oct. 30, 1885.	1
Fordham	Republican.	Apr. 9—Oct. 15, 1879.	1
Hodgeman Center	Agitator.	Mar. 1, 1879—1880.	1
	Hodgeman County Herald.	Hodgeman Center and Kalvesta. May 14, 1886—June 24, 1887. [See Finney county.]	
Orwell	Times.	Jan. 14—Dec. 23, 1886.	1
Ravanna	Chieftain.	1886—1893. [See Finney county.]	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Jetmore	Republican (1st).	Oct. 16-30, 1889.
Henston	Gazette.	July 22—Oct. 21, 1887.
Pawnee Valley	Democrat.	Dec. 31, 1886—Mar. 5, 1887.

JACKSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1857 originally called Calhoun county, in honor of John C. Calhoun; name changed to Jackson, February 11, 1859, in honor of President Andrew Jackson; county seat, Holton; area, 658 square miles, 421,120 acres; population (1915) 15,668; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,055,020; resources and industries—building stone, coal, gypsum, agriculture, and stock raising.

HOLTON—Population (1915), 2666; elevation, 1043 feet; established, 1856; named for Edward D. Holton, of Milwaukee, Wis.; industries—elevators, feed and planing mill, bottling works, cement works; waterworks, municipal electric light plant, telephones; is on the Rock Island, the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railways.

RECORDER, independent; M. M. Beck & Son, editors and publishers, Holton.

Weekly. Mar. 30, 1875 + 41 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Jackson County News, Holton, founded 1867 by Alonzo W. Moore; name changed in 1872 to Holton News, A. W. Moore and George S. Irwin, editors and publishers; in 1875 the News was sold to the Express, and published as the Express and News, Frank A. Root, editor and publisher. Holton Express, founded 1872 by Frank A. Root; consolidated with the Recorder 1875. Holton Recorder, founded 1875 by Shiner & Laithe; name changed the same year to Recorder and Express; in 1877 the word Express was dropped. Soldier City Tribune, founded by Armer P. Shaw; moved to Holton 1890, and name changed to Independent-Tribune; consolidated with the Recorder in 1905.

SIGNAL, Democratic; S. T. Osterhold, editor and publisher, Holton.

Weekly. Jan. 9, 1878 + 38 vols.

Founded in 1878 by T. A. Fairchild and W. W. Sargent.

DELIA—Population (1915, estimated), 250; elevation, 973 feet; established, 1905; named for Mrs. Delia Cunningham; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

NEWS, local; Charles L. Faulkner, editor and publisher, Delia.

Weekly. Mar. 24, 1916 +

Founded 1916; vol. 1, No. 12, gives W. J. Granger, publisher.

HOYT—Population (1915), 293; elevation, 1166 feet; established, 1886; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

BOOSTER, local; W. J. Granger, editor and publisher.

Weekly. July 23, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by W. J. Granger; absorbed Feb. 4, 1916, the Netawaka Talk, founded in 1907 at Netawaka by W. J. Granger.

MAYETTA—Population (1915), 279; elevation, 1187 feet; established, Dec. 1, 1886; composite name given in memory of Mary Henrietta Lunger, deceased daughter of Mrs. E. E. Lunger, founder of the town; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

HERALD, independent; J. W. Watkins, editor and publisher, Mayetta.

Weekly. Feb. 17, 1910 + 6 vols.

Founded 1910 by W. H. Holmes.

NETAWAKA—Population (1915), 327; elevation, 1149 feet; established, 1866; an Indian word meaning "fine view"; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

CHIEF, independent; W. F. Turrentine, editor and publisher, Netawaka.

Weekly. May 4, 1916 +

Founded 1916 by W. F. Turrentine.

SOLDIER—Population (1915), 327; elevation, 1885 feet; established, Sept., 1878; named for the township in which it is situated; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

CLIPPER, Republican; Ben. L. Mickel, editor and publisher, Soldier.

Weekly. Jan. 15, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 by Ben L. and Minnie M. Mickel.

WHITING—Population (1915), 390; elevation, 1104 feet; established, 1866; named in honor of Mrs. Martha S. Whiting, of Boston, who became the second wife of Senator S. C. Pomeroy; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railways.

JOURNAL, independent; Butters & Butters, editors and publishers, Whiting.

Weekly. Feb. 18, 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1897 by W. E. Johnson.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Holton	Argus. Apr. 20—Oct. 24, 1897.	1
	Campbell Caravan (m). Jan.-May, 1915.	1
	Campbell College Charta (m). Sept., 1903—1912.	9
	Express. Apr. 12, 1872—1875.	3
	Fraternal Aid (m). May 15, 1891—1897.	6
	[See, also, Douglass county.]	
	Independent Tribune; Holton Tribune. June 28, 1890—1905.	15
	Jackson County Federal. Sept. 1, 1886—1887.	1
	Jackson County News; Holton News. Apr. 11, 1872—1873.	2
	Kansas Sunflower; Sunbeam. Dec. 19, 1895—1904.	8
Circleville	Normal Advocate [broken file]. May 15, 1882—1899.	11
	University Informer. June 23, 1892—1898.	7
	Jackson County World. Jan. 18, 1901—1909.	9
	[July 31, 1908, to Apr. 23, 1909, not published.]	
	Kansas Bazaar. June 25, 1891—1893.	1
	Kicker; News. Nov. 22, 1894—1900.	6
	Rural Advocate. July 4—Oct. 24, 1890.	1
	Paper. Apr. 4, 1907—1908.	2
	Journal. Nov. 14, 1895—1896.	1
	Leader. Oct. 3, 1900—1901.	1
Denison	News. Oct. 7, 1909—1910.	1
	Star. Dec. 20, 1889—1890.	1
Hoyt	Sentinel. Apr. 19, 1902—1914.	13
	Times. June 9—Nov. 10, 1887.	1
Mayetta	News. July 20, 1904—1905.	1
Netawaka	Bee (d and w). Netawaka and Holton. Apr. 18, 1879—1880.	1
	Chief (1st). June 4, 1872—1874.	2
	Herald. July 31, 1896—1899.	3
	Review. June 15—Sept. 1, 1888.	1
	Star. Apr. 7, 1893—1894.	2
	Talk [broken file]. Nov. 1, 1907—Jan. 28, 1916.	1
	Times. Oct. 15, 1903—1904.	1
	Wasp. Jan. 11—Oct. 4, 1895.	1
Soldier	Tribune. Jan. 26, 1888—1890.	2
Whiting	News. Mar. 16, 1883—Jan., 1891; June, 1891—1892.	10

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Holton	Express. Sept. 30—Oct. 1, 1873.
	Recorder. Mar. 19-23, 1886.
Denison	News. June 8-29, 1888.
Hoyt	Messenger. Apr., 1887.
Netawaka	Reporter. Sept. 1—Oct. 27, 1888.
Soldier	Home Doings. Sept. 11, 18, 1890.
Whiting	Telephone. May 24—July 5, 1878.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol.

Denison	Hammer (m). Jan.-Mar., 1899.
	Herald. Oct. 2, 1902—Jan. 29, 1903.
Hoyt	Journal. July 30—Dec. 31, 1896.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Thomas Jefferson; county seat, Oskaloosa; area, 568 square miles, 363,520 acres; population (1915), 15,769; assessed valuation (1915), \$31,737 415; resources and industries—building stone agriculture, and stock raising.

OSKALOOSA—Population (1915), 808; elevation, 991 feet; established, 1856; named for Oskaloosa, Iowa; industries—saw and grist mills, cannery, bridge-bit factory; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

INDEPENDENT, Republican; F. H. Roberts, editor and publisher, Oskaloosa.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1870—Jan., 1876; Sept., 1876 + 45 vols.

Founded 1860 by J. W. Roberts.

JEFFERSON COUNTY TRIBUNE, Democratic; Clayton Wyatt, editor, Harmon Publishing Company, publisher, Oskaloosa.

Weekly. Apr. 21, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1899 by Colfax B. Harmon.

TIMES, Democratic; Clayton Wyatt, editor, Harmon Publishing Company, publisher, Oskaloosa.

Weekly. Jan. 10, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 by A. G. Patrick; absorbed in 1897 the McLouth Champion, published by H. F. Thompson, early history unknown, first issue in Society's collection being dated May 8, 1896, and numbered vol. 2, No. 24.

McLOUTH—Population (1915), 580; elevation, 1159 feet; established, 1887; named for Amos McLouth, original owner of the town site; industries—flour mills, elevators, creameries; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and the Leavenworth & Topeka railways.

TIMES, Republican; W. W. Randel, editor and publisher, McLouth.

Weekly. May 5, 1887 + 28 vols.

Founded 1887 by A. B. Mills.

MERIDEN—Population (1915), 471; established, 1872; named for Meriden, N. H.; creameries; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Leavenworth & Topeka railways.

LEDGER, independent; Lizzie Shafer, editor and publisher, Meriden.

Weekly. Mar. 30, 1894 + 22 vols.

Founded 1894 by Charles E. Prather.

NORTONVILLE—Population (1915), 661; elevation, 1160 feet; established, 1873; named for L. Norton, jr., an early roadmaster of the Santa Fe railroad; electric lights, telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, Republican; D. E. Hill, editor and publisher, A. P. Burdick, owner, Nortonville.

Weekly. May 8, 1885 + 29 vols.

Founded 1885 by R. E. Van Meter; in 1898 absorbed the Nortonville Herald, founded in 1896 by Alonzo W. Robinson; called the News-Herald from Sept. 30, 1893, to Mar. 17, 1899, when the old name was again taken.

PERRY—Population (1915), 464; elevation, 849 feet; established, 1865; first called Perryville and named for John D. Perry, president of the Union Pacific railway, E. D.; elevators; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

MIRROR, Republican; R. B. Griffith, editor and publisher, Perry.

Weekly. June 2, 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1898 by C. M. Dunn.

VALLEY FALLS—Population (1915), 1244; elevation, 913 feet; established, 1854; first called Grasshopper Falls, from falls in the Grasshopper, now Delaware, river; name changed to Sautrelle Falls, and in 1875 to Valley Falls; industries—elevators, mills, creamery; waterworks, electric lights, water power; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railways.

FARMER'S VINDICATOR, Democratic; George Harmon, editor, Harmon Publishing Company, publisher, Valley Falls.

Weekly. Sept. 13, 1890 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890 by N. H. Harmon.

KANSAS FRATERNAL CITIZEN, fraternal; George Harmon, editor, Kansas Fraternal Citizen Company, publisher, Valley Falls.

Monthly. Feb., 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1912 at Hutchinson, by the Society of the Kansas Fraternal Citizen, Rodolph Hatfield, state president; moved to Topeka 1913, with George Harmon, editor; the following year moved to Valley Falls.

NEW ERA, Republican, George Harmon, editor and publisher, Valley Falls.

Weekly. Sept. 25, 1873 + 42 vols.

Founded 1865 as the Kansas New Era, at Lecompton, by S. Weaver; in 1867 moved to Medina, Jefferson county, and in 1871 to Grasshopper Falls (now Valley Falls).

REPORTER, Republican; G. C. Hall, editor and publisher, Valley Falls.

Daily. July 21, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by G. C. Hall.

WINCHESTER—Population (1915), 457; elevation, 1160 feet; established, 1857; named for Winchester, Va.; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

STAR, Republican; Mrs. O. C. Kirkpatrick, editor and publisher, Winchester.

Weekly. Feb. 3, 1893 + 23 vols.

Founded 1888 as the Winchester Herald, by S. T. Marshall; name changed 1893 to Winchester Star, W. C. Starr, editor.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Oskaloosa	Kansas Churchman (m). 1900. [See Shawnee county.] Sickle and Sheaf; Weekly Sickle. Oct. 9, 1873—1886.	14
McLouth	Champion. May 8, 1896—1897. Tribune. Mar. 29—Aug. 30, 1895.	1 1
Meriden	Advocate. Aug. 10, 1889—1890. [See Shawnee county.] Report. June 27, 1885—1889. Tribune. June 5, 1890—1897.	4 7
Nortonville	Herald. Feb. 7, 1896—1898. Royal Neighbor (m). Jan., 1894—1895. Sentinel. Feb. 6, 1903—1904.	3 1 1
Osawkie	Chief. Dec. 21, 1901—1902. Times. Dec. 4, 1885—1886.	1 1
Perry	Jefferson County Journal. Sept. 24, 1897—1898. Kaw Valley Chief (1st). Oct. 10, 1879—1882. Monitor; Kaw Valley Chief (2d). May 25, 1883—1884. News. Mar. 21, 1891—1892. World. Aug. 1, 1895—1897.	1 3 1 2 1
Valley Falls	Eastern Kansan. Aug. 24, 1911—1914. Fair Play. May 19, 1888—1890. Kansas Educational Journal (m). [See Leavenworth county.] Kansas New Era. May 29—Sept. 4, 1867. [See, also, Lecompton, Douglas county.] Liberal; Kansas Liberal (m and w). Valley Falls and Lawrence. Aug. 9, 1880—1883. Lucifer, the Light Bearer. Aug. 24, 1883—1890. [See, also, Topeka, Shawnee county.] Register. Feb. 11, 1881—1891. Republican. Sept. 7, 1889—1890.	2 2 1 3 7 11 1
Williamstown	Mail. Oct. 17, 1901—1902.	1
Winchester	Argus. Aug. 23, 1877—1888. Herald. Feb. 23, 1888—1892.	9 5

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Oskaloosa	Kansas Statesman. Dec. 17, 31, 1869.	
Grantville	News. Nov. 21, 1901—Mar. 22, 1902.	
Osawkie	Journal. Oct. 25—Dec. 27, 1902.	
Perry	Champion Liar. July 1, 1897. Kansas Journal. Dec. 3, 1898. Sun. Oct. 18—Nov. 22, 1893.	
Valley Falls	Baptist (m). Feb.-June, 1884. Kansas Jeffersonian. Nov. 3, 1866. Patrick's Advertiser. Nov. 13, 1886. Patrick's Independent. Nov. 3, 1887. Patrick's Paralyzer. Oct. 31 and Nov. 2, 1885. Register (d). Sept. 1, 1885. Social Reformer (m). Aug., 1884—Jan., 1885.	

JEWELL COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named for Lewis R. Jewell, lieutenant colonel, Sixth Kansas cavalry; county seat, Mankato; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 17,165; assessed valuation (1915), \$39,637,290; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, coal, cement rock, salt springs, agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising.

MANKATO—Population (1915), 1054; elevation, 1752 feet; established, 1872; originally called Jewell Center; name changed to Mankato in 1880; named for Mankato, Minn.; telephones, municipal water system, city library; is on the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific railways.

HIGH SCHOOL RECORD, school; edited and published by the students of the high school, Mankato.

Monthly. Oct. 15, 1904 + 11 vols.

Founded 1904 by the high-school students.

JEWELL COUNTY MONITOR, Republican; Emmet D. George, editor and publisher, Mankato.

Weekly. June 5, 1874; June 30, 1876 + 40 vols.

A continuation of the following: Jewell City Clarion, founded 1872 by W. P. Day and W. D. Jenkins; name changed 1873 to Jewell County Diamond, M. Winsor, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1878 with the Jewell County Monitor, founded 1874 at Jewell Center, by Frank Kirk; ran as the Jewell County Monitor and Diamond at Jewell Center; name changed back to Jewell County Monitor in 1880; in 1904 the name was changed to Jewell County Advertiser, Coleman & Dillman, editors and publishers; in 1907 the paper again took its old name, Jewell County Monitor, with E. D. George, editor and publisher.

WESTERN ADVOCATE, Democratic; Henry R. Honey, editor and publisher, Mankato.

Weekly. Aug. 7, 1890 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890 at Burr Oak, by William E. Bush and Mattie E. Convis; moved to Mankato in 1892.

BURR OAK—Population (1915), 723; elevation, 1662 feet; established, 1870; named for the stream on which it is situated; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

HERALD, Republican; Harry E. Ross, editor and manager, Burr Oak.

Weekly. Jan. 25, 1883 + 33 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Central Reflex, founded 1880 at Burr Oak, by H. E. Taylor; name changed same year to Burr Oak Reveille; consolidated in 1884 with Burr Oak Herald, founded in 1882; publication continued under name Burr Oak Herald, with Orm C. Emery, editor, and J. E. Fairley, proprietor.

ESBON—Population (1915), 337; established, 1873; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

TIMES, Democratic; Earl Vaughn, editor and publisher, Eshon.

Weekly. Feb. 3, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1899 by H. S. Simpson and A. C. Cutler.

FORMOSO—Population (1915), 412; established about 1889; telephones; sanitarium; is on Rock Island railway.

NEW ERA, independent; J. F. Hale, editor and publisher, Formoso.

Weekly. Dec. 21, 1900 + 15 vols.

Founded 1900 by A. E. Coleman and Bert Laughlin.

JEWELL—Population (1915), 775; elevation, 1564 feet; established about 1870; named for Lieut. Col. Lewis R. Jewell; industries—flour mills, elevators; electric lights, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

JEWELL COUNTY REPUBLICAN, independent Republican; W. C. Palmer, editor and publisher, Jewell City.

Weekly. Dec. 19, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 by H. C. and W. W. Brown.

LOVEWELL—Population (1915, estimated), 110; established about 1890; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

INDEX, independent; Chester Simmons, editor and publisher, Lovewell.

Weekly. Jan. 30, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1913 by R. M. Moser and Rev. R. L. Turk; absorbed in 1914 the Formoso Spirit founded 1912 by T. J. Wilson.

RANDALL—Population (1915), 338; elevation, 1448 feet; established, 1870; originally called, Vicksburg; name changed to Randall in 1882; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, Republican; J. O. Rodgers, editor and publisher, Randall.

Weekly. Dec. 6, 1901 + 14 vols.

Founded 1901 by W. A. Smith.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Mankato	Ekselsior. Baxter Springs, North Branch and Mankato.	
[Jewell Center.]	July, 1879, Sept., 1880—May, 1881.....	1
	God's Missionary Messenger (qr). 1906—1907. [See Republic county.]	
	Jacksonian. Feb. 2, 1888—1890.....	3
	Jewell County Review. July 18, 1879—1885.....	15
	[Called Mankato Review, Mar., 1883, to Dec., 1885.]	
	Kansas Jewellite. Aug. 16, 1882—1884.....	1
	Labor Clarion. July 12, 1888—1889.....	1
	[Bound with Salem Argus.]	
	Review (d). Aug. 2—Sept. 30, 1887.....	1
Burr Oak	Independent; Jewell County Independent; Burr Oak Republican.	
	Dec. 17, 1886—1887.....	1
	Reveille. Jan. 6, 1880—1884.....	4
	[First issue called Central Reflex.]	
	Rustler. June 3—Oct. 28, 1886.....	1
	Thinker. [See McPherson County Short-lived, vol. 2.]	
Eabon	Leader. June 30, 1892—1893.....	1
	Sentinel; Jewell County Search Light. Feb. 1—Nov. 9, 1894.....	2
Formoso	Enterprise. Jan. 3—Aug. 28, 1896.....	1
	Spirit. Nov. 6, 1912—1914.....	2
Jewell	Jewell County Democrat. Dec. 11, 1885—1887.....	2
	Jewell County Diamond. June 4, 1874; Jan. 20, 1876—1877.....	2
	Jewell County News. Oct. 9, 1891—1895.....	3
Omio	Democratic Mail. May 17—Sept. 27, 1884.....	1
	Jewell County Journal. May 29, 1879—1880.....	1
	Western Advocate. Feb. 14—Sept. 7, 1882.....	1
Randall	Beacon. s Sept. 27, 1889—1890.....	1
	Exponent. Jan. 2, 1891—1892.....	2
	Register. Apr. 25, 1885—1888.....	3
	Tribune. Oct. 8—Dec. 31, 1887.....	1
Salem	Argus. Mar. 1, 1883—1890.....	6
	[Not published Jan. to June, 1889; called Kansas Labor Clarion July 12, 1888, to Jan. 17, 1889.]	
	Jewell County Chronicle. Apr. 13, 1882—Jan. 18, 1883.....	1
	People's Friend. May 20, 1885—1887.....	2
White Rock	Independent. June 20—Dec. 19, 1879.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Dentonia	Institutionist (m). Apr.-June, 1890.	
Eabon	Light of Liberty. Nov. 30, 1894—Jan. 11, 1895.	
Formoso	Times. Oct. 4—Nov. 8, 1889.	
Jewell	Clarion. Aug. 30, 1872.	
	Jewell County Record. Apr. 9—Aug. 20, 1897.	
	Jewell County Republican (Daily Conference edition). Mar. 27—Apr. 1, 1889.	
Rubens	Anti-Monopolist. Feb. 9, 1882.	
Webber	Herald. May 18—June 1, 1894.	
	Times. Mar. 30—May 11, 1894.	

JOHNSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Rev. Thomas Johnson, missionary to the Shawnee Indians; county seat, Olathe; area, 480 square miles, 307,200 acres; population (1915) 18,507; assessed valuation (1915), \$40,424,435; resources and industries—building stone, gray marble, coal, natural gas, agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising.

OLATHE—Population (1915), 3335; elevation, 1032 feet; established, 1857; name a Shawnee Indian word meaning beautiful; industries—flour mill; in natural gas belt; municipal electric light plant, waterworks, paved streets, public library; is on the Missouri & Kansas Interurban, the Frisco, the Santa Fe, and the Kansas City, Clinton & Springfield railways.

INDEPENDENT, independent; Morris Patton, editor, C. W. Gorsuch, associate editor, Olathe.

Weekly. Feb. 7, 1912 + 4 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Lenexa News, founded about Nov., 1905, first issue in Society's file being vol. 1, No. 52, Nov. 23, 1906, E. A. Legler, editor and publisher; moved to Olathe 1912, and name changed to Olathe Independent, Will H. Peter, editor and manager.

KANSAS STAR, educational; edited and published by the Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe.

Semimonthly. May, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1872 by Kansas School for the Deaf.

MIRROR, Republican; John W. Breyfogle, editor, Mirror Publishing Company, publisher, Olathe.

Weekly. Mar. 15, 1866—Jan. 23, 1868; Jan. 6, 1876 + 42 vols.

Scattering issues, Oct. 25, 1862; Oct. 29, 1864; Sept. 3, 1868; Oct. 24, 1869; Oct. 23 and Nov. 27, 1873; Jan. 22 and July 2, 1874; Sept. 30, Oct. 28 and Dec. 23, 1875.

The Olathe Mirror was founded May 9, 1861, by John Francis; on Sept. 6, 1862, the office was wrecked by Quantrell, and the publication was discontinued until 1862, when it was revived by Mr. Francis. The Mirror is also a continuation of the following: Spring Hill Enterprise, founded 1870 by Buel & Sprague; name changed 1872 to Western Progress, W. H. McGown, editor and publisher; in 1873 moved to Olathe, and in 1880 sold to John Hindman, of the Gazette. Olathe News Letter, founded 1870 by J. A. and H. F. Cannutt; consolidated with the Mirror and published under the name of Mirror and News Letter until 1882. Olathe Gazette, founded 1880 by John Hindman; consolidated 1883 with the Mirror and published until 1886 as the Mirror-Gazette, when the name again became the Mirror. Olathe Review, founded about 1881; absorbed by the Mirror. Olathe Republican, founded 1884 by H. F. Cannutt; sold to Mirror-Gazette in 1885. Olathe Weekly Herald, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being dated September 8, 1893, and numbered vol. 2, No. 49, John F. Herman, editor and publisher. Olathe News, founded by C. M. Norris (no issues in the Society's collection); consolidated 1898 with the Herald, and called News-Herald; consolidated 1902 with the Mirror. Lenexa Leader, founded 1908 by Mrs. M. S. Capps; consolidated with the Mirror in 1909.

REGISTER, Democratic; R. A. Clymer, editor, Register Publishing Company, publisher, Olathe.

Weekly. Nov. 11, 1898—Jan. 27, 1910; May 11, 1911 + 17 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Alliance Echo, Olathe, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 3, No. 1, dated July 21, 1893, E. W. Justus, editor and publisher; name changed in 1894 to Olathe Tribune, and published by the People's Party Publishing Company; name again changed in 1905 to the Republican Tribune, John W. Richardson, editor and publisher; sold in 1907 to the Olathe Register, founded 1898 by Samuel T. Seaton.

DE SOTO—Population (1915), 343; elevation, 729 feet; established, 1857; named for Hernando De Soto, the Spanish explorer; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

EAGLE EYE, independent; Wiard & Wiard, editors and publishers, De Soto.

Weekly. Nov. 4, 1898 + 17 vols.

Founded 1898; name changed 1910 to De Soto Herald, George E. Glean, publisher; name again changed to Eagle Eye in 1912, with Wiard & Wiard, publishers.

EDGERTON—Population (1915), 286; elevation, 966 feet; established July, 1870; named for a Mr. Edgerton, of the engineering department of the A. T. & S. F. railroad; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

JOURNAL, Republican; Charles W. Mays, editor and publisher, Edgerton.

Weekly. Dec. 28, 1906 + 9 vols.

Founded 1906 by Charles W. Mays.

GARDNER—Population (1915), 536; elevation, 1065 feet; established, 1857; authorities differ as to the naming of the town; by one it is claimed to have been named in honor of Henry J. Gardner, governor of Massachusetts in 1855; by another for O. B. Gardner, an early resident of Johnson county and a member of the Gardner Town-site Company; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GAZETTE, independent; Ed. L. Eaton, editor and publisher, Gardner.

Weekly. Sept. 28, 1899 + 16 vols.

Founded 1899 by R. B. Huffman.

SPRING HILL—Population (1915), 540; elevation, 1030 feet; established, 1857; named for Spring Hill, Ala.; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

New Era, Republican; Will F. Wilkerson, editor and publisher, Spring Hill.

Weekly. Nov. 15, 1883—Jan., 1885; Aug., 1888 + 28 vols.

Founded 1883 by J. W. Sowers.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Olathe	Alliance Echo; Olathe Tribune; Republican Tribune.	
	July 21, 1893—1907	14
	Gazette. July 24, 1879—1883	3
	Herald; News-Herald. Sept. 8, 1893—1902	9
	Johnson County Democrat. May 18, 1882—1891	10
	Kansas Baptist Review (m). Aug., 1897—Apr., 1898	1
	Kansas Patron. May 10, 1881—1903	23
	[Called Patron and Farmer, Mar. 10 to Aug. 18, 1881.]	
	Leader (1st). Jan. 9, 1879—1881	2
	Leader (2d). Aug. 27, 1891—1893	3
	Our Little Friend. Oct. 14, 1893—1896	3
	Progressive Thought (qr., m and bi-m). Sept., 1893—1903	9
	Republican. May 8, 1884—1885	2
	Western Progress. Jan. 28, Feb. 11, Apr. 1, Nov. 4, 1875;	
	Jan. 6, 1876—1880	4
De Soto	Pioneer. Oct. 29, 1897—1898	1
Edgerton	Enterprise. Edgerton and Olathe. Nov. 27, 1903—1904	1
	Gazette. May 10, 1895—1896	1
	Globe. Mar. 3, 1899—1901	3
	News. May 22, 1902—1903	2
Gardner	Graphic. Apr. 24, 1891—1893	3
	Kansas True Flag; Gardner Flag; Weekly Message.	
	Sept. 22, 1894—1896	1
	Young Kansan; Kansan. May 31, 1889—1891	2
Lenexa	Leader. Oct. 14, 1908—1909	1
	News. Nov. 23, 1906—1912	5
Spring Hill	Headlight (m). Spring Hill and Wellsville. July, 1894—1896	2
	Kansas Register. Apr. 13—Oct. 26, 1878	1
	Review. Sept. 30, 1881—1882	1

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Olathe	Baptist Builder (m). May-Sept., 1887.	
	Educational Advocate (m). Mar., 1880—Feb., 1881.	
	Kansas Central. Mar. 11, Apr. 15, 22, 29, May 6, June 17, 1868.	
	Kansas Plaiudealer. Jan. 4—May 3, 1887.	
	Meteor, Evening. Apr. 1-26, 1879.	
	News Letter. Oct. 30, Nov. 13, 1873; Jan. 15, July 2, Oct. 1, 1874.	
Antioch	Local (m). Oct., 1895—Mar., 1896.	
De Soto	Signal. Jan., 1887.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Lenexa	World. Mar. 14—Apr. 25, 1913.	
Merriam	Herald-Chieftain. Mar. 21—Apr. 25, 1913.	
Overland Park	News. Mar. 28—Apr. 25, 1913.	
Stanley	Review. Mar. 14—Apr. 25, 1913.	

KEARNY COUNTY.

Organized March 27, 1888; named for Gen. Phillip Kearny; county seat, Lakin; area, 864 square miles, 552,960 acres; population (1915), 2316; assessed valuation (1915), \$5,672,404; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, irrigation projects, agriculture, and stock raising.

LAKIN—Population (1915), 480; elevation, 2998 feet; established, 1874; named for David L. Lakin, of Topeka; telephones, electric light; is on the Santa Fe railway.

KEARNY COUNTY ADVOCATE, Republican; W. E. Slavens, editor and publisher, Lakin.
Weekly. May 23, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885 by F. R. French and C. O. Chapman; consolidated 1895 with the Lakin Union, founded 1895 by H. S. Gregory, and which issued but two numbers; consolidated 1911 with the Lakin Investigator, founded 1911 by F. R. French.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Lakin	Herald. May 13—Dec. 30, 1882	1
	Index. May 3, 1890—1898	8
	Investigator. Apr. 13, 1898—1911	13
	Pioneer Democrat. Jan. 12, 1886—1890	5
Deerfield	Farmer. Dec. 22, 1904—1905	1
	News. Apr. 22—Oct. 14, 1909	1
Hartland	Herald. Feb. 27, 1886—1891	5
	Kearny County Coyote. Chantilly, Omaha and Hartland. Jan. 1, 1887—1890	3
	Times. Apr. 2, 1886—1887	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Lakin	Eagle. May 20—Oct. 10, 1879.
	Union. Mar. 28, 1895.
Hartland	Standard. Dec. 24, 1888—Mar. 2, 1889.

KINGMAN COUNTY.

Organized, 1873; named for Samuel A. Kingman, chief justice of the supreme court; county seat, Kingman; area, 864 square miles, 502,960 acres; population (1915), 12,612; assessed valuation (1915), \$31,255,185; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, mineral paint, agriculture, and stock raising.

KINGMAN—Population (1915), 2255; elevation, 1504 feet; established, 1874; named for Judge Samuel A. Kingman; industries—elevators, flour mills, planing mill, salt mine, creamery; telephones, electric lights, waterworks; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

JOURNAL, Democratic; R. S. Whitelaw, editor and proprietor, Kingman.

Weekly. Jan. 3, 1890 + 26 vols.

Founded 1888 as the Voice of the People, by S. H. Snider and O. P. Fuller; name changed 1889 to Kingman Weekly Journal, J. A. Maxey, editor and publisher.

LEADER-COURIER, Republican; Ed A. Palmer and John McKenna, editors and publishers, Kingman.

Weekly. Dec. 16, 1884 + 31 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Kingman Courier, founded 1884 by John C. Foley. Kingman Daily Courier, founded 1887 by John C. Foley; discontinued in 1889. Kingman Leader, founded 1884 by Bion S. Hutchins and W. L. Chellis; consolidated 1889 with the Courier and continued as the Leader-Courier, with Morton Albaugh, editor and publisher.

THE ORACLE, school; edited and published by students of the Kingman county high school, Kingman.

Semimonthly. Nov., 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1906 by the students of the county high school.

CUNNINGHAM—Population, (1915, estimated), 500; established, 1886; originally known as Ninneseah; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

CLIPPER, independent; J. Milton Banie, editor and publisher, Cunningham.

Weekly. Oct. 17, 1902 + 13 vols.
Founded 1902 by C. C. Hixon.

NASHVILLE—Population (1915, estimated), 200; elevation, 1750 feet; established about 1888; industries—mill, elevators; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

JOURNAL, independent; Clyde Walter, editor and publisher, Nashville.

Weekly. Sept. 26, 1912 + 3 vols.
Founded 1912 by Clyde Walter.

NORWICH—Population (1915), 432; elevation, 1496 feet; established about 1885; named for Norwich, Conn.; industries—elevators, flour mill; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

HERALD, local; W. R. Harman, editor and publisher, Norwich.

Weekly. Jan. 20, 1899 + 17 vols.
Founded 1899 by J. A. Maxey.

PENALOSA—Population (1915, estimated), 250; elevation, 1730 feet; established about 1885; first known as Lotta; name changed to Penalosa, in honor of the Spanish explorer, in 1887; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

TIMES, local; W. Ward, editor and owner, Penalosa.

Weekly. Aug. 12, 1915 +
Founded 1915 by E. W. Park.

ZENDA—Population (1915, estimated), 300; established later than 1900; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

CITIZEN, independent; E. J. Garner, editor and publisher, Zenda.

Weekly. Aug. 20, 1909 + 6 vols.
Founded 1909 by Elwood G. Slemmer.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Kingman	Courier. Apr. 18, 1884—1889	6
	Courier (d). May 2, 1887—1889	4
	Home Life (m). Apr. 1899—1901	1
	Kingman County Citizen. Sept. 13, 1879—1884	4
	Kingman County Republican. Mar. 1, 1882—1884	3
	[Called Citizen Republican, 1884.]	
	Kingman County Telegraph [German]. Sept. 6, 1906—1912	6
	Mercury (1st); Kingman Blade. June 14, 1878—1880	2
	News. Dec. 16, 1886—1888	1
	News (d). Dec. 16, 1886—1888	2
	[Nov. 1887, to Feb., 1888, lacking.]	
	Southern Kansas Democrat; Kingman County Democrat.	
	Oct. 13, 1883—1895	11
	Voice of the People. Mar. 8, 1888—1889	2
Cleveland	Star. July 20, 1881—1882	1
Cunningham	Chronicle. Jan. 5, 1893—1894	1
[Ninneseah]	Herald. Aug. 12, 1886—1892	6
	[Jan.-May, 1891, not published.]	
New Murdock	Herald. Apr. 8—Dec. 22, 1887	1
Norwich	News. Jan. 2, 1886—1892	7
	Saturday Morning Bee; Norwich Courant. Sept. 22, 1894—1898	4
Penalosa	News (1st). Aug. 12, 1887—1888	1
	News (2d). Feb. 25, 1910—1914	5
Spivey	Dispatch. Feb. 24, 1887—1888	2
	Index. June 5, 1889—1891	3

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Kingman.....Mercury (2d). May²⁸—June 13, 1890.

Nashville.....News. Apr. 12—July 12, 1888.

Norwich.....Star. June 4, 1903.

KIOWA COUNTY.

Organized, March 25, 1886; named for the Kiowa tribe of Indians; county seat, Greensburg; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 6464; assessed valuation (1915), \$16,214,039; resources and industries—building stone, agriculture, and stock raising.

GREENSBURG—Population (1915), 1298; elevation, 2235 feet; established, 1885; named for Col. D. R. Green; industries—elevators, mills; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

KIOWA COUNTY SIGNAL, independent; Poore & Holmes, editors and publishers, Greensburg.

Weekly. Mar. 5, 1886 + 30 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Kiowa County Signal, founded 1886 by Will E. Bolton and a Mr. Lee. Greensburg Rustler, founded 1886 by S. B. Sproule; absorbed in 1888 by the Kiowa County Times, founded 1888 by H. B. Graves; consolidated 1895 with the Kiowa County Signal. Greensburg Republican, founded 1902 by William Waddell; consolidated 1911 with the Signal.

PROGRESSIVE, Progressive; A. W. Gibson, editor and publisher, Greensburg.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1912 by A. W. Gibson.

HAVILAND—Population (1915), 565; elevation, 2162 feet; established, 1887; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ONLOOKER, independent; J. A. Renicker, editor and publisher, Haviland.

Weekly. May 6, 1903 + 13 vols. [Broken file.]

Founded 1903 by Frank Fesler.

MULLINVILLE—Population (1915), 441; elevation, 2318 feet; established about 1886; industries—mill, elevators; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

NEWS, independent; Theo. C. Perry, editor and manager, Perry Bros., publishers, Mullinville.

Weekly. Mar. 13, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded as the Mullinville Tribune 1905 by J. G. Connor; name changed 1913 to Mullinville News, with Perry Brothers, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Greensburg	Kiowa County Opinion. July 30, 1897—1898	1
	Kiowa County Times. Aug. 17, 1888—1895	7
	Republican (1st). Mar. 22, 1887—1888	1
	Republican (2d). Aug. 8, 1890—1891	1
	Republican (3d). Aug. 7, 1902—1911	9
	Republican Banner. Apr. 18, 1891—1895	4
Dowell	Rustler. Apr. 22, 1886—1888	3
	Democrat and Watchman. Dowell and Wellsford. Nov. 28, 1885—1886.	1
Haviland	Kiowa County Independent. Haviland and Greensburg.	
	June 6, 1899—1900	1
Mullinville.	Tribune. Nov. 17, 1887—1889	2
	Mallet. Sept. 30, 1886—1888	2
	Telegram. Sept. 30, 1886—1887	1
	Tribune. July 27, 1905—1913	8
Wellsford	Kiowa County Democrat. Jan. 13, 1887—1888	2
	Record. Jan. 8—June 11, 1914	1
	Register (1st). June 13—Nov. 21, 1885	1
	Register (2d). Jan. 2—Oct. 25, 1890	1
	Republican. Aug. 20, 1886—1887	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Greensburg	Irrigation World (m). Dec., 1894—Jan., 1895.
Wellsford	Reformer. Dec. 29, 1888—Aug. 9, 1889.

LABETTE COUNTY.

Organized, 1867; name is from the French words *la bête* the beast; county seat, Oswego; area, 649 square miles, 415,360 acres; population (1915), 31,014; assessed valuation (1915), \$37,073,251; resources and industries—building stone, brick clay, coal, oil, gas, agriculture, and stock raising.

OSWEGO—Population (1915), 2258; elevation, 899 feet; established, 1867; named for Oswego, N. Y.; industries—flour mills, creamery; coal, gas, and oil district; telephones, electric lights, municipal water system; is on the M. K. & T. and the S. L. & S. F. railways.

DEMOCRAT, Democratic; Alf. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher, Oswego.

Weekly. Oct. 21, 1899 + 16 vols.

Founded Oct. 21, 1899, by Alf D. Carpenter; Feb., 1909, purchased subscription list of the Oswego Blade, founded Jan. 27, 1894, as the Union Blade, Capt. G. A. Nicholette, editor and publisher. Union Blade, consolidated with the Oswego News (history unknown; no copies on file in Historical Society), and appeared as the Oswego News-Blade, first issue in Society's file being Sept. 29, 1894, vol. 1, No. 36, S. C. Steinberger, publisher; name changed Feb. 17, 1897, to Oswego Weekly Blade, William Cook, editor and publisher; Jan. 11, 1900, the Labette County Times-Statesman was sold to the Blade. The Times-Statesman is a continuation of the Chetopa Statesman, founded Aug. 6, 1885, by Nelson and Mrs. R. M. Abbott; removed to Oswego Aug., 1889; purchased Jan. 14, 1892, the subscription list of the Labette County Times, Oswego, and became the Labette County Times-Statesman, R. B. Claiborn, editor and publisher; history of Labette County Times unknown, first issue in Society's file bearing date and number, June 18, 1892, vol. 2, No. 2, S. C. Steinberger, editor and publisher.

DIAL, college; edited and published by the students of Oswego College, Oswego.

Bimonthly. Apr., 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by students of Oswego College.

INDEPENDENT, Republican; W. A. Blair, editor and publisher, Oswego.

Weekly. Jan. 22, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1872; first issue in Society's file gives F. B. McGill, editor and publisher.

ALTAMONT—Population (1915), 691; elevation, 904 feet; established, 1870; originally called Elston; name changed about 1879; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

JOURNAL, Republican; Frank E. George, editor and publisher, Altamont.

Weekly. Feb. 16, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded in 1903; early history unknown.

BARTLETT—Population (1915), 269; elevation, 888 feet; established about 1887; named for Robert A. Bartlett, chief promoter of the town; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; Thomas A. Reed, editor and publisher, Bartlett.

Weekly. Aug. 26, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by Thomas A. Reed.

CHETOPA—Population (1915), 1859; elevation, 525 feet; established, 1868; name formed from two Osage Indian words, *che* and *topa*, meaning four houses; industries—flour mills, creamery, brick plant; telephones, natural gas district, municipal electric light and waterworks systems; is on the M. K. & T. and the Missouri Pacific railways.

ADVANCE, Republican; H. R. Huston, editor and publisher, Chetopa.

Weekly. July 8, 1875; July 6, 1876 + 38 vols.

Founded 1868 by John W. Horner and A. S. Corey; in 1874 the name was changed to Southern Kansas Advance, with J. M. Cavaness, editor and publisher; in 1878 name again changed to Chetopa Advance.

CLIFFER, independent; M. A. Chesley, editor and publisher, Chetopa.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1903 + 13 vols.

Founded in 1888 by J. J. Finto, as Chetopa Democrat; name changed 1903 to Chetopa Clipper, M. A. Chesley, editor and publisher.

EDNA—Population (1915), 467; elevation, 978 feet; established, 1876; named for little Miss Edna Gragery; industries—elevators, flour mill; in the gas district; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SUN, independent; W. E. Staige, editor and publisher, Edna.

Weekly.

History unknown; no copies on file in the Historical Society.

MOUND VALLEY—Population (1915), 888; elevation, 821 feet; established, 1869; named from a mound-like range of hills in its vicinity; industries—brick plants, glass works, flour mill, elevator, coal mines, stone quarries; in gas and oil region; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

JOURNAL, Republican; D. H. Wallingford and R. J. Conderman, editors and publishers, Mound Valley.

Weekly. Sept. 28, 1906 + 9 vols.

A continuation of the Mound Valley Herald, founded 1882 by C. Len Albin; consolidated 1913 with the Mound Valley Journal, founded 1906 by D. H. Wallingford and R. J. Conderman.

PARSONS—Population (1915), 12,118; elevation, 898 feet; established, 1870; named in honor of Judge Levi Parsons, one of the builders of the M. K. & T. railway; industries—flour and feed mills, ice and cold storage plants, corset factory, stone quarries, car and bridge building shops, machine shops; is in the gas and oil belt, coal mines; telephones, electric lights, paved streets, waterworks; is on the M. K. & T. and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

ECLIPSE, Democratic; Celsus A. Lamb, editor and publisher, Parsons.

Weekly. Jan. 13, 1876 + 40 vols.

Daily. Jan. 3, 1881 + 88 vols.

Weekly Eclipse was founded in 1874 by J. B. Lamb. The Daily Eclipse was founded in 1881 by J. B. Lamb & Son.

KANSAS BAPTIST, religious; J. T. Crawford, editor and publisher, Parsons.

Monthly. Feb. 1907 + 8 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being numbered vol. 4, No. 2.

SUN, Republican; Frank Motz, editor and manager, Sun Publishing Company, publisher, Parsons.

Daily. Feb. 19, 1884 + 82 vols.

The Parsons Sun (weekly) was founded in 1871 by Milton W. Reynolds and Leslie J. Perry; about 1878 or 1879 H. H. Lusk became the publisher and ran the Sun for many years; the weekly edition was discontinued with the issue for Dec. 25, 1908. The Daily Sun was founded about 1880 or 1881, the first issue in Society's file being July 1, 1884, vol. 7, No. 100, H. H. Lusk, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Oswego	Bee. Jan. 1, 1887—1889	2
	Bee (d). Mar. 7, 1887—1888	4
	Courant. Mar. 25, 1889—1890	2
	Golden Rod (bi-m). Aug., 1891—1907	16
	Journal, Evening (d). Mar. 10—May 9, 1903	1
	Labette County Democrat. Apr. 23, 1880—1896	16
	Labette County Statesman; Times-Statesman. Aug. 8, 1889—1900. [1889 bound with Chetopa Statesman.]	10
	Oswego College Student (m). Aug., 1896—1897	1
	Pilot. Oswego and Altamont. Feb. 5, 1903—1904	1
	Republican. Aug. 12, 1881—1886	5
	Republican (d). Aug. 9, 1881—1883	3
	Union Blade; News Blade. Jan. 27, 1894—1909	15
Altamont	Gazette. Jan. 25—Oct. 25, 1895	1
	Mill's Weekly World (Cherryvale, Altamont and Parsons), and Western World (Parsons). Aug. 8, 1888—1893	6
	Saturday Item. Aug. 29, 1896—1897	1
	Sentinel. Apr. 28, 1886—1890	4
Bartlett	Breeze. Sept. 15, 1910—1911	1
Chetopa	Democrat. Mar. 16, 1888—1902	15
	Herald. Apr. 8, 1876—1878	1
	Kansas Messenger (m). 1904. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Statesman. Aug. 6, 1885—1889	4
Dennis	Leader. Feb. 9, 1899—1900	2
Edna	Enterprise. Apr. 15—Sept. 2, 1887	1
	Enterprise (2d). Sept. 23, 1899—1905	6
	Independent. Aug. 23, 1890—1893	3
	News. Oct. 28, 1893—1894	1
	Star. Oct. 28, 1887—1888	1
	Sun. Nov. 24, 1894—1903	8
Labette City	Record. Oct. 21, 1899—1901	2
	Star. Labette City and Parsons. Feb. 4—Dec. 30, 1898	1
Mound Valley	Herald. July 16, 1885—1913	28
	News. Apr. 29, 1886—1887	1

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Parsons	Blade. Sept. 4, 1892—1901.....	9
	Clarion. July 5, 1888—1891.....	2
	Eli (d). Feb. 5—Dec. 3, 1891.....	2
	Evening Star (d). Apr. 6—Oct. 19, 1881.....	1
	Globe, Evening (d). May 23, 1898—1899.....	3
	Globe. Oct. 27, 1899—1900.....	1
	Herald, Evening (d). Feb. 11, 1902—1904.....	8
	High School Sentiment. Dec., 1900—1908.....	8
	Independent. Mar. 10, 1894—1908.....	15
	Infant Wonder (d). Dec. 26, 1878—1880.....	3
	Journal (d). Nov. 6, 1889—1890.....	1
	Kansas Workman; State Alliance. Jan. 16—Dec. 17, 1891.....	1
	News (d). Apr. 25, 1900—1901.....	3
	Our Home Visitor (m). May, 1891—1892.....	2
	Outlook (d). 1877—1878.....	1
	Palladium. Feb. 24, 1883—1912.....	30
	Republican (d). May 10, 1880—1881.....	2
	Searchlight of the W. R. C. (m). Apr. 15, 1898—1900.....	3
	Sun. Mar. 4—Nov., 1876; May, 1877—1908.....	32
Wilsonston	Journal (m). May, 1888—1908.....	20
	White Banner. Wilsonston and Altamont. July, 1894—1902.....	8

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Oswego	American Crank. Nov. 19, 1892—Mar. 11, 1893.	
	Independent (d). Dec. 15, 1882—Jan. 6, 1883.	
	Kansas Christian Advocate. Dec. 14, 1881—May 19, 1882.	
	Labette County Times. June 18—July 9, 1892.	
Chetopa	Register. July 30, 1869; Dec. 6 and 12, 1873; July 10, 1874.	
	Settlers' Guide (m). Apr.—Oct., 1877.	
Mound Valley	Times. Aug. 2, 1884.	
	Times. Dec. 16, 1881—Apr. 28, 1882.	
Parsons	United Labor. Aug. 6, 1887.	
	Arbitrator. Sept. 10—Oct. 29, 1886.	
	Broadaxe. Dec. 28, 1877; Jan. 11, 1878.	
	Coffin's Business Directory. Feb., 1878.	
	Eye Opener. July 9-23 and Dec. 26, 1892.	
	Railway Employee. May 1, 1893.	
	Surprise. June 13, 1874—Jan. 20, 1875.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Oswego	Kansas Farm and Home (m). Feb.—Aug., 1899.	
	Pilot (d). Feb. 4-19, 1903.	
Chetopa	Advance (reunion daily). Oct. 3-6, 1894; Sept. 4-7, 1895; Sept. 22-26, 1896.	
Dennis	Hustler. Oct. 1—Dec. 31, 1898.	
Parsons	Business College Journal (m). Jan., 1896.	
	Free Parliament. Dec. 20, 1904; Jan. 17, Feb. 2 and 16, Mar. 16, 1905.	

LANE COUNTY.

Organized, June 3, 1886; named for James Henry Lane, United States senator from Kansas 1861-1866; county seat, Dighton; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 2120; assessed valuation (1915), \$6,627,856; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, wheat, grazing, and stock raising.

DIGHTON—Population (1915), 272; elevation, 2761 feet; established about 1879; named for Dick Dighton, a surveyor; industries—elevator, flour mill; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

JOURNAL-HERALD, independent; J. E. Lucas, editor and publisher, Dighton.

Weekly. May 1, 1885 + 31 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Lane County Herald, founded 1885 by W. D. Pratt; name changed in 1892 to the Dighton Herald, F. H. Lobdell, editor and publisher; consolidated 1911 with the Lane County Journal, founded 1897 by J. B. Milford; continued since as the Journal-Herald, with J. E. Lucas, editor and publisher.

News, Republican; Roy A. and Idabel C. Giles, editors and publishers, Dighton.

Weekly. May 1, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded May 1, 1913, by Roy A. Giles.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Dighton	Idea. Mar. 25—June 7, 1896	1
	Journal. Feb. 18, Mar. 4, 1886—1892	6
	Lane County Farmer. Dec. 5, 1890—1892	2
	Lane County Journal. Feb. 11, 1897—1911	15
	Progress (Dighton Junction); Western Progress. Feb. 4—Aug. 3, 1880	1
	Republican. June 29, 1887—1889	2
California	Lane County Gazette. Jan. 29, 1880—1882	2
Healy	Banner. Dec. 2, 1903—1904	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Dighton..... Advance (m). Mar.—June, 1890.

LEAVENWORTH COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Gen. Henry Leavenworth, United States army; county seat, Leavenworth; area, 455 square miles, 291,200 acres; population (1915), 40,625; assessed valuation (1915), \$42,357,238; resources and industries—building stone, coal, red and yellow ochre, cement, potter's clay, agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising.

LEAVENWORTH—Population (1915), 22,090; elevation, 791 feet; established, 1854; named for Fort Leavenworth, oldest post in Kansas; industries—a manufacturing center; factories include stoves, mill and mining machinery, steam engines, wagons, carriages, furniture, shoes, pumps, soap, bridges, boilers, mechanical musical instruments, and many minor manufacturing plants; coal; electric light, waterworks, paved streets, telephones; is on the Santa Fe, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific railroads.

HOME RECORD, charity; Mrs. Harriet E. Shelley, editor, Home for the Friendless, publisher, Leavenworth.

Monthly. Nov. and Dec., 1873; Jan. and Apr., 1874, Jan., 1876 + 39 vols.

[Not published Dec., 1912, to July, 1914.]

Founded 1872, with Mrs. C. H. Cushing as editor.

JOURNAL OF THE U. S. CAVALRY ASSOCIATION; Col. E. B. Fuller, editor, U. S. Cavalry Association, publisher, Leavenworth.

Quarterly. Mar., 1888 + 28 vols.

Founded 1888 by the U. S. Cavalry Association.

LABOR CHRONICLE, labor; James F. O'Connor, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

Weekly. Feb. 12, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1909 as the Leavenworth Chronicle; name changed 1911 to the Labor Chronicle and Resubmissionist; name Resubmissionist dropped 1915.

NEW ERA, prison reform; edited by the prisoners of the United States penitentiary, Leavenworth.

Weekly. Feb. 27, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1912.

OLD LADIES' JOURNAL, charity; Mrs. M. G. McNaughton, editor, board of managers of Wm. Small Memorial Home for Aged Women, publishers, Leavenworth.

Monthly. Jan., 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1893 by the board of managers.

POST, independent; Albert T. Reid, president, Wallace F. Hovey, secretary and treasurer, Fred W. Jameson, editor and manager, Post Publishing Company, publisher, Leavenworth.

Daily. Aug. 19, 1905 + 41 vols.

Founded 1905 by the Post Publishing Company. The third newspaper of its name in Leavenworth.

TIMES, Republican; Daniel R. Anthony, jr., editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

Weekly. Mar. 14, 1857; May 28, 1859; Oct. 24, 1863; Jan. 20, 1876—1887; 1896 + 24 vols.

[See, also, Short-lived, vol. 4.]

Daily. Jan., 1870—July, 1878; Oct., 1878 + 126 vols.

[See, also, Short-lived, vol. 4.]

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Leavenworth Journal, founded 1856 by Col. S. S. Goode, who was succeeded by "Jack" Henderson. John A. Halderman later took the plant in satisfaction of an indebtedness and in the spring of 1858 leased it to Hutchinson Campbell. A daily edition was issued for about a year, when the building in which the Journal office was located collapsed, "pieing" the type and destroying most of the other materials. A few numbers of the Journal were subsequently issued from the Times office, when the Journal finally suspended. Shortly afterwards Geo. F. Prescott, C. A. Prescott and William White started the Daily Dispatch, using the press recovered from the ruins of the Journal office; this paper was issued for some ten or eleven months, when it suspended and the material was purchased by D. R. Anthony in 1861, when he started the Conservative. The Leavenworth Times was founded in 1857 by a stock company; Robert Crozier was editor. It later passed into the hands of Col. John C. Vaughn and son, Champion Vaughn, and a daily edition was started by them in 1858. The Leavenworth Conservative, daily, triweekly and weekly, was founded 1861. D. R. Anthony, D. W. Wilder, Mathew Weightman, Geo. F. Prescott, George C. Hume and Henry Buckingham formed the stock company, and D. W. Wilder was editor. After many changes in ownership, in Aug., 1868, the Times and Conservative were consolidated under the name of Times and Conservative; eventually the name was changed back to Leavenworth Times. In Apr., 1871, the Times and Bulletin were consolidated; W. S. Burke, editor, J. C. Ketcheson, business manager, and S. R. Marshall, treasurer. This arrangement only continued to May, 1871, when the Bulletin seceded from the combination and was purchased by D. R. Anthony. The Bulletin, daily, triweekly and weekly, was founded 1862 by the Bulletin Printing Company, consisting of Henry Buckingham, A. N. Hamilton and Geo. F. Prescott; Nov. 21, 1862, a morning edition was started and published for a short time. In Sept., 1864, the establishment was purchased by D. R. Anthony, who continued it until Aug. 2, 1865, when he sold it to C. D. Roys & Co. The paper passed through several hands, when in May, 1871, it again came into the control of Mr. Anthony, who in November of that year purchased the Times and merged it with the Bulletin. The Leavenworth Commercial was founded in 1866 by George F. Prescott, George C. Hume and A. F. Callahan. This paper passed through many successive ownerships until finally purchased by D. R. Anthony, who ran an evening edition for a few months and then merged it with the Times. The Lawrence Standard, early history unknown, moved to Leavenworth in 1880; published by E. G. Ross & Sons, under name of Democratic Standard; daily edition was founded in 1881, called Leavenworth Evening Standard. The Labor Chronicle (1st), early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 3, No. 3, Jan. 12, 1895; published by the Leavenworth Trades and Labor Council, William A. Doidge, George W. Leek and Charles Sproul, committee on publication; name changed in 1901 to Leavenworth Chronicle, R. E. Davis, editor and publisher. Leavenworth Post (German), daily, founded about 1887 by Max Gronfeldt; name changed in 1897 to Leavenworth Tribune, Louis Latte, editor; consolidated May, 1901, with Leavenworth Chronicle, and continued as Chronicle-Tribune, daily (weekly edition of the Leavenworth Tribune is still issued separately); in 1902 the daily Chronicle-Tribune was merged into the Evening Standard, and in 1903 the Evening Standard was consolidated with the Leavenworth Times.

TRIBUNE [German], independent; S. Kuraner, editor and publisher, Leavenworth.

Weekly. May 10, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded in 1887; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 14, No. 193, May 10, 1901, S. Kuraner, editor.

EASTON—Population (1915), 292; elevation, 905 feet; established, 1854; named for Gen. Lucien J. Eastin, editor of the Kansas Herald; change in spelling brought about by Gov. Røeder, whose home was Easton, Pa.; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

TRANSCRIPT, independent; E. S. Hays, editor and publisher, Easton.

Weekly. Society has but one issue, Oct. 29, 1908.

Founded 1908 by J. O. Potter and R. W. Stafford.

LANSING—Population (1915), 824; elevation, 814 feet; established, 1864; telephones; is on the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railways.

NEWS, Republican; C. A. Henrie, editor and publisher, Lansing.

Weekly. Nov. 15, 1895 + 20 vols.

[Not published, June 15, 1906, to Nov. 1907.]

Founded 1895 by John Higgins.

SQUARE DEAL, prison reform; "Tex," editor; J. K. Coddling, warden, Lansing.

Weekly. Oct. 22, 1915 +

Founded 1912 as the Penitentiary Bulletin; name changed 1915 to the Square Deal.

TONGANOXIE—Population (1915), 954; elevation, 829 feet; established, 1866; named for Tonganoxie, a Delaware Indian, who in territorial days kept a sort of tavern near the present town site; telephones; is on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railways.

MIRROR, Republican; William Heynen, editor and publisher, Tonganoxie.

Weekly. May 4, 1882 + 33 vols.

Founded 1882 by Rev. Henry Osborn. The Weekly Sentinel, founded at Leavenworth in 1889 by Geo. D. Purdy & Co., moved to Tonganoxie the same year; May 10, 1902, the name was changed to the Tonganoxie Republican, with Geo. B. Hellenbeck as editor and publisher; sold to the Mirror 1903.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Leavenworth	Advertiser; Western Life. May 5, 1899—1908	9
	Advocate. Aug. 18, 1888—1891	3
	Appeal. Dec. 29, 1877—1879	3
	Appeal (d). Jan. 11, 1876—1878	3
	Appeal and Tribune. Oct. 15, 1877; Aug. 23, 1878; Oct. 14, 1879—1880	1
	Art League Chronicle (m). Jan., 1891—1898	8
	Chronicle. Nov. 3, 1883—1884	1
	Commercial (d). Mar. 3, Sept. 20, Oct. 11, 1868; July 18, and Dec. 7, 1869; Oct. 18, 1871; Apr. 18, 1872; 1873—1876	4
	Conservative (d). Jan. 28, 1861—Jan., 1867; June, 1867—1868	14
	Democratic Standard. Oct. 20, 1880—1883; 1897—1903	8
	Hatchet (m). Feb., 1896—1897	1
	Herald. Feb. 17, 1894—July 4, 1896; Dec. 5, 1896—1898	3
	Journal of Commerce (s-m). Sept. 15, 1892—1894	2
	Kansas Churchman (m). 1902. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Kansas Commoner. Sept. 20, 1884—1885	1
	Kansas Educational Journal (m). Jan., 1864—Aug., 1865; Grasshopper Falls, Sept., 1865—Jan., 1866; Topeka, June, 1866—Aug., 1867; Emporia, Sept., 1867—Apr., 1871; Emporia and Topeka, May, 1871—Apr., 1873; Leavenworth, May, 1873—Mar., 1874	10
	Kansas Farmer (m). 1867—1873. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Kansas Freie Presse [German]. June 2 and Dec. 31, 1869; Nov. 16, 1870; Jan. 5, 1876—1886	11
	Kansas Freie Presse [German] (d). Jan. 12—Apr., 1876; Dec., 1879—May, 1881; June, 1881—1886	14
	Kansas Prohibitionist. Mar. 21, 1883—1884	1
	Kansas Territorial Register. July 7—Dec. 22, 1855	1
	Kansas Weekly Herald. Sept. 15, 1854—1859	5
	Labor News. May 21, 1892—1895	3
	Labor Review [broken file]. May 14, 1904—1910	2
	Medical Herald (m). Aug., 1867—1875	7
	Orphans' Friend (m). Nov. 15, 1878—1897	19
	Post [German] (d); Post and Tribune. Dec. 2, 1887—1901	26
	Post [English ed.] (d). Oct. 7, 1895—1896	1
	Post. July 10, 1896—1897	1
	Problem (qr). Jan., 1900—1903	3
	Public Press. June 21, 1877—1883	6
	Public Press (d). Apr. 2, 1877—1882	12
	Sonntags-gast [German]. Oct. 23, 1898—1901	3
	Standard, Evening (d). July 24, 1881—1903	44
	Sun (d). Oct. 4, 1887—1890	6
	Sunday Herald. Nov. 2—Dec. 4, 1879	1
	Taps (m). Oct. 15, 1889—1891	2
	Times and Conservative (d). Sept. 17, 1868—1870	4
	Union. Jan. 25, 1902—1904	3
	Visitor; Catholic Visitor; Kansas Catholic. Olathe and Leavenworth. May, 1882—1890	7
	[See also, Wyandotte county.]	
	Western Homestead (m). May, 1878—1882	4
	Workingman's Friend. Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 14, 21, 1878; Feb. 8, Mar. 15, 1879; May 7, 1881—1882	2
	Reveille. National Military Home. Feb. 1, 1893—1895	2
Fort Leavenworth	News. July 23, 1904—Nov. 1, 1905; June 20, 1908—1914	8
	Sentinel. [See Saline county.]	
Easton	Light and Herald. July 26, 1895—1905	10
Lansing	Penitentiary Bulletin. Feb. 9, 1912—1915	4
	Prison Trusty. May 26, 1892—1894	2
Linwood	Leader. Dec. 27, 1883—1884	1
	Leaf. Aug. 1, 1901—1902	1
	Ledger. Apr. 22, 1898—1899	1
	Times. Sept. 29, 1909—1910	1
Tonganoxie	News. Mar. 4, 1885—1887	2
	Republican. May 17, 1902—1903	1
	Sentinel. Feb. 23, 1889—1902	11
	[Not published Nov., 1893—June, 1894.]	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Leavenworth	Argus. Nov. 3, 1873.	
	Bulletin, Evening. Oct. 3, 5, 20, 21, 28, 30, Nov. 13, 1868.	
	Call, Evening. Jan. 25, Apr. 8, Aug. 26, 1872; Feb. 10, Mar. 6, Dec. 15, 1873; Mar. 17, 1874.	
	Journal, Evening. Jan. 26, 1859.	
	Ledger. May 18, 1858.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

- Leavenworth. Bulletin. Feb. 18, 1899.
 Commercial. July 25, 1867.
 Conservative. June 19, Aug. 7, 14, 1862; Jan. 8, 22, Mar. 26, 1863.
 Herald. Mar. 10, 1860.
 Independent. Feb. 11—May 19, 1894.
 State Sentinel. Apr. 1, 1875.
 Weekly Bulletin. Aug. 19, 1868.
- Linwood. Monitor. Sept. 10—Oct. 8, 1897.
 News. Dec. 30, 1905; Jan. 20, 27, 1906.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 3.

- Leavenworth. Bulletin, Evening [extra]. Oct., 1864.
 Conservative. May 24, June 29, July 2, 1861.
 Conservative (d). Feb. 28, Mar. 27, Apr. 13, June 17, July 16, 20, Aug. 6, 19, 29, 1862; July 3, 1863; July 3, 1864.
 Inquirer. May 29, 1862.
 Inquirer (d). Oct. 24, 29, 1862.
 Kansas Daily Ledger. Apr. 13, 1859.
 Ledger. Sept. 12, 1858.
 Times. Jan. 9, May 22, July 10, Aug. 7, Sept. 18, Oct. 9, 1858.
 Times (d). Jan. 25, 1859; Apr. 6, June 12, Aug. 27, 28, Sept. 2, 30, Nov. 6, 1862; Feb. 14, 17, Mar. 14, Oct. 25, Dec. 1, 1863; Mar. 1, 1864.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named in honor of Abraham Lincoln; county seat, Lincoln; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 10,433; assessed valuation (1915), \$23,261,080; resources and industries—building stone, mineral paint, potter's clay, cement rock, salt marshes and springs, coal, agriculture, and stock raising.

LINCOLN—Population (1915), 1142; elevation, 1374 feet; established, 1871; named for President Lincoln; originally called Lincoln Center; industries—flour mills, cement plant, stone quarries, coal mines; municipal water and electric light systems, public library, telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Lee Meadows, editor and publisher, Lincoln.

Weekly. Jan. 7, 1886 + 30 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Western Democrat, founded at Lincoln in 1874 by F. M. Beatty; suspended in 1875 and equipment sold to G. W. Wellman, who associated with him W. C. Buzick, and commenced the publication of the Saline Valley Register, vol. 1, No. 1, of which appeared June 30, 1875. In 1879 the name was changed to the Lincoln Register, George W. Anderson, editor and proprietor; in 1880 Mr. Anderson changed the name of the paper to Lincoln County Register, and in 1881 the old name, Saline Valley Register, was again adopted, Messrs. A. C. Springer, G. F. Kline and M. J. Watson being the editors and publishers. In 1884 the name was once more changed, the paper appearing as the Lincoln Banner, A. G. Hobbs & Sons, editors and publishers. In 1886 Messrs. Daughters and Smith became editors and publishers, when the name was again changed, this time to the Lincoln Republican.

SENTINEL, Democratic; Wendlow Cipra, editor and publisher, Lincoln.

Weekly. June 1, 1894 + 22 vols.

Established 1887 as the Sylvan Grove Sentinel, W. H. Pilcher, editor and publisher; moved to Lincoln 1894, name changed to Lincoln Sentinel; in 1901 absorbed the Lincoln Beacon, which was founded in 1879 as the Lincoln County Beacon, by W. S. and Anna C. Wait.

BARNARD—Population (1915), 408; elevation, 1322 feet; established, 1898; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

BEE, independent; Will De Vinney, editor and publisher, Barnard.

Weekly. Mar. 8, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded 1902 by Will De Vinney.

BEVERLY—Population (1915), 334; elevation, 1326 feet; established, 1886; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

TRIBUNE, independent; Carl Judge, editor and publisher, Beverly.

Weekly. July 28, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by C. L. McAfee.

SYLVAN GROVE—Population (1915), 555; elevation, 1466 feet; established, 1877; named for the twin groves near which the town is situated; industries—mill, elevators, creamery; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

News, Republican; James A. Schilling, editor and publisher, Sylvan Grove.

Weekly. May 4, 1900 + 16 vols.

Founded as the **Sylvan Alert** about 1893, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 42, April 25, 1895, Jeffers & Smith, editors and publishers; name changed 1900 to **Sylvan Grove News**, St. Clair & Hoffer, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Lincoln	Banner. Feb. 28, 1884—1886	2
	Lincoln County Beacon; Lincoln Beacon. Mar. 25, 1880—1901	22
	Lincoln County Democrat. May 6, 1886—1890	5
	Lincoln County Farmer. Dec. 5, 1890—1892	1
	Lincoln County News. 1873	1
	Saline Valley Register. Apr. 19, 1876—1884	8
	[Called Lincoln County Register, Sept., 1879, to Nov., 1881.]	
Barnard	Times. Aug. 9, 1888—1892	3
Beverly	Journal. June 1, 1905—1906	1
	Star. June 29, 1893—1895	1
Sylvan Grove	Sentinel. July 28, 1887—1893	5
	[Not published Oct., 1890, to Mar., 1892.]	
	Sylvan Alert. Apr. 25, 1895—1900	6

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Lincoln	Lincoln County Patriot. July 15, 1875.
Sylvan Grove	Saline Valley Sunflower. Feb. 9, 1900.

LINN COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Lewis F. Linn, United States senator from Missouri; county seat, Mound City; area, 637 square miles, 407,680 acres; population (1915), 15,013; assessed valuation (1915), \$20,534,691; resources and industries—building stone, cement rock, coal, oil, gas, agriculture, and stock raising.

MOUND CITY—Population (1915), 718; established, 1855; named for its proximity to Sugar Mound; industries—glass factory, coal, stone quarries, oil and gas; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

BORDER SENTINEL (2d), Democratic; C. E. and Helen C. Dallas, editors and publishers.

Weekly. Jan. 14, 1916 +

Founded 1886 as the **Torch of Liberty**, a monthly, by S. M. Brice; in 1889 changed to a weekly; in 1909 name changed to **Linn County Democrat and Torch of Liberty**, E. C. Lowe and J. A. Mantey, editors and publishers; name shortened same year to **Linn County Democrat**, of which C. E. Dallas eventually became editor and publisher; name changed to **Border Sentinel** Jan. 14, 1916, C. E. and Helen Dallas, editors and publishers.

LINN COUNTY REPUBLIC, Republican; John C. Madden, editor and publisher, Mound City.

Weekly. Jan. 11, 1895 + 21 vols.

Founded 1884 as the **Mound City Progress**, by J. C. Cash; name changed 1895 to **Linn County Republic and Mound City Progress**, Nev. Campbell, editor and publisher; name shortened in 1896 to **Linn County Republic**.

BLUE MOUND—Population (1915), 626; established, 1860; named for Blue Mound, a near-by eminence; telephones, electric lights; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SUN, Republican; Lowe & Lowe, editors and publishers, Blue Mound.

Weekly. May 31, 1883 + 31 vols.

Founded 1883 by W. E. Barnes.

LA CYGNE—Population (1915), 997; elevation, 827 feet; established, 1869; French words meaning "the swan"; industries—coal mines; telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

JOURNAL-RECORD, Republican; U. G. Stewart, editor and publisher, La Cygne.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1876 + 40 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The La Cygne Weekly Journal, founded 1870 by Cary and J. P. Kenea; in 1893 consolidated with the Linn County Clarion, of Mound City, and ran until Jan., 1914, as the Journal-Clarion. The Linn County Clarion was founded in 1876 by J. C. Cannon and T. B. Van Buskirk, and was printed on the press of the Linn County Enterprise, of Mound City, which was founded in 1875 by J. J. McCallum; consolidated 1915 with the La Cygne Weekly Record, founded 1907 by C. J. Moore; continued as the La Cygne Journal-Record, U. G. Stewart, editor and publisher.

PARKER—Population (1915), 394; elevation, 1009 feet; established about 1889; named for J. W. Parker, of Atchison, who owned the town site; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. railway.

MESSAGE, Republican; Benjamin F. Winchel, editor and publisher, Parker.

Weekly. Mar. 6, 1896 + 20 vols.

Founded 1896 by B. E. Newbold.

PLEASANTON—Population (1915), 1516; elevation, 862 feet; named for Gen. Alfred Pleasanton; industries—coal mines, stone quarries, flour mills, hay press factory, oil and gas; telephones, electric lights, waterworks, public library; is on the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

HERALD, Republican; J. E. Latimer, editor and publisher, Pleasanton.

Weekly. Jan. 27, 1882 + 34 vols.

Founded 1881 with J. M. Voss, editor, and T. B. Harper, local editor.

OBSERVER-ENTERPRISE, Republican; C. E. Craig, editor, The Linn County Publishing Company, publisher, Pleasanton.

Weekly. Feb. 14, 1874; Feb. 12, 1876 + 39 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Pleasanton Observer, founded 1871 by Leander K. Zook, Prescott Sunflower, founded 1893 by L. R. Sellers; consolidated 1893 with the Observer. Parker Pointer, founded 1896 by Ernest McClure; moved to Mound City in 1897 and name changed to Kansas Standard, with Ernest McClure and C. E. Dallas, editors and publishers; consolidated 1901 with the Pleasanton Enterprise, founded 1899 by J. R. Holmes and C. E. Craig; consolidated 1911 with the Pleasanton Observer, under the name of Observer-Enterprise, Craig & Kennedy, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Mound City	Border Sentinel (1st). Apr. 6, 1866—1874	8
	Kansas Standard. Feb. 12, 1897—1901	5
	Linn County Clarion. Oct. 12, 1876—1893	17
	Linn County Democrat. Jan. 28, 1909—1916	7
	Progress. Apr. 18, 1884—Jan., 1886; June, 1886—1894	10
Blue Mound	Torch of Liberty. Sept. 1, 1886—1909	22
	Farm Record. Jan. 3—June 13, 1890	1
Centerville	Searchlight. Nov. 1, 1895—1900	5
	Courier. Feb. 2—Nov. 16, 1905	1
Goodrich	Echo. Mar. 29, 1906—1907	2
	Graphic. Dec. 13, 1889—1891	2
La Cygne	Kansas Standard. Jan. 23, 1903—1906	4
	Record. Oct. 3, 1907—1915	8
Parker	Pilot; Pilot and Graphic. Apr. 12, 1889—1894	6
Pleasanton	Border Sentinel. June 27—Oct. 25, 1902	1
	Enterprise. May 25, 1899—1911	12
	Item; The Advertiser. July 26, 1895—1897	2
Prescott	Eagle. Apr. 28, 1883—1888	5
	Enterprise. Feb. 9—Oct. 26, 1889	1
	Register. Apr. 22, 1898—1899	2
	Republican. Aug. 4, 1888—1889	1
	Sentinel. Dec. 7, 1900—1902	2
	Sunflower. Mar. 4—Oct. 28, 1893	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Blue Mound	Independent. Feb. 9, Mar. 2 and 9, 1883.
Goodrich	Sentinel. Sept. 19—Nov. 14, 1889.
La Cygne	Leader. Jan. 13, 1887—Nov. 8, 1888.
	Visitor (m). Sept., 1890—Aug., 1891.
Pleasanton	Advertiser. Feb. 11—Mar. 19, 1897.
	Free Press. Oct., 1869.
	Linn County Weekly Press. Nov. 13, 1869—Jan. 8, 1870.
	Real Estate Banner. Jan. 1, 1870.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Mound City	Linn County Enterprise. July 15, 1875.
	Linn County School Journal (m). Jan.—June, 1900.
	Report. Nov. 16, 1860.

La Cygne	Western Fire Journal (m). Mar., 1900.
Parker	Pointer. Oct. 29, 1896—Feb. 5, 1897.
Pleasanton	Linn County Weekly Press. Feb. 5, 1870—Feb. 10, 1871.

LOGAN COUNTY.

Created, 1881, as St. John county; named for Gov. John P. St. John; name changed to Logan county by legislative enactment February 24, 1887. Organized, September 17, 1887; named in honor of John A. Logan; county seat, Russell Springs; area, 1080 square miles, 691,200 acres; population (1915), 3013; assessed valuation (1915), \$7,953,409; resources and industries—building stone, wheat, alfalfa, live stock, and grazing.

RUSSELL SPRINGS—Population (1915), 115; established, Dec., 1886; named for Avra P. Russell, captain of company K, Second Kansas cavalry; telephones; is on the Scott City & Northern railway.

LEADER, Republican; A. L. Stonaker, editor and publisher, Russell Springs.
Weekly. Dec. 29, 1905 + 9 vols.
 Founded 1905 by W. A. Keithly.

OAKLEY—Population (1915), 542; elevation, 3049 feet; established, 1886; named for Mrs. Eliza Oakley Gardner; industries—flour mill, creamery, cold storage and ice plant; municipal electric lights, telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

COURIER, school; edited and published by students of Oakley high school, Oakley.
Monthly. Nov., 1915 +
 Founded 1915 by the students.

GRAPHIC, Republican; J. R. Young, editor and publisher, Oakley.
Weekly. Nov. 8, 1889 + 26 vols.

Founded 1888 as the Weekly Press, by J. P. Israel; name changed same year to the News Letter, with John A. Goodier, editor and publisher; succeeded in 1889 by the Oakley Graphic, C. V. Kinney, editor and publisher.

WINONA—Population (1915), estimated, 200; elevation, 3322 feet; established, 1884; originally called Gopher; changed to Winona about 1887; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

LOGAN COUNTY NEWS, Republican; F. B. Joslyn, editor and publisher, Winona.
Weekly. Dec. 16, 1904 + 11 vols.
 Founded 1904 by D. H. Runneals.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Russell Springs	Logan County Banner. Oct. 18, 1894—1895	1
	Logan County Clipper. Mar. 19, 1896—1900	5
	Logan County Leader. Oct. 6, 1887—1889	2
	Logan County Republican. Mar. 1, 1888—1894	7
	Record. Mar. 3—Sept. 23, 1887	1
Augustine	Herald. Aug. 31, 1887—1891	3
Ennis City	Courier. Ennis City and Monument. June 10, 1886—1887	1
McAllister	Record. June 11, 1887—1888.	1
Monument	Courier. Sept. 18, 1887—1888	1
	[Bound with Ennis City Courier.]	
	Obelisk. July 5, 1888—1889	1
	Observer. July 3—Nov. 27, 1890	1
Oakley	Logan County Times. Oakley and Logan Springs. Dec. 23, 1886—1888.	1
	News Letter. Nov. 24, 1888—1889	1
	Opinion. Oct. 12, 1885—1889	4
	Republican. Dec. 8, 1887—1888	1
	Saturday Press. Mar. 24—Nov. 17, 1888	1
Page City	Messenger. May 4, 1889—1890	1
Winona	Clipper. Dec. 1, 1887—1896	8
	Messenger. Dec. 10, 1886—1889	2

SHORT-LIVED VOL. 1.

- Russell Springs.....Leader (d). Dec. 12-14, 1887.
 Ennis City.....Western Kansas Advocate (m). July 1, 1886—Jan. 1, 1887.
 Logansport.....Light. July 27—Sept. 23, 1887.
 Winona.....Clipper (d). Dec. 23, 1887.

LYON COUNTY.

Created as Breckinridge county, 1855; named for John C. Breckinridge, and organized in 1858; name changed by legislative enactment February 5, 1862, to Lyon county, in honor of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon; county seat, Emporia; area, 858 square miles, 549,120 acres; population (1915), 26,468; assessed valuation (1915), \$42,234,526; resources and industries—building stone, potter's clay, agriculture, and stock raising.

EMPORIA—Population (1915), 10,664; elevation, 1138 feet; established, 1857; named from the Latin word *emporium*—a place of trade, a market town; industries—marble and iron works, flour and woolen mills, brick and tile plant, creamery; electric lights, water system, telephones, paved streets, public library; is on the M. K. & T. and the Santa Fe railways.

COLLEGE LIFE, college; edited and published by students of the College of Emporia, Emporia.
Weekly. Oct. 11, 1890—1911; 1913 + 22 vols.

Founded about 1889; edited and published by the student body of the College of Emporia.

GAZETTE, Republican; William Allen White, editor and publisher, Emporia.

Weekly. Apr. 23, 1890 + 25 vols.

Daily. Apr. 18, 1890 + 76 vols.

Founded 1890 by J. R. Graham & Co., as Emporia Standard; name changed in 1892 to Emporia Gazette; the *Daily Gazette* founded 1890 by J. R. Graham & Co.

HIGH SCHOOL ECHO, school; edited and published by students of Emporia high school, Emporia.

Monthly. Oct. 7, 1910—1912; 1913 + 4 vols.

Founded about 1908 or 1909.

SPOILED CHILD, college; edited and published by the class of journalism of the State Normal School, Emporia.

Weekly. Not received by the Historical Society.

Founded 1913, as The Birch Rod, with Harry E. Van Campen, editor.

STATE NORMAL BULLETIN, college; edited and published by students of Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Weekly. Sept. 10, 1901 + 15 vols.

[Publications received irregularly, therefore a much broken file.]

Founded 1901 as The All School Bulletin, with J. H. Green, editor, and C. M. Ware, associate editor; name changed same year to the State Normal Bulletin.

TEACHING, college; edited by the faculty and published by the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia.

Semimonthly. Nov. 1, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1910 as the State Normal Record, and succeeded by Teaching, founded 1914.

TIMES, Democratic; Harrison Parkman, editor and publisher, Emporia.

Weekly. Feb. 8, 1895 + 21 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Allen Tidings, founded 1887 by Major A. Paul; moved to Emporia in 1892; name changed in 1894 to Emporia Times, with P. F. Yearout and M. Q. Starr, editors and publishers; a daily edition of the Emporia Tidings (the first few issues being called the Daily Populist) was founded in 1894, and discontinued the same year. The Lyon County Democrat, Emporia, founded in 1892 by D. S. Gilmore; sold to the Times in 1895.

ADMIRE—Population (1915, estimated), 210; elevation, 1230 feet; established, 1886; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NORTHERN STAR, local; Robert L. Henderson, editor and publisher, Admire.

Weekly. Dec. 12, 1912 + 3 vols.

Founded 1909; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 4, No. 4.

ALLEN—Population (1915), 311; elevation, 1314 feet; established, 1854; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NORTHERN LYON COUNTY JOURNAL (2d), independent; D. S. Gilmore, editor and publisher, Allen. *Weekly.* Feb. 20, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1890 as the *Admire News*, by W. H. Hottle; moved to Allen in 1909, and name changed to *Allen Enterprise*; in 1914 name again changed to *Allen Journal*, with M. F. Armine, editor and publisher; in 1915 name changed to *Northern Lyon County Journal* (2d), D. S. Gilmore, editor and publisher.

AMERICUS—Population (1915), 462; elevation, 1154 feet; established, 1857; named in honor of the explorer, Americus Vesputius; industries—stone quarries; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. railway.

GREETING, independent; D. C. Grinell, editor and publisher, Americus.

Weekly. Sept. 12, 1890 + 24 vols.

[Not published April, 1892, to July, 1893.]

Founded 1890 by C. V. and Eva Aldrich; moved to Dunlap, Morris county, in 1892; published there a few months, when publication was suspended; moved back to Americus and resumed publication July, 1893.

HARTFORD—Population (1915), 678; elevation, 1083 feet; established, 1857; named for Hartford, Conn.; industries—feed mill, elevators, coal mines; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. railway.

NEOSHO VALLEY TIMES, Republican; A. S. Bernheisel, editor and publisher, Hartford.

Weekly. Dec. 20, 1895 + 20 vols.

This paper is the continuation of the *Neosho Rapids Times*, founded 1895; moved to Hartford the same year and name changed to *Neosho Valley Times*, with A. S. Bernheisel, editor and publisher; in 1898 absorbed the *Hartford News*, founded in 1890 by C. C. Rogan.

OLPE—Population (1915), 245; elevation, 1200 feet; established about 1882; originally called Bitlertown; name changed to Olpe about 1887; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

OPTIMIST, Democratic; Lawrence M. Shearer, editor and publisher, Olpe.

Weekly. Nov. 22, 1906 + 8 vols.

Founded 1906 by H. B. Albertson.

READING—Population (1915), 350; elevation, 1079 feet; established about 1870; named for Reading, Pa.; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

HERALD, Republican; Leslie Fitts, editor and publisher, Reading.

Weekly. June 22, 1908; Mar. 31, 1913; Sept., 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1908 by Eaton & Halstrom.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Emporia	Baptist (m). Nov., 1895—1900.....	5
	Baptist Visitor (m). Dec., 1890—1894.....	4
	Bulletin (d). May 16—July 16, 1881.....	1
	Columbia [Bohemian]. Dec., 1890—1891.....	1
	Convincer. Feb. 3—Nov. 2, 1912.....	1
	Democrat. 1882—1889.....	8
	Democrat (2d). June 24, 1898—1899.....	2
	Democrat (d). Apr. 12, 1899—1900.....	1
	Democratic Record. Feb. 2, 1899—1900.....	2
	Educationalist (m). Jan., 1879—1880.....	2
	Fanatic. Nov. 5, 1887—1888.....	1
	Farmers' Journal (m). Mar., 1898—1901.....	3
	Globe. Nov. 18, 1886—1887.....	1
	Globe (d). Aug. 8, 1886—1887; 1889.....	3
	[Called Democrat, July-Sept., 1889].	
	Hatchet (m). Dec. 1877—1878.....	1
	High School News (m). Sept., 1899—1900.....	1
	Independent League (m). Sept., 1894—1895.....	1
	Journal (1st). Jan. 24, 1880—1881.....	1
	Journal (2d). May 22, 1908—1910.....	3
	Journal (d). Feb. 8, 1910—1911.....	2
	Kansas Educational Journal (m). 1867—1871.....	
	[See Leavenworth county.]	
	Kansas Greenbacker. Sept. 7, 1878—1879.....	1
	Kansas Prohibitionist. Topeka and Emporia. Aug., 1902—1905.....	3
	Kansas School Magazine (m). Jan., 1912—1914.....	3
	Kansas Sentinel. Mar. 3, 1880—1882.....	2
	Kansas Teacher (m). May, 1914. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Kansas Workman. 1888—1889. [See Butler county.]	
	Ledger. July 8, 1875; 1876—1882.....	6

DISCONTINUED

Fols

Emporia	Lyon County Democrat. Mar. 3, 1893—1895	2
	Lyon County Farmer. Oct. 26, 1911—1912	1
	Miniature (s-w). Mar. 15—June, 1887. [Bound with College Life, Emporia, 1890.]	
	National Era. May 16—Dec. 26, 1879.	1
	News. Aug. 1, Nov. 21, 1857; Sept. 29, 1860; Dec. 30, 1865—Jan., 1873; Oct., 1873—1889.	24
	News (d). Nov. 1, 1878—1889	21
	News-Democrat. Dec. 26, 1889—1890	1
	News-Democrat (d). Dec. 24, 1889—1890	1
	Normal Alumnus (m). Oct., 1905—1908.	3
	Normal Quarterly. Apr., 1889—1894	6
	Oven (m). May 20, 1898—1901	4
	Primitive Friend (m). Apr., 1883—1885	2
	Quid Nunc (m). Mar., 1908—1909.	2
	Remember (m). Sept., 1908—1909.	1
	Republican (d). Jan. 21, 1882—1905.	46
	Republican. Dec. 9, 1886—1905	19
	State Normal Monthly. Oct., 1894—1901	7
	State Normal Record. Nov. 15, 1910—1914	4
	Students' Salute. Mar. 12, 1895—1897	2
	Sun. Apr. 10, 1878—1879	1
	Tidings. June 4, 1892—1895	2
	Tidings (d). Mar. 20—Nov. 7, 1894 [First called Daily Pop.]	2
	Zeitung [German] (m). May, 1888—1892. [Called Western Anzeiger, May, 1888.]	4
Admire	Free Press. Jan. 7, 1887—1888	1
	Independent. Dec. 11, 1891—1893	1
	Journal. Nov. 1, 1895—1897	2
	News. Sept. 14, 1900—1909	8
Allen	Enterprise. Feb. 4, 1900—1914	14
	Herald. Nov. 16, 1894—1897	3
	Northern Lyon County Journal (1st). Aug. 6, 1897—1908	10
	Tidings. May 5, 1887—1892	5
Amerieus	Herald. Dec. 7, 1880—1882	1
	Ledger. Mar. 14, 1885—1889	4
	Sentinel. May 25, 1900—1901	1
Hartford	Call. Oct. 17, 1879—1891	11
	Enterprise. Jan. 10, 1879—1880	1
	News. May 8, 1890—1898	8
Neosho Rapids	Leader. 1888—1889. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Neosho Valley Press. Sept. 16, 1886—1887	1
	Neosho Vivifier. Oct. 7, 1885—1886	1
	Pilot. Feb. 6, 1889—1891	2
	Times. Feb. 21—Nov. 28, 1895	1
Olpe	Our Church Mirror. [See Elk county.]	
Reading	Advance. May 27, 1893—1895	2
	Record. Feb. 25—Dec. 30, 1898	1
	Recorder. Jan. 13, 1900—1908	8

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Emporia	Christian Visitant (m). Oct.-Dec., 1886.	
	H. E. Norton & Co.'s Real Estate Bulletin (m). Oct., 1869.	
	Herald. Jan. 16—Apr. 10, 1890.	
	Industrial Review. Oct. 2—Nov. 27, 1886.	
	Kansas State Sunday School Journal (q). Topeka and Emporia. Jan. 1, 1883—Oct., 1885.	
	Land Buyer. Apr., July, 1878.	
	Real Estate News (m). Feb.-Mar., 1894.	
	Real Estate Register (m). Mar., 1869—Dec., 1877.	
Admire	Tribune. Dec. 29, 1869—Nov. 30, 1870.	
	Union Spy and Fair Bulletin (d). Sept. 7, 1880.	
	Advance. Apr. 8-29, 1893.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Emporia	College Coyote (s-m). Nov. 26, 1897—Apr. 29, 1898.	
	Columbian Magazine. Nov. 1, 1895.	
	Lantern. Aug. 28, 1897—Jan. 8, 1898.	
	Oven (s-m). May 20, 1898.	
	Primary School (m). July-Sept., 1895.	
	Umbrella. Aug. 9—Oct. 11, 1895.	
	Western Building, Loan & Investment Journal (m). Oct., 1895—Mar., 1896.	
Reading	Western World (m). Dec., 1895—Jan., 1896.	
	Ledger. Mar. 21—Oct. 3, 1896.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 3.

- Emporia Harry Norton's Bulletin. Vol. 9, No. 39 [1883].
 News (d). Sept. 22, 1870.
 Real Estate Register. Aug., 1869; Aug., 1875.
 Times (d). June 5—July 13, 1905.

McPHERSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named for Gen. James B. McPherson; county seat, McPherson; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 21,233; assessed valuation (1915), \$46,893,346; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, and agriculture.

McPHERSON—Population (1915), 4057; elevation, 1498 feet; established July 4, 1872; named for Gen. James B. McPherson; industries—broom factory, flour mills, elevators, sorghum mills, carriage factory and machine shops; telephones; municipal electric light and water supply systems; is on the Union Pacific, the Rock Island, the Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

DEMOCRAT-OPINION, Democratic; Warren Knaus, editor and publisher, McPherson.

Weekly. Oct. 1, 1886 + 29 vols.

This is a continuation of the Democrat, McPherson, founded 1886, Warren Knaus, editor, and Davis & Knaus, publishers; consolidated in 1912 with the McPherson Opinion, founded by the Opinion Printing Company in 1889 at Wichita, as the Wichita Opinion; moved to McPherson in 1893, and consolidated with the McPherson Times, which was founded in 1893 by O'Connor & James; after the consolidation the paper continued as the McPherson Opinion, with J. W. Ozias, editor and publisher, and C. E. Foote, associate editor, the first issue being numbered vol. 5, No. 1, July 14, 1893.

FREEMAN, Republican; J. A. Almgren, editor and publisher, McPherson.

Weekly. Aug. 16, 1878 + 35 vols.

Daily. Not received by the Society.

Founded 1878 by A. L. Clark and D. O. McCray. Daily edition founded 1887 by H. B. Kelley, and suspended in 1888. Kansas Vim, McPherson, founded 1888 by G. P. Hall; consolidated in 1891 with the McPherson Freeman, and continued as the Freeman-Vim; name shortened in 1895 to McPherson Freeman.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Wm. J. Krehbiel, editor and publisher, McPherson.

Weekly. Dec. 11, 1879 + 36 vols.

Daily. Feb. 5, 1887 + 58 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the McPherson Messenger, founded in 1872 by Yale Bros.; in 1874 purchased by George W. McClintick, and name changed to McPherson Independent; in 1879 name changed to McPherson Republican, with F. S. Presbrey, editor, and S. G. Mead and F. S. Presbrey, publishers. The McPherson Independent (2d), founded 1882 by George W. McClintick; name changed in 1884 to McPherson Press, and published by the Weekly Press Company; consolidated 1885 with the Republican, and the weekly edition carried under the name of McPherson Republican and Weekly Press; name shortened to McPherson Republican in 1894. McPherson Daily Republican, founded 1887 by S. G. Mead. The Galva Clarion, founded 1899 by L. G. and G. W. Folsom; sold in 1900 to the McPherson Republican.

CANTON—Population (1915), 659; elevation, 1592 feet; established, 1879; industries—flour mill, elevators, creamery; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

PILOT, independent; I. K. Fretz, editor and publisher, Canton.

Weekly. Mar. 2, 1899 + 17 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Canton Argus, first issue of which appeared Dec. 1, 1898, F. T. Sheppard, editor, and L. H. Merrill, publisher; sold in 1899 to Ledbetter & Webster, who changed the name of the paper and took a new volume and number, their second issue being called the Canton Pilot, vol. 1, No. 1, Mar. 2, 1899.

INMAN—Population (1915), 478; elevation, 1486 feet; established about 1885; named in honor of Maj. Henry Inman; industries—flour mill, elevator; is on the Rock Island railway.

REVIEW, independent; Aron Dick, jr., editor and publisher, Inman.

Weekly. Feb. 4, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded 1912 by L. C. Heim.

LINDSBORG—Population (1915), 1953; elevation, 1333 feet; established, 1868; composite word formed from "Lind," the first syllable of the surnames of five members of the first company settling there, and the Swedish word *borg*, meaning castle; industries—elevators, flour mills, broom factory, brick plant; telephones, municipal waterworks and electric light plants; is on the Union Pacific and the Missouri Pacific railways.

BETHANY MESSENGER, college; edited and published by the students of Bethany College, Lindsborg.

Weekly. Oct. 15, 1907 + 8 vols.

Founded 1892 by students of Bethany College; suspended for a time after 1897 and publication resumed later.

NEWS AND RECORD, independent; J. O. Stromquist, manager, Bethany Publishing Company, publisher, Lindsborg.

Weekly. Sept. 21, 1881 + 34 vols.

Founded 1881 as the Smoky Valley News, by August Ringwald; name changed in 1887 to the Lindsborg News, with J. A. Udden, editor, Bethany Publishing Company, publisher; consolidated 1912 with the Lindsborg Record, founded 1896 by A. Ringwald, and continued as the Lindsborg News and Record.

POSTEN [Swedish], Republican; Daniel Nystrom, editor, Bethany Printing Company, publisher, Lindsborg.

Weekly. Feb. 8, 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1897, and edited by faculty of Bethany College.

MARQUETTE—Population (1915), 751; elevation, 1384 feet; established, 1874; named for Marquette, Mich.; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

TRIBUNE, independent; H. E. Bruce, editor and publisher, Marquette.

Weekly. Apr. 5, 1889 + 27 vols.

A continuation of the Marquette Monitor, founded 1887 by J. W. Richardson; suspended in 1889, and succeeded by the Marquette Tribune, with James A. Harris, editor.

MOUNDRIDGE—Population (1915), 694; elevation, 1486 feet; established, 1876; first called Christian; name changed in 1887 to Moundridge on account of the elevation of the town site; industries—elevators, flour mills; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

JOURNAL, independent; John H. Simonson, editor and publisher, Moundridge.

Weekly. June 30, 1894 + 21 vols.

Founded 1887 as the Moundridge Leader, with James M. Coutts, editor, and E. A. Hubbert, publisher; name changed in 1894 to the Moundridge Journal, Orin Bartlett, editor and publisher; suspended publication Sept. 27, 1895, to Jan. 23, 1896.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

McPherson..... Alliance Index, Jan.-Apr., 1891; Peoples' Advocate, May-Nov., 1891; Peoples' Party Advocate, Nov., 1891—Feb. 26, 1892; McPherson County Advocate, Galva and Canton, Mar.-July, 1892; Peoples' Advocate, Galva, Apr.-Aug., 1893; Jan. 9, 1891—1893.....	2
Anzeiger [German]. Apr. 15, 1887—1890.....	3
Comet. Aug. 3, 1881—1882.....	1
Deutsche Westen [German]. Apr. 11, 1907—1910.....	3
Farmers' Advocate. July 9—Sept. 11, 1874.....	1
Freeman (d). Sept. 13, 1887—1888.....	2
Game and Shooting (m). Mar., 1895—1898.....	3
Independent (1st). Oct. 28, 1874; Apr. 6—Sept., 1876; Mar., 1877—1879, 3.....	3
Independent (2d). Aug. 30, 1882—1884.....	2
Industrial Liberator. Feb. 9—Aug. 26, 1882.....	1
Industrial Union. June 26, 1890—1891.....	1
Kansas American. July 9, 1903—1906.....	3
Kansas State Register. Jan. 27—Nov. 3, 1887.....	1
Kansas Vim. Feb. 2, 1889—1891.....	2
McPherson County Champion. May 21, 1885—1887.....	2
McPherson County Times. Feb. 3—July 7, 1893.....	1
Messenger. Dec. 19, 1872—1873.....	1
Opinion. July 21, 1893—1912.....	18
Our Opinion. Sept. 6, 1888—1890.....	2
Press. Aug. 6, 1884—1885.....	1
Rays of Light (m) [broken file]. Dec., 1899—1912.....	12
School, Fireside and Farm; The Educator and Companion (m and w). Jan., 1888—1896.....	8
Sonntagschul-Rote [German] (m). McPherson and Durham. Feb., 1900—1902.....	2
Teacher and Student (m). July 15, 1896—1899.....	4
Zion's Bote [German]. 1907—1913. [See Marion county.]	

DISCONTINUED

		<i>Vols</i>
Canton	Carrier. June 4, 1885—1888	3
	Champion. Sept. 20, 1895—1898	3
	Monitor. Mar. 4, 1880—1881	1
	News. Jan. 29, 1891—1892	1
	Republican (1st). Jan. 11, 1889—1890	2
	Republican (2d). Aug. 5, 1892—1895	3
Galva	Clarion. July 21, 1899—1900	1
	Times. July 21, 1888—1892	3
Inman	Independent. July 11, 1891—1892	1
Lindsborg	Bethany Messenger (1st) (m). Dec. 1892—1897	4
	Framat [Swedish]. 1887—1889	2
	Kansas Missions Tidning [Swedish] (m). July, 1904—1912	8
	Kansas Posten [Swedish]. Oct. 4, 1882—1883	1
	Kansas Young Lutheran; The Christian Messenger (m). Jan. 10, 1908—1914	7
	Localist. May 3, 1879—1883	4
	Record. Dec. 25, 1896—1912	15
Marquette	Monitor. Mar. 25, 1887—1889	2
Moundridge	Leader. Mar. 3, 1887—1894	7
Windom	Chronicle (occasional). June, 1911—Feb., 1912. [See Reno county.]	
	Enterprise (1st). May 28, 1886—1888	2
	Enterprise (2d). May 5, 1892—1894	2
	Press. Apr. 20, 1906—1907	1
	Record. Aug. 16, 1884—1886	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

McPherson	Dispatch. May 26—June 9, 1883.	
	Indicator. Aug., 1885.	
	Israel at Work (m). July and Aug., 1889.	
	Kansas Courier. Oct. 13—Nov. 10, 1893.	
	Leader. Mar. 24—July 14, 1881.	
	McPherson County School Journal (m). July-Dec., 1880.	
Canton	Mirror. Feb. 12—Mar. 26, 1881.	
Galva	Enterprise. Feb. 5-26, 1892.	
Lindsborg	Kansas Staats Tidning [Swedish]. Dec. 24, 1879—Feb. 18, 1880.	
	News (d). May 31—June 2, 1887.	
	Pedagogen (m). Feb., 1885—Apr., 1886.	
	Praktiken. Jan. 15, 1886.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

McPherson	Thinker. McPherson and Burr Oak. June 30, 1883—Mar. 4, 1884	
	Times. Dec. 15, 1893—Feb. 22, 1894.	
Canton	Leader. Dec. 2, 1898—Feb. 17, 1899.	

MARION COUNTY.

Organized, 1865; named for Gen. Francis Marion; county seat, Marion; area, 954 square miles, 610,560 acres; population (1915), 21,577; assessed valuation (1915), \$41,639,062; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, and agriculture.

MARION—Population (1915), 1951; elevation, 1310 feet; established, 1860; formerly called Marion Centre; named for Gen. Francis Marion; industries—elevators, artificial stone manufactory, creamery; waterworks, telephones, paved streets, municipal electric light plant; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

RECORD, Republican; Homer Hoch, editor and manager, Marion.
Weekly. July 23, 1875 + 40 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: The Western News, Marion Centre, founded Sept., 1869, by A. W. Robinson; sold in 1871 to John E. Murphy, who changed the name to Western Giant, and published it until Sept., 1871, when it was sold to C. S. Triplett, who changed the name to Marion County Record. In 1874 the paper was purchased by E. W. Hoch. Marion Times, founded 1890 by C. E. Foote and Henry Kuhn; name changed in 1899 to the Marion Headlight, with H. J. Buschlen, editor and publisher; sold to the Record in 1909.

REVIEW, Democratic; T. B. Matlock, editor, Mrs. T. B. Matlock, associate editor, Marion.
Weekly. Jan. 2, 1908 + 8 vols.

Founded 1907 as the Lincolnville Lance by D. O. Bell; name changed to Marion County Lance same year; moved to Marion, Jan., 1908, and name again changed, appearing as the Marion Review, with C. C. Jones as editor and publisher.

BURNS—Population (1915), 417; elevation, 1497 feet; established about 1881; industries—elevator, carriage factory, squash plant; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

CITIZEN, *Progressive*; R. E. Eakin, editor and publisher, Burns.

Weekly. July 13, 1893 + 22 vols.

Founded 1893 by H. Bruce.

DURHAM—Population (1915), 283; elevation, 1378 feet; originally Moore's Ranch; established, 1859 by A. A. Moore, and a noted trading post and tavern on the Santa Fe Trail; later on the land came into the possession of Albert Crane, of Chicago, who in the later 70's called it Durham Park Ranch; eventually a settlement grew around the post office, becoming known as Durham about 1887; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

TRIBUNE, independent; The Tribune Publishing Company, editors and publishers.

Weekly. Sept. 2, 1915 +

Founded 1915 by The Tribune Publishing Company.

FLORENCE—Population (1915), 1258; elevation, 1269 feet; established, 1870; named for Mrs. Florence Crawford Capper, daughter of Gov. S. J. Crawford; industries—stone quarries and crushers, elevators, flour mills; telephones, waterworks; is on the Santa Fe railway.

BULLETIN, *Republican*; Raymond Gear, editor and publisher, Florence.

Weekly. Feb. 17, 1887 + 29 vols.

Founded 1887 by J. B. Crouch.

HILLSBORO—Population (1915), 1223; elevation, 1433 feet; established, 1879; named for John G. Hill; industries—elevators, flour mills; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TABOR COLLEGE HEROLD [German], college; D. E. Harder, editor and publisher, Hillsboro.

Monthly. Jan., 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912.

VORWARTS [German], *Progressive*; A. L. Schellemborg, editor and publisher, Hillsboro.

Weekly. Jan. 5, 1908 + 8 vols.

A continuation of the Hillsboro Journal, founded 1903; name changed to Vorwarts in 1910.

ZION'S BOTE [German], official organ of the Mennonite Brethren of North America; A. L. Schellemborg, editor and publisher.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1895 + 20 vols.

Founded in 1884; first issue in Society's file is vol. 11, No. 2; moved to Medford, Okla., in 1899; moved to McPherson in 1907, and thence to Hillsboro in 1913.

LOST SPRINGS—Population (1915), 261; elevation, 1476 feet; established, 1870; named for the Lost Springs on the Santa Fe Trail; industries—elevators, flour mills; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

NEWS, independent; L. N. Woodside, editor and publisher, Lost Springs.

Weekly. Aug. 12, 1915 +

Founded 1915 by L. N. Woodside.

PEABODY—Population (1915), 1401; elevation, 1358 feet; established, 1871; named for F. H. Peabody, of Boston, one-time president of the A. T. & S. F. railway; industries—stone quarries, creamery; electric lights, water system, public library, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

GAZETTE-HERALD, *Republican*; Oscar S. Stauffer, editor and publisher, Peabody.

Weekly. Jan. 21, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1873 by J. P. Church; daily edition founded 1887 by W. H. Morgan; discontinued same year. Peabody Herald, founded 1911 by C. T. Weaver; consolidated 1915 with the Gazette.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Marion	Banner. Mar. 11, 1880—1882	2
	Central Advocate. Feb. 13—Nov. 27, 1891	1
	Central Kansas Telegraph. Apr. 24—Nov. 6, 1880	1
	Cottonwood Valley Times; Marion Times. Apr. 21, 1887—1901	12
	[Not published Sept., 1889, to Nov., 1890.]	
	Graphic. Dec. 22, 1882—1884	1
	Globe. July 23, 1890—1891	1
	Headlight. May 4, 1899—1909	11
	Marion County Anzeiger [German]. July 15, 1887—1888	1

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Marion	Marion County Democrat; Independent. Mar. 15, 1883—1884.....	1
	Register. Jan. 14, 1886—1888.....	2
	Rural Kansan (m). Feb., 1889—1890.....	2
	School Gleaner (m). Sept., 1889—1890.....	1
	Scimitar. Jan. 9—Oct. 2, 1890.....	1
	Times (d). Feb. 6—Oct. 1, 1888.....	2
	Tribune. July 10, 1886—1887.....	1
Burns	Monitor. Nov. 1, 1889—1890.....	1
Canada	Arcade. Jan. 4—Nov. 1, 1887.....	1
Durham	Journal. Oct. 4, 1906—1907.....	1
Florence	Herald. Oct. 13, 1876—1891.....	14
	[June, 1885—Feb., 1887, lacking].	
	News. July 10, 1886—1887.....	1
	Tribune. July 12, 1884—1886.....	2
Hillaboro	Anzeiger [German]. Sept. 14, 1888—1897.....	9
	[Formerly Marion County Anzeiger].	
	Freie Presse [German]. Feb. 21—Aug. 29, 1890.....	1
	Freundschafts-Kreis [German] (m). Apr., 1885—1886.....	2
	Herald. Sept. 30, 1886—1889.....	3
	Intelligencer. Sept. 8, 1881—1882.....	2
	Journal. June 5, 1908—1910.....	2
	Kansas Courier. Sept. 25, 1891—1893.....	2
	Phonograph. Jan. 7—June 3, 1881.....	1
	Post [German]. Mar. 25, 1898—1902.....	4
Lincolntonville	Lance; Marion County Lance. June 28—Dec. 27, 1907.....	1
Lost Springs	Courier. July 12, 1888—1889.....	1
	Trail. Nov. 5, 1908—1910.....	2
Peabody	Church of the New Jerusalem (m). Feb., 1910—Aug., 1915.....	5

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Marion	Advance. Oct. 1-8, 1892.
	Enquirer. Mar. 15, 1890.
	Lower Light (m). Nov., 1887—Oct., 1889.
	Marion County Democrat. Apr. 7—May 26, 1892.
	Register (d). Sept. 6, 1886.
	School Galaxy. Sept. 6, 1877—Jan. 3, 1878.
Burns	Mirror. Sept. 5, 1890—Jan. 16, 1891.
Hillaboro	Farmers' Anzeiger [German]. Nos. 1 and 2, 1883.
Lincolntonville	Star. July 16—Nov. 19, 1887.
Lost Springs	Journal. Sept. 17—Nov. 26, 1887.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Marion	Baptist (m). Jan.-June, 1895.
	Journal (m). July and Aug., 1895.
Hillaboro	Christliches Kinderblatt [German]. Nov. 2-30, 1902.
Peabody	Graphic. May 20—June 19, 1891.
Tampa	Star. Apr. 25—Aug. 15, 1912.

MARSHALL COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Frances J. Marshall, member of the first territorial legislature from that district; county seat, Marysville; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 21,757; assessed valuation (1915), \$48,235,473; resources and industries—building stone, brick and potter's clay, gypsum, coal, agriculture, and stock raising.

MARYSVILLE—Population (1915), 2166; elevation, 1,453 feet; established, 1855; named for Mrs. Mary Marshall, wife of F. J. Marshall; industries—elevator, flour and alfalfa mill, broom factory, cigar factories, foundry, planing mill, silo factory; paved streets, electric lights, waterworks, telephones; is on the Union Pacific and St. Joseph & Grand Island railways.

ADVOCATE-DEMOCRAT, Democratic; H. M. and L. R. Broderick, editors and publishers, Marysville.

Weekly. Dec. 29, 1882 + 33 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: *Marshall County Democrat*, founded 1880 by John I. Reece; consolidated 1899 with the *People's Advocate* under name of *Advocate-Democrat*, with Reude & Broderick, editors and publishers. *Daily Free Press*, Marysville, founded 1899; name changed in 1890 to *Evening Democrat*, with William Becker, editor and publisher; discontinued 1892. *The Bugle Call*, founded 1885 by P. D. Hartman; name changed 1886 to the *True Republican*, Marysville; name changed in 1890 to the *People's Advocate*, with Clark & Runnels, editors and publishers; consolidated 1899 with the *Marshall County Democrat*.

MARSHALL COUNTY NEWS, Republican; George T. Smith, editor and publisher, Marysville.

Weekly. Oct. 5, 1872 + 43 vols.

Founded 1869 as the *Locomotive* by P. H. Peters; sold in 1870 to Thomas Hughes, and name changed to *Marshall County News*.

THE MARSHALL COUNTY SCHOOL JOURNAL, educational; W. H. Seaman, editor and publisher, Marysville.

Monthly. Apr., 1908 + 7 vols. [Broken file.]

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being numbered vol. 6, No. 8.

MARSHALL'S MANHOOD, religious; Harvey F. Smith, editor, published by the County Committee, Marshall County Young Men's Christian Association, Marysville.

Quarterly. June, 1912 + 3 vols.

Founded 1912.

AXTELL—Population (1915), 710; elevation, 1360 feet; established, 1872; named for Dr. Jesse Axtell, an officer of the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway; industries—two creameries; telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

STANDARD, independent; Frank A. Werner, editor and publisher, Axtell.

Weekly. Nov. 11, 1898 + 17 vols.

Founded 1898 by H. C. Pershing; consolidated 1908 with the *Axtell Anchor*, founded 1883 by Milt. L. Singrey.

BEATTIE—Population (1915), 478; elevation, 1291 feet; established, 1870; named in honor of A. Beattie, mayor of St. Joseph, Mo., in 1870; industries—stone quarries; telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

EAGLE, Republican; Fred W. Reed, editor and publisher, Beattie.

Weekly. Oct. 2, 1891 + 24 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the *North Star*, Beattie, founded 1884 by A. J. Tucker; name changed in 1885 to the *Star*, with W. W. Brooks, editor; in 1891 name again changed to *Williamson's Beattie Eagle*; name shortened in 1894 to the *Beattie Eagle*; in 1902 absorbed the *Beattie Palladium*, founded 1898 by J. M. Kendall.

BLUE RAPIDS—Population (1915), 1326; elevation, 1175 feet; established, 1870; named on account of its location on the Blue river; industries—water power, flour mill, gypsum mill, stone quarries, glove and mitten factory, electric plaster mills; waterworks, telephones; is on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways.

TIMES, Republican; Livy B. Tibbits, editor, Charles C. Tibbits, publisher, Blue Rapids.

Weekly. Jan. 13, 1872; Jan. 29, 1874; Jan. 27, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded in 1871 by W. P. Campbell and C. E. Tibbits, the paper being printed from material purchased from the office of the *Netawaka Herald*, which was founded in 1871; in 1901 absorbed the *Blue Rapids Motor*, founded in 1890 by R. A. and H. A. Russell. *Blue Rapids Journal*, founded 1908 by Graham Brothers; consolidated with the *Times* in 1912. The *Evening Journal*, Blue Rapids, founded 1911 by George C. Hall; consolidated with the *Times* in 1912.

FRANKFORT—Population (1915), 1256; elevation, 1146 feet; established, 1867; named for Frank Schmidt, a member of the town company; industries—elevators, stone quarries; electric light, telephones; is on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways.

INDEX, independent; F. M. Hartman, editor and publisher, Frankfort.

Daily. Apr. 27, 1906 + 19 vols.

Founded 1905 by Warren & Hartman.

HOME CITY—Population (1915, estimated), 225; established during the latter '70's; first known as *White's Quarry*, name changed to Home City about 1878; telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island railway.

TRIBUNE, independent; Harley R. Row, editor and publisher, Home City.

Weekly. Nov. 20, 1908 + 7 vols.

Founded 1908 by L. E. Busenbark.

IRVING—Population (1915), 388; elevation, 1092 feet; established, 1860; named for Washington Irving; telephones; is on the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways.

LEADER, independent; Bert W. Forbes, editor and publisher, Irving.

Weekly. May 20, 1886 + 29 vols.

Founded 1886 by J. R. Leonard.

OKETO—Population (1915), 228; elevation, 1164 feet; in the early 60's was a stopping point on the overland stage line, named in honor of Ar-Ka-Ke-tah, head chief of the Otoe Indians, abbreviated to Oketo; industries—flour mill, elevator, stone quarries; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

EAGLE, independent; Charles R. Sheddon, editor and publisher, Oketo.

Weekly. Jan. 2, 1908 + 3 vols. [Mar. 24, 1910, to Sept. 10, 1914, lacking.]

Founded 1908 by J. A. Church.

SUMMERFIELD—Population (1915), 293; elevation, 1526 feet; established, 1882; originally called Manley; name changed to Murray, and in 1889 changed to Summerfield, in honor of E. Summerfield of Lawrence; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SUN, independent; Charles E. Jones, editor and publisher, Summerfield.

Weekly. Feb. 14, 1889 + 27 vols.

Founded 1889 by Fabrick & Felt.

VERMILLION—Population (1915), 295; elevation, 1184 feet; established, 1869; named for the stream on which it stands; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

TIMES, Republican; F. W. Arnold, editor and publisher, Vermillion.

Weekly. Dec. 8, 1904 + 11 vols.

Founded 1904 as the Vermillion Times (2d) by H. L. Huff.

WATERVILLE—Population (1915), 638; elevation, 1171 feet; established, 1868; named for Waterville, N. Y.; telephones; public library; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

TELEGRAPH, Republican; Henry C. Wilson, editor and publisher, Waterville.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1870 + 43 vols. [June, 1873, to Jan., 1876, lacking.]

Founded 1870 by Frank A. Root; name changed 1877 to Blue Valley Telegraph, with J. E. Reece & Co., publishers; in 1880 name again became Waterville Telegraph, with C. F. Stanley, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Marysville.....	Bugle Call. Dec. 10, 1885—1886.....	1
	Democrat, Evening (d). Dec. 22, 1890—1892.....	2
	Enterprise. July 14, 1866—1868.....	2
	Free Press (d). July 31, Aug. 5, 1889—1890.....	3
	Kansas Staats-Zeitung [German]. Apr. 12, 1879—1881.....	2
	Local Lantern. Jan. 21, 1899—1901.....	3
	Marshall County Courier [German]. Sept. 7, 1906—1912.....	6
	People's Advocate. Aug. 27, 1890—1898.....	8
	Post [German]. July 30, 1881—1902.....	20
	Republican. Oct. 5, 1900—1902.....	1
	Signal. Sept. 1, 1881—1883.....	3
	True Republican. Aug. 12, 1886—1890.....	4
Axtell.....	Anchor. Oct. 18, 1883—1908.....	25
	Visitor. Aug. 9, 1883—1884.....	1
Beattie.....	Boomerang and Boomer. Sept. 22, 1883—1884.....	1
	North Star; The Star. Sept. 5, 1884—1891.....	7
	Palladium. Nov. 11, 1898—1901.....	3
Bigelow.....	Gazette. Oct. 20, 1911—1912.....	1
Blue Rapids.....	Journal. Nov. 5, 1908—1912.....	4
	Journal, Evening. Feb. 2—Apr. 10, 1912.....	1
	Lantern. Blue Rapids and Marysville. Apr. 22—Dec. 15, 1876.....	1
	Leader. Oct. 2, 1908—1909.....	1
	Lyre. Dec. 18, 1886—1887.....	1
	Motor. July 25, 1890—1901.....	10
Frankfort.....	Bee. Nov. 18, 1881—1898.....	17
	Greenback Headlight; National Headlight. Oct. 24, 1879—1881.....	2
	Marshall County Index. Nov. 17, 1905—1906.....	1
	Record. Aug. 1, 1876—1879.....	3
	Review. July 21, 1893—1910.....	14
	[Not published Nov. 12, 1909, to June 16, 1910.]	
	Review (d). June 12, 1909—1910.....	1
	Sentinel. May 21, 1886—1892.....	6
Irving.....	Blue Valley Gazette. Apr. 8, 1876—1878.....	3
	Citizen. Feb. 13—July 2, 1880.....	1

DISCONTINUED

		Vols.
Oketo.	Sun and Herald. Nov. 30, 1889—1904	14
Vermilion.	Little Presbyterian (m). Aug., 1903—1904	1
	Monitor. Nov. 20, 1896—1899	3
	Record. May 28, 1891—1896	4
	Times (1st). Apr. 13, 1900—1902	2
Vliets	Echo. May 26, 1899—1904	6
Waterville.	Blue Valley Clipper. Oct. 24, 1901—1902	1
	Parish Pages (m). Aug., 1903—1912	9

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Marysville.	Bugle Call. Dec. 10, 1885—Aug. 5, 1886.	
	Institute (d). July 7-31, 1884.	
	Marshall County Democrat. Oct. 21—Nov. 3, 1880.	
	Marshall County News (d). Oct. 2, 3, 1879; Sept. 21-24, 1880.	
	Marshall County Record. Oct. 8—Dec. 17, 1880.	
	Pickings (m). Jan. and Feb., 1883.	
Beattie	Western Breeder (m). Sept., 1887—May, 1891.	
Blue Rapids	Kansas Pilot (m). Jan. and Mar., 1879.	
Frankfort	Our New Home. Dec. 2, 1869.	
Irving	Recorder. Dec. 10-31, 1869.	
Vermillion.	Kind Words (m). July-Sept., 1881.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Marysville.	Marshall County Schools (m). Apr., 1899.	
	Normal Herald (m). Dec., 1894—June, 1895.	
Frankfort	Epworth Advocate (s-m). July 13, 1895—Mar. 7, 1896.	
Irving	Holiness War News (m). Irving and Clay Center. Nov., 1890—Oct. 1, 1891.	
Vermillion.	Owl. May 1—Sept. 18, 1896.	

MEADE COUNTY.

Organized November 4, 1885; named for Gen. George Gordon Meade; county seat, Meade; area, 975 square miles, 624,000 acres; population (1915), 5276; assessed valuation (1915), \$10,380,276; resources and industries—artesian wells, wheat, alfalfa, and grazing.

MEADE—Population (1915), 764; elevation, 2502 feet; established May 5, 1885; name formerly Skidmore, then Meade Center, later Meade; electric lights, telephones; waterworks; is on the Rock Island railway.

MEADE COUNTY NEWS, Democratic; Agnes Wehrle, editor and publisher, Meade.

Weekly. Jan. 11, 1900 + 16 vols.

Founded 1900 by John D. Wehrle.

GLOBE, Republican; William S. Martin, editor and publisher, Meade.

Weekly. July 16, 1885 + 30 vols.

This paper is the continuation of the following: Meade County Globe, founded 1885 by the Globe Publishing Company; in November, same year, sold to Messrs. J. E. Johnston, L. S. Sears and W. S. Kinnear. Meade County Republican, founded 1887 by T. J. Palmer; consolidated with Globe in 1892. Meade Center Press, founded 1885 by Canon Brothers, with D. A. Canon, editor; name changed in 1886 to Meade County Press-Democrat, W. H. Sprigg, editor, and Mechler Bros., publishers; name shortened in 1890 to Meade County Democrat, James Smith, editor; consolidated 1893 with the Globe.

TATTLER; edited and published by students of the high school, Meade.

Semi-monthly. Mar. 11, 1913 + 5 vols.

Founded 1913 by the students.

FOWLER—Population (1915), 469; elevation, 2485 feet; name formerly Gilbert; changed to Fowler in 1885, probably in honor of George Fowler, an early resident; industries—alfalfa mills, elevators; is on the Rock Island railway.

NEWS, independent; Perry Bros. (T. C. and C. C.), editors and publishers.

Weekly. Apr. 2, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1906 as the Fowler Hustler, Robert Wood, editor and publisher; name changed in 1907 to the Fowler Gazette, and again in 1914 to the Fowler News, with T. C. and C. C. Perry, editors and publishers.

PLAINS—Population (1915), 323; elevation, 2766 feet; name formerly West Plains (1885); industries—flour mill and elevator; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

JOURNAL, independent; Fred W. Calvert, editor and publisher, Plains.

Weekly. Dec. 21, 1907 + 8 vols.

Founded 1906 by Maurice MacDonald.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Meade	Meade County Nationalist. Feb. 6, 1891—1892	2
	Press; Meade County Press-Democrat; Meade County Democrat.	
	Sept. 24, 1885—1891	5
	Republican. Mar. 9, 1887—1893	6
Fowler	Telegram. Mar. 15—Sept. 9, 1886	1
	Gazette. May 23, 1907—1914	7
	Graphic. July 2, 1885—1890	5
	Hustler. Sept. 19, 1906—1907	1
Mertilla	Meade County Times. Apr. 3, 1886—1888	3
Pearlette	Call. Apr. 15, 1879—1880	1
Spring Lake	Hornet. Spring Lake and Artesian City. June 2, 1885—1889	3
West Plains	Guardian. Feb. 25, 1886—1887	1
	Mascott. Oct. 4, 1888—1889	1
	News; Democrat. May 26, 1887—1888	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Fowler Advocate. Apr. 30—July 9, 1886.

MIAMI COUNTY.

Organized as Lykins county in 1855; named for David Lykins, missionary to the Miami Indians and member of the territorial council, 1855; name changed to Miami in 1861; county seat, Paola; area, 588 square miles. 376,320 acres; population (1915), 18,676; assessed valuation (1915), \$31,-356,687; resources and industries—agriculture, coal, marble, oil, and natural gas.

PAOLA—Population (1915), 3392; elevation, 860 feet; established, 1855; named Peoria Village in honor of Baptiste Peoria, one of the incorporators; changed to Paola in 1856; industries—brick plant, radiator factory and creamery; electric lights, waterworks, telephones; in the gas and oil district; has three railroads, the Missouri Pacific, the M. K. & T. and the St. Louis & San Francisco.

MIAMI REPUBLICAN, Republican; W. D. Greason, editor and publisher, Paola.

Weekly. Feb. 2, 1867; Apr. 18, 1868; Dec. 11, 1869; broken file 1871 to 1876; Aug. 19, 1871 + 42 vols.

Founded 1866 by John McReynolds and Basil M. Simpson; consolidated 1880 with the Republican-Citizen, founded 1878 by A. R. Wickersham and J. D. Greason.

WESTERN SPIRIT, Democratic; John W. Sheridan, editor, Western Spirit Publishing Company, publisher, Paola.

Weekly. Dec. 26, 1873; Aug. 28, 1874 + 42 vols.

Founded 1871 as the Kansas Spirit, by Perry & Bright; Mr. Bright retired same year, and Mr. Perry changed name to the Western Spirit. Miami Talisman, founded 1881 by C. L. Rood; suspended in 1882, and was succeeded by the Paola Times, W. E. Brayman, editor and publisher, who started with a new volume and number; consolidated 1903 with the Western Spirit.

LOUISBURG—Population (1915), 621; elevation, — feet; established, 1867; named first New St. Louis, and changed to Louisburg in 1870; industries—extensive nurseries; in the gas district; has one railroad, the M. K. & T.

HERALD, independent; Miss Adrian B. White, editor and publisher, Louisburg.

Weekly. Aug. 30, 1877; Sept. 9, 1887 + 28 vols.

Founded 1876 by Emmanuel F. Heisler.

OSAWATOMIE—Population (1915), 2870; elevation, 853 feet; established, 1855; name a composite word formed from Osage and Pottawatomie; has commission form of government and owns its electric light plant; has waterworks system, telephones, ice plant; is in the gas and oil district; is on the Missouri Pacific railway, and repair shops are maintained there.

GRAPHIC, independent; Keith Clevenger, editor and publisher, Osawatomie.

Weekly. Mar. 23, 1888 + 28 vols.

Founded 1887 as the Osawatomie Gaslight, by C. S. Bixby; suspended in 1888 and succeeded by the Osawatomie Graphic, Frank Pyle, editor and publisher; consolidated 1912 with the Osawatomie Globe, founded 1891 by Kelly Mount.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Paola	Call, Evening (d). Aug. 1—Sept., 1896..... 1
	Miami School Journal (m). June 1889—1891..... 2
	Miami Talisman. Sept. 15, 1881—1882..... 1
	Record. Apr. 21, 1904—1905..... 1
	Republican Citizen. Aug. 2, 1878—1880..... 2
	Times; Miami Farmer. Mar. 23, 1882—1903..... 21
	[Called Times-Signal, July 9, 1891, to Jan. 21, 1892.]
Fontana	Bulletin. Oct. 2, 1896—1897..... 1
	News (1st). June 4, 1885—1890..... 5
	News (2d). Feb. 2, 1907—1909..... 2
Louisburg	Border Chief; Border Watchman. Nov. 6, 1879—1881..... 2
Osawatomie	Advertiser. Nov. 3, 1888—1890..... 1
	Farmers' Signal. May 8, 1890—1891..... 1
	Gaslight. Mar. 25, 1887—1888..... 1
	Globe. Sept. 5, 1891—1912..... 16
	[Lack Nov. 22, 1900, to Aug. 24, 1905.]
	Journal. May 15, 1896—1898..... 2
	Progress. Oct. 2, 1902—1903..... 1
	Sentinel. May 23—Nov. 21, 1885..... 1
	Times. July 22, 1880—1881..... 1
	Traders' Exchange; Commercial Club. 1900. [See Shawnee county.]

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Paola	Border Tier Real Estate Bulletin (m). Apr.—May, 1869.
	Democrat. Sept. 28, 1871.
	Eastern Kansan. June, 1902.
	Journal of Didactics (m). Jan.—June, 1880.
	Southern Kansas Herald. Apr. 7, 1865.
Osawatomie	News. Aug. 2—Sept. 17, 1915.
	Sentinel. May 8—June 26, 1886.

MITCHELL COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named for William D. Mitchell, Second Kansas regiment; county seat, Beloit; area, 720 square miles, 460,000 acres; population (1915), 13,731; assessed valuation (1915), \$29,907,777; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

BELOIT—Population (1915), 3240; elevation, 1380 feet; established, 1870; first known as Willow Springs; name changed to Beloit, after Beloit, Wis.; industries—mills and elevators; has commission form of government and owns its electric light plant; waterworks, telephones; is on the lines of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways.

CALL, independent; A. B. Adamson and H. K. Houghton, editors and publishers, Beloit.

Daily. Oct. 1, 1901 + 29 vols.

Founded 1901 by Seward A. Jones and P. G. Chubbie.

GAZETTE, Republican; J. R. Harrison, editor and proprietor, Beloit.

Weekly. Apr. 11, 1872—Apr., 1873; June, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1872 by A. B. Chaffee and J. J. Johnson; in 1894 absorbed the subscription list of the Cawker City Times, founded 1888 by J. W. McBride. Daily Gazette, founded 1907 as the Beloit Daily Times, with W. A. Huff, editor; consolidated in 1909 with the Gazette, E. W. Swan, editor and publisher; ran as the Gazette and Times until 1910, when the name was changed to the Daily Gazette, which discontinued in 1911.

CAWKER CITY—Population (1915), 840; elevation, 1473 feet; established, 1870; named in honor of E. H. Cawker; industries—creamery, flour mill and elevators; owns its electric light plant; has waterworks and telephones; is on the line of the Missouri Pacific railway.

LEDGER, independent Democratic; Robert Good, editor and publisher, Cawker City.

Weekly. Jan. 6, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1899 by G. L. Hudkins.

PUBLIC RECORD, Republican; Levi L. Alrich, editor and publisher, Cawker City.

Weekly. Apr. 19, 1883 + 33 vols.

A continuation of the Echo, Cawker City, founded 1875 by Austin L. Topliff and Stephen DeYoung; suspended 1878 and succeeded by the Free Press, founded the same year by Stephen DeYoung. This paper ran until 1883, when it was succeeded by the Public Record, L. L. Alrich, editor and publisher.

GLEN ELDER—Population (1915), 506; elevation, 1425 feet; established, 1871; first known as West Hampton; industries—flour mill and elevators; has electric light plant and telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SENTINEL, Progressive; O. A. Brice, editor and publisher, Glen Elder.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 as the People's Sentinel, by Clark E. and Mabel B. Harvey; name changed 1913 to Glen Elder Sentinel.

SCOTTSVILLE—Population (1915), 236; elevation, 1521 feet; established, 1878; has telephones; is on the line of the Missouri Pacific railway.

ADVANCE, independent; C. O. McCall, editor and publisher, Scottsville.

Weekly. June 30, 1904 + 11 vols.

Founded 1904 by Ed Hill.

SIMPSON—Population (1915), 290; elevation, 1333 feet; established, 1879; first named Brittsville by J. J. Britt; name changed to Simpson, for Alfred Simpson, in 1882; owns its waterworks system; has electric lights and telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; F. S. Rupe, editor and publisher, Simpson.

Weekly. Mar. 28, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by Knowles C. Weiss.

TIPTON—Population (1915, estimated), 210; established, 1872; first known as Pittsburg; name changed to Tipton in 1882; telephones; no railroad.

TIMES, independent; C. W. Wells, editor and publisher, Tipton.

Weekly. Apr. 29, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by C. W. Wells.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Beloit.....	Courier. Feb. 27, 1879—1895.....	16
	Dairy Age (m). Apr., 1900—1902.....	2
	Democrat; Western Democrat. Sept. 27, 1878—1890.....	12
	[Called Western Nationalist 1882—1883.]	
	District of Salina Watchman (m). 1906—1907. [See Saline county.]	
	Gazette-Times; Gazette (d). Aug. 2, 1909—1911.....	5
	Good Tidings (bi-w). Apr., 1891—1895.....	1
	[Not published Sept., 1891, to May, 1894.]	
	Kansas Woodman; Western Woodman; Royal Neighbor (m).	
	Mar., 1893—1899.....	7
	New Man (m). Oct., 1895—1898.....	3
	Now and Here (m). Dec., 1908—1909.....	1
	Record. Feb. 20, 1877—1879.....	2
	Royal Neighbor (m). Jan., 1900—1901.....	2
Cawker City.....	Times (d). Aug. 22, 1895—1909.....	14
	Times. Aug. 27, 1907—1909.....	4
	Today (m). Aug., 1908—1909.....	1
	Western Call. Nov. 21, 1890—1910.....	19
	Echo. May 18, 1876—1878.....	2
Glen Elder.....	[See Dickinson county.]	
	Expositor. Nov. 30, 1878—1883.....	5
	Journal. May 12, 1880—1890.....	10
	Times. June 8, 1888—1894.....	7
	Tribune. 1873—1874.....	1
Herald; Kansas Herald.	Mar. 5—May, 1885; June, 1886—1890.....	4
	Independent. Jan. 21, 1899—1904.....	6
	Key. Apr. 15, 1880—1881.....	1
	Republican. Oct. 13, 1893—1894.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Scottsville	Independent. Feb. 13, 1886—1889.....	3
	Register. Mar. 9—Nov. 9, 1899.....	1
	Tri-County News. Mar. 15, 1889—1898.....	9
Simpson	Record. Aug. 4—Dec. 22, 1905.....	1
	Siftings. Oct. 11, 1884—1886.....	2

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Beloit	Dental Herald (m). Jan., 1888—Jan., 1889.	
	Harmonic (m). Sept., 1892—June, 1893.	
	Mitchell County Farmer (m). July, 1884.	
	Mitchell County Mirror. May 17—June 28, 1871.	
	Trade Journal. May 8—Aug. 7, 1890.	
Cawker City	Campfire (m). Aug., 1882—Sept., 1883.	
	Sentinel. Apr. 3, 1874.	
	Tribune. Dec. 2 and 9, 1873.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Beloit	Kansas Evangelist (m). Dec., 1898—July, 1899.	
Cawker City	G. L. Hudkins' Real Estate Salesman. Oct. 27, 1899.	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Organized, 1869; named for Gen. Richard Montgomery; county seat, Independence; area, 648 square miles, 414,720 acres; population (1915), 49,824; assessed valuation (1915), \$56,221,200; resources and industries—coal, oil, gas, building stone, brick, tile and potter's clay, agriculture, and stock raising.

INDEPENDENCE—Population (1915), 12,144; elevation, 816 feet; established, 1869; industries—Portland cement plants, brick, tile and pottery works, asphalt and rubber factory, oil refineries, window glass factory, flour and planing mills, foundries, machine shops; electric light plant, street railway, paved streets, waterworks, telephones, natural gas; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways, and interurban line to Coffeyville.

REPORTER, Republican; Clyde H. Knox, editor and publisher, Independence.

Daily. 1882 + 83 vols.

Founded 1881; first issue in Society's file shows R. C. Harper, editor and publisher; the paper has been called the Evening Reporter, Morning Reporter and Independence Daily Reporter.

SOUTH KANSAS TRIBUNE, Republican; W. T. and C. A. Yoe and C. A. Connelley, editors and publishers, Independence.

Weekly. Feb. 9, 1876 + 42 vols.

Founded 1871 by Lyman U. Humphrey and W. T. Yoe.

STAR, independent; A. T. Cox, editor and publisher, Independence.

Daily [evening]. Broken file. Mar. 4, 1901 + 50 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Southern Kansan, Independence, founded 1873 by W. H. Watkins; name changed to Independence Kansan, with Will H. Warner, editor and publisher; a daily edition of the Kansan was founded by Mr. Warner about 1877 or 1878, but discontinued. Independence Courier, founded 1875 by J. J. Chatham; name changed in 1876 to Weekly Courier; in 1877 name again changed, becoming the Workingman's Courier, Frank C. Scott, editor and publisher; in 1879 consolidated with the Kansan. Independence Kansan, sold in 1884 to H. W. Young and consolidated same year and name changed to the Star. H. W. Young, editor and publisher. The Living Age, Independence, founded 1881 by P. B. Castle and F. G. Beattie; consolidated same year with the Star. In 1884 the Star absorbed the Independence Kansan and continued under the name of the Star and Kansan until 1903, when it was discontinued. Evening Star, successor of the Star and Kansan, was founded in 1901 by A. T. Cox.

CANEY—Population (1915), 3104; elevation, 738 feet; established, 1869; named for Caney creek; industries—glass factories, brick and tile plant, zinc smelter, oil refinery, gas and oil wells; telephones, public library; is on the M. K. & T. and the Missouri Pacific railways.

CHRONICLE, Progressive; J. R. Brady, editor and publisher, Caney.

Weekly. July 24, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885 by Retta Reynolds. Daily edition of the Chronicle founded 1911 by J. R. Brady.

News, Republican; Harry E. Floyd, editor and publisher, Caney.

Weekly. Dec. 1, 1905 + 10 vols.

Founded 1904 by Fred C. Trillingham.

CHERRYVALE—Population (1915), 4235; elevation, 837 feet; established, 1871; named from its situation in the valley of Cherry creek; industries—brick and tile plants, iron works, oil refinery, implement factory, zinc smelter, flour mills, elevators, oil and gas wells; waterworks, electric light plant, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Will R. Burge, editor and publisher, Cherryvale.

Weekly. June 18, 1886 + 29 vols.

Daily (2d). Nov. 7, 1903 + 25 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Cherryvale Globe, founded 1878 by C. P. Buffington and Guy H. Piatt; consolidated 1882 with the Cherryvale News, founded in 1881 by S. P. and C. E. Moore, and called the Cherryvale Globe-News, S. P., C. E. and F. G. Moore, editors and publishers. Cherry Valley Torch, Cherryvale, founded 1882 by C. P. Buffington and Tom C. Copeland; consolidated in 1885 with the Globe-News, and continued as the Cherryvale Globe and Torch, with C. P. Buffington and E. S. Williams, editors and publishers. Messrs. Buffington and Williams in 1885 founded the Daily Globe and Torch, which suspended in 1888, when it was absorbed by the Cherryvale Republican. The Daily Globe and Torch was revived in Dec., 1888, and ran until Jan. 12, 1889, when it again suspended. The Cherryvale Republican was founded 1886 by L. A. Sheward and S. L. Smith. People's Party Plaindealer, Cherryvale, founded 1892 by M. C. Handley; consolidated in 1893 with the Republican, and continued as the Republican-Plaindealer, D. R. Neville, editor and publisher; name shortened to the Republican in 1893. A daily edition was founded in 1894 by E. L. Eaton and ran for several weeks; one week it was called the Daily Clarion, but the name of the Republican was again taken and one issue gotten out; it suspended Aug. 8, 1894. Southern Kansas Farmer, Cherryvale, founded 1890 by the Farmer Publishing Company, with ——— Richardson, editor; name changed in 1891 to the Kansas Commonwealth, and published by the Commonwealth Publishing Company; consolidated same year with the Cherryvale Republican. Cherryvale Evening Clarion (2d), founded 1898 by Robert Aikin. Cherryvale Weekly Clarion (2d), founded 1901 with L. I. Purcell, editor. Morehead Searchlight, founded 1898 by W. C. McConnell; sold to Cherryvale Clarion Apr., 1900. In Nov., 1903, Mr. Purcell purchased the Republican, and immediately began the publication of the daily and weekly Republican, discontinuing the daily edition of the Clarion, and leasing the weekly to Carl F. White and Fred C. Ekridge. The name of the Weekly Clarion was changed in 1904 to the Cherryvale Weekly Journal, with Robert J. Milligan, publisher; suspended Oct., 1908.

COFFEYVILLE—Population (1915), 15,228; elevation, 744 feet; established, 1869; moved to present location, one mile distant, 1871; named for Hon. A. M. Coffey; industries—glass factories, oil refinery, foundries, brick, tile and pottery works, zinc smelters, excelsior factory, carriage and wagon factories, box factories, plaster factory, flour mills, oil and gas wells; municipal electric light and waterworks systems, telephones, paving, public library; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific, the St. L. & S. F. and the M. K. & T. railways.

CHRISTIAN, religious; Arthur Long, editor and publisher, Coffeyville.

Weekly.

History unknown; no issues on file in Society's collection.

INDEPENDENT, Republican; C. W. Kent, editor and publisher, Coffeyville.

Weekly. Mar. 8, 1895—Jan., 1897; Feb., 1901 + 17 vols.

Founded 1893; first issue in Society's file shows C. W. Kent, editor and publisher. The Cherryvale New Era, founded 1899 by C. W. Kent; moved to Coffeyville in 1900 and consolidated with the Independent; continued as a semiweekly under the name of Independent-New Era. In 1902 the paper returned to its old name of Independent, published semiweekly; in 1908 it became the Weekly Independent, and in 1909 absorbed the Liberty Sentinel, founded 1905 by F. L. Tomlinson.

JOURNAL, Republican; U. J. Powell, editor and publisher, Coffeyville.

Weekly. Oct. 30, 1875 + 40 vols.

Daily. July 31, 1894 + 69 vols.

Founded 1875 by William A. Pepper. The Sun, Coffeyville, founded 1886 by W. A. Pepper, jr., and John Truby; consolidated 1889 with the Journal under name of the Journal and Sun, D. Stewart Elliott and W. A. Pepper, editors and publishers; in 1891 name changed back to the Journal, with D. S. Elliott, editor and publisher; in 1893 Mr. Stewart founded the Daily Journal.

SUN, independent; Stanley Platz, editor, Maddox & Platz, publishers, Coffeyville.

Daily. Mar. 28, 1913 + 6 vols.

Founded 1911; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 175, Paul Jones, editor and publisher.

ELK CITY—Population (1915), 653; elevation, 836 feet; established, 1869; industries—brick and tile works, flour mill; natural gas district, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

GOD'S MESSENGER, religious; Francis A. Stinson, editor and publisher, Elk City.

Monthly. Sept. 17, 1914 + 1 vol.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 7, No. 12.

MID-WEEK REPORTER, local; F. A. Stinson, editor and publisher, Elk City.

Weekly. Dec. 8, 1915 +

Founded 1915 by F. A. Stinson.

SUN, Republican; L. W. Davis, editor and publisher, Elk City.

Weekly. Oct. 2, 1903 + 12 vols.

Founded 1903 by Maurice McDonald.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Independence	1
Call, Evening (d). Mar. 2—June 30, 1896	1
Free Press; Times (d). Feb. 28—June 3, 1913	1
Kansas. Jan. 28, 1876—1884	9
Kansas Good Roads Advocate (m). Mar., 1912—1913	1
Kansas Populist. Independence and Cherryvale. June 23, 1893—1904	12
Living Age. Feb. 3—Sept. 29, 1881	1
Montgomery Argus. July 30, 1886—1887	1
News (d and w). Mar. 23—July 18, 1886	1
Outlook; Religious Outlook. Feb. 14—July 19, 1900	1
Republican. July 5—Dec. 1, 1900	1
Star. Apr. 14, 1881—1884	4
[Coffeyville Star, Apr.-Oct., 1881.]	
Star and Kansas. Jan. 2, 1885—1905	21
Times; Kansas Populist. Apr. 1, 1904—1913	10
United Labor. May 5, 1892—1894	3
Caney	1
Advance; News Advance. Sept. 5, 1906—1907	1
Chronicle (d). [Broken file.] May 28, 1911—1913	2
Herald. June 10—Dec. 30, 1904	1
Patriot. Apr. 21, 1899—1900	1
Times and Phoenix. May 17, 1889—1898	10
Cherryvale	5
Bulletin. Apr. 12, 1884—1888	5
Champion. June 4, 1887—1895	8
Cherry Valley Torch. Mar. 1, 1882—1885	3
Clarion, Evening (d). Aug. 25, 1898—1903	11
Clarion; Journal (w and s-w). Apr. 20—July, 1900; July, 1901—1908; May 9—Dec. 17, 1914	9
Globe. July 26, 1879—1882	2
Globe and Torch. May 1, 1885—1888	3
Globe and Torch (d). May 16, 1885—1889	5
[Not published June, 1887, to Dec. 9, 1888.]	
Globe-News. 1882—1885	3
Journal (d). Nov. 22, 1906—1914	7
Kansas Commonwealth. Apr. 2—Aug. 27, 1891	1
Kansas Populist; Morning News; Daily News (d). Mar. 28, 1894—1907	26
Leader. July 9—Dec. 14, 1877	1
Mills' Weekly World. 1888. [See Labette county.]	
New Era. Mar. 23, 1899—1901	2
News (1st). Apr. 28, 1881—1882	1
News (2d). June 3, 1898—1907	9
Republic. Jan. 13—July 14, 1893	1
Republican (1st). June 5—Aug. 8, 1894	1
Southern Kansas Farmer. Sept. 11, 1890—1891	1
Telegram (d). Jan. 30—May 8, 1892	1
Coffeyville	2
Afro-American Advocate. Sept. 2, 1891—1893	2
American. Apr. 23, 1898—1899	1
Bee (d). Mar. 1—Sept. 18, 1909	2
Chronicle (d). Jan. 13—Feb. 27, 1909	1
Courier; Workingman's Courier; Coffeyville and Independence; Aug. 28, 1874—Dec., 1876; Apr., 1877—1879	4
Eagle. Oct. 27, 1888—1890	1
Earth (d). June 23, 1909—1915	14
Gaslight. Nov., 1898—1903	5
Gate City Enterprise. Oct. 17, 1884—1885	1
Gate City Gazette. Aug. 20, 1886—1887	1
Herald (d). July 21, 1910—1911	1
High School News (m). Oct., 1903—1904	1
[First called World.]	
Independent (d). Dec. 8, 1896—1899	6
Kansas Blackman. Aug. 17—Dec. 28, 1894	1
Montgomery County Democrat; Coffeyville Democrat. May 14, 1896—1902	6
News; News-Broad Axe. Feb. 2, 1890—1893	2
Public School Review (m). Oct., 1902—1903	1
Record (d). May 11, 1902—1908	12
Record. June 6, 1902—1908	6
Sun. Nov. 26, 1886—1889	3
Telegram (d). Jan. 30—May 30, 1893	1
Vindicator. Dec. 17, 1904—1907	3
War Day Memories (m). Aug., 1911—1912	1

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Deering.....	News. Nov. 1, 1907—1908.....	1
	Times. Aug. 18, 1910—1912.....	2
Elk City.....	Democrat. Sept. 5, 1885—1886.....	1
	Eagle. Sept. 17, 1886—1890.....	4
	Enterprise. Aug. 31, 1889—1905.....	16
	Globe. Aug. 9, 1882—1887.....	5
	Star. June 6, 1884—1885.....	1
	Times. 1880.....	1
Havana.....	Harp. Oct. 6, 1905—1907.....	2
	Herald. July 7, 1887—1889.....	2
	Press; Torch. June 12, 1891—1893.....	2
	Recorder. Mar. 18—Dec. 6, 1889.....	1
	Vidette. Dec. 4, 1885—1887.....	1
Liberty.....	Express. Apr. 28, 1904—1905.....	2
	Light. Mar. 5—July 30, 1886.....	1
	Review. Jan. 14, 1887—1892.....	6
	Sentinel. Nov. 23, 1905—1909.....	4
Tyro.....	Herald [broken file]. Jan. 25, 1907—1909.....	2
	Life. July 13, 1905—1906.....	1
	Life (d). Aug. 20—Dec. 18, 1905.....	1
	Telegram. Sept. 16, 1909—1911.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Independence.....	Buyer's Guide. Apr. 3—May 15, 1886.	
	Itemizer. July 19—Aug. 5, 1879.	
	Montgomery Monitor. Dec. 26, 1885—Jan. 30, 1886.	
	News. May 14—July 23, 1886.	
	Parish Churchman (m). Nov., 1880.	
	Pioneer. Nov. 13, 1869—Jan. 1, 1870.	
	Southern Kansas Journal; Land Buyers' Guide (m). Mar., 1887.	
	Stewart's Southern Kansas Guide (m). Apr.-Oct., 1884; Mar., 1885; Jan., 1886.	
Caney.....	Caney Valley Home (m). May, 1884.	
	Sunbeam. Sept. 30—Nov. 11, 1887.	
Cherryvale.....	Advocate (qr). July and Oct., 1883; Apr. and Aug., 1884;	
	Apr. and June, 1885; Mar., 1886.	
	Clarion. Oct. 1—Dec. 31, 1885.	
	Home. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1883.	
Coffeyville.....	Oklahoma Boomer. Jan. 21—Apr. 1, 1885.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Cherryvale.....	Cent (d). Nov. 22—Dec. 15, 1888.	
	People's Party Plaindealer. Sept. 14, 1892—Jan. 13, 1893.	
Coffeyville.....	Broad-Axe. Dec. 31, 1891—Apr. 29, 1892.	
	Gate City Independent. Aug. 13, 25, 1893.	
	Index. Oct. 1, 1889—July, 1891.	
	Ranch and Range. Jan. 5—Apr. 14, 1893.	
Havana.....	Globe. Nov. 7, 1890—Jan. 2, 1891.	
	News. Apr. 12—Aug. 2, 1890.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 3.

Independence.....	Call. Mar. 12-26 and June 4, 1896.	
	Call, Evening (d). July 1-3, 1896.	
	Courier. Mar. 7-19 and Nov. 17, 1879.	
Caney.....	Vox Populi. Sept. 10, 1896.	
Cherryvale.....	Baptist Banner (m). Jan.-Mar., 1899.	
	Bugle Call (d). Aug. 20-24, 1901.	
	Kansas Agriculturist (occas). Nov. 1, 1901; Feb., 1902; Feb., 1903;	
	July and Oct., 1904; Jan. and Aug., 1905.	
	Silver Advocate. July 23—Oct. 30, 1896.	
Coffeyville.....	Democrat (d). Apr. 25—May 18, 1901.	
	Gas (m). Nov., 1899; Jan., 1900; June, 1901.	
	Gas and Oil Developer. Apr., 1904.	
	Herald. Mar. 21—June 13, 1908.	
	People (d). Mar. 8-30, 1911.	
	Real Estate News. Nov. 23, 1907.	
Deering.....	Sentinel. Aug. 13—Dec. 24, 1909.	

MORRIS COUNTY.

Organized, 1858; named for Thomas Morris, United States senator from Ohio, 1833-1839; county seat, Council Grove; area, 700 square miles, 448,000 acres; population (1915), 11,810; assessed valuation (1915), \$23,243,719; resources and industries—building stone, brown ochre, gypsum, agriculture, and stock raising.

COUNCIL GROVE—Population (1915), 2405; elevation, 1234 feet; established, 1847, as a trading post on the Santa Fe Trail; 1850 the Kansas Indian mission was established at this point, and in 1858 the town of Council Grove was incorporated, situated in the grove where the council between the United States commissioners and the Osage Indians was held, Aug. 10, 1825, for the conclusion of a peace treaty for the right of way of the Santa Fe Trail through the Indian lands; industries—elevators, marble and granite works; telephones, municipal electric light and water systems, public library; is on the Missouri Pacific and the M. K. & T. railways.

GUARD, Republican; M. F. Amrine, editor and publisher, Council Grove.

Weekly. Aug. 9, 1884 + 31 vols.

Daily [evening]. Nov. 1, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1884 by I. and E. Sharp, and John Maloy. Alliance Herald, Council Grove, founded 1891 by L. McKenzie and C. W. White, with L. McKenzie, editor; consolidated 1891 with the Guard; name changed to Alliance Herald-Guard, L. McKenzie, editor; in 1892 name changed back to Council Grove Guard. Daily edition founded 1915 by M. F. Amrine.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; C. L. Daughters, editor and publisher, Council Grove.

Weekly. Jan. 18, 1879 + 37 vols.

Founded 1872 as the Morris County Republican, Council Grove, by J. T. Bradley. Council Grove Democrat, founded 1870 by S. M. Hays; consolidated 1877 with the Republican, under name of Republican and Democrat, Moriarty & Dunn, editors and publishers. Morris County Times, Council Grove, founded 1879 by Edward J. Dill (?); name changed to Kansas Cosmos 1881, Edward and Charles W. White, editors and publishers; sold to the Republican in 1886 with F. E. and O. S. Munell, editors and publishers.

DUNLAP—Population (1915), 320; elevation, 1182 feet; established, 1875; named for Joseph Dunlap, Indian trader and founder of the town; telephones; is on the K. M. & T. railway.

RUSTLER, independent; Carl C. Lamb, editor and publisher, Dunlap.

Weekly. Apr. 18, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1914 by Carl C. Lamb.

DWIGHT—Population (1915), 268; elevation, 1496 feet; established, 1887; named for Dwight Rathbone, who owned part of the land included in the town site; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

SIGNAL, independent; M. B. and C. H. Johnson, editors and publishers, Dwight.

Weekly. June 13, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by N. M. and J. S. Davis.

LATIMER—Population (1915, estimated), 120; elevation, 1411 feet; established about 1883; originally called Far West; name changed in 1888 to Latimer; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

LEADER, local; Kenneth C. Doddridge, editor and publisher, Latimer.

Weekly. July 15, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by Kenneth C. Doddridge.

WHITE CITY—Population (1915), 608; elevation, 1469 feet; established, 1871; named for F. C. White, superintendent Union Pacific, southern branch; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. and the Rock Island railways.

REGISTER, Republican; C. C. Miller, editor, Miller & Holmes, publishers, White City.

Weekly. June 7, 1889 + 26 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the White City Whig, founded 1885 by R. B. Brown; sold to G. W. Simpson and name changed in 1886 to the Morris County News; name again changed, same year, to White City News; name changed in 1889 to White City Register, with W. G. Means & Co., publishers. The Dunlap Reflector, founded 1896 by S. M. Padgett & Sons; consolidated in 1898 with the Register, S. M. Padgett & Sons, editors and publishers.

WILSEY—Population (1915), 291; elevation, 1500 feet; established about 1885; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

WARBLER, independent; A. R. Pirtle, editor, Warbler Publishing Company, publisher, Wilsey.

Weekly. May 4, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1905 by W. Charles Hopper.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Council Grove	Anti-Monopolist. Jan. 10, 1888—1889	1
	Appeal. Oct. 27, 1904—1907	3
	Appeal (d). Sept. 20, 1906—1907	2
	Bugle. Feb. 7—Oct. 2, 1896	1
	Courier. Dec. 18, 1891—1897	6
	Democrat (1st). Jan. 26—Dec. 1, 1866	1
	Democrat (2d). Oct. 26, 1871—1877	7
	Kansas Cosmos. Jan. 7, 1881—Jan., 1885; July, 1885—1886	5
	Kansas Press. Cottonwood Falls and Council Grove. [Broken file.] May 30, 1859—1865	3
	Morris County Advance. Aug. 26, 1908—1910	2
	Morris County Republican; Republican and Democrat. June 6, July 25, 1874; Jan. 8, 1876—1879	4
	Morris County Times. Apr. 30, 1880—1881	2
	Neosho Valley Times. Sept. 14, 1899—1900	1
Dunlap	Courier. Nov. 23, 1889—1891	2
	Leader. Dec. 25, 1903—1907	4
	News. Apr. 14—Aug. 31, 1894	1
	Reflector. Jan. 7, 1896—1898	3
Dwight	Spirit. Nov. 3, 1905—1910	5
	Sun. Aug. 29, 1896—1898	2
	Tribune. Oct. 21, 1910—1911	1
	Wasp. Apr. 16, 1887—1891	4
Parkerville	Morris County Enterprise. Jan. 3, 1878—1884	7
	Morris County News. Feb. 11, 1896—1900	3
	Times. Oct. 8, 1887—1888	1
	Tribune. Jan. 16, 1896—1898	2
White City	Whig; Morris County News; White City News. Sept. 19, 1885—1889	4
Wilsey	Bulletin. June 6, 1889—1891	2
	Morris County Republican; Morris County Independent; Wilsey Independent. Oct. 6, 1892—May, 1893; Mar., 1894—1895	1
	[See, also, Short-lived, vol. 1.]	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Council Grove	Advertiser. Dec. 25, 1869—Aug. 30, 1870.	
	News, Morning (d). Sept. 15-18, 1891; Sept. 27-30, 1892.	
	Republican (d). Apr. 17-19, 1884.	
	Temperance Banner. Aug. 19—Nov. 4, 1882.	
	Vidette. May 19, 1883.	
Dunlap	Chief. Mar. 3—June 2, 1882.	
	Greeting. May 6—June 17, 1892.	
	Reporter [broken file]. July 20, 1883; Mar. 21, 1884—May 10, 1888.	
	Sweet Chariot. Sept. 1—Dec. 31, 1887.	
Dwight	Field and Range (m). Kansas City, Mo., and Dwight. July-Oct., 1887.	
	Independent. Oct. 23—Dec. 11, 1891.	
Wilsey	Morris County Republican. Oct. 6—Dec. 22, 1892.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Council Grove	Herald. Dec. 16, 1898.	
	News, Evening (d). Dec. 13-29, 1915.	
Burdick	Bulletin (m). Dec. 15, 1909—Dec. 15, 1910.	
Dwight	Advocate (m). July, 1899—May, 1900.	
White City	Messenger (m). Oct.-Dec., 1906; Jan., Feb. and Apr., 1907.	

MORTON COUNTY.

■ [Organized, 1886; named for Oliver P. Morton, United States senator from Indiana, 1867-1877; county seat, Richfield; area, 729 square miles, 466,560 acres; population (1915), 1729; assessed valuation (1915), \$3,437,195; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, artesian wells, agriculture, grazing, and live stock.

ELKHART—Population (1915, estimated), 500; elevation, 3600 feet; established, 1913; industries—cement block works; telephones, municipal waterworks; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TRI-STATE NEWS, independent; Eugene L. Smith and J. E. Burks, editors and publishers, Elkhart.

Weekly. Apr. 29, 1915 + 1 vol.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Richfield Republican, founded 1886 by Wardrip & Baker, editors and publishers; consolidated 1890 with the Morton County Monitor, of Morton, founded 1888 by Van Gundy Bros., Glen S. Van Gundy, editor, and ran as the Monitor-Republican; name changed in 1895 to Monitor-Republic, Ernest C. Wilson, editor and publisher; name later shortened to the Monitor. Taloga Star, founded 1887 by H. M. Gilbert; moved to Richfield in 1890 and name changed to Morton County Star, with H. M. Worthington, editor and publisher; purchased by the Monitor-Republican in Oct., 1893; The Monitor moved to the new town of Elkhart in 1915, and changed its name to the Elkhart News; consolidated same year with the Elkhart Enterprise, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 7, No. 4, Apr. 23, 1914, with J. E. Burks, editor and publisher; continued after consolidation as the Elkhart Tri-State News, Eugene L. Smith and J. E. Burks, editors and publishers.

ROLLA—Population (1915, estimated), 180; established, 1913; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

MORTON COUNTY PIONEER, independent; F. B. Van Gundy & Son, editors and publishers, Rolla.

Weekly. Sept. 6, 1912 + 3 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Pioneer, of Sid, early history unknown, no issues being in Society's collection; moved to Richfield in 1912, with F. B. Van Gundy & Son, editors and publishers; in 1914 moved to Rolla.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Richfield	Great Southwest; Southwest Leader; Leader-Democrat.	
	Oct. 7, 1886—1889	2
	Leader. Jan. 9, 1886—1887	1
	Monitor-Republican; Richfield Monitor. Apr. 6, 1890—May, 1900;	
	Nov., 1906—Dec., 1909; Feb., 1910—1915	18
	Morton County Star. Jan. 23, 1891—1893	3
	News. Aug. 10, 1889—1890	1
	Republican. May 4, 1887—1889	3
Cundiff	Journal. Mar. 25, 1888—1889	1
Elkhart	Enterprise. Apr. 23, 1914—1915	2
Frisco	Morton County Democrat. Dec. 25, 1886—1888	1
	Pioneer. Jan. 6, 1886—1887	1
Morton	Morton County Monitor. Morton and Richfield. Sept. 22, 1888—1890	2
Taloga	Star. Oct. 7, 1887—1890	3
Westola	Wave. May 25, 1888—1889	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Morton.....Herald. Jan. 10-24, 1889.

Westola.....Sunbeam. Sept. 22—Dec. 1, 1887.

NEMAHA COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; Ne-ma-ha, an Indian word signifying "muddy water," given to the Nemaha river and later to the county; county seat, Seneca; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 18,309; assessed valuation (1915) \$41,647,729; resources and industries—building stone, coal, potter's clay, agriculture, horticulture, and stock raising.

SENECA—Population (1915), 1916; elevation, 1151 feet; established, 1857; originally called Rock Castle; name soon changed to Seneca, after Seneca county, Ohio; industries—brick and tile plant; municipal electric light and waterworks system, telephones; is on the St. Joseph & Grand Island and Missouri Pacific railways.

COURIER-DEMOCRAT, Democratic; Adriance & Adriance, editors and publishers, Seneca.

Weekly. Nov. 28, 1884 + 31 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Nemaha Courier, Seneca, founded 1863 by John P. Cone; name changed in 1871 to the Seneca Weekly Courier, Frank A. Root and West E. Wilkinson, editors and publishers; name again changed in 1884 to the Courier-Democrat, Thompson & Perry, editors and publishers.

TRIBUNE, Republican; W. H. Jordan, editor and publisher, Seneca.

Weekly. May 28, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 by Wern & Clawson.

BERN—Population (1915), 256; elevation, 1285 feet; established, 1888; supposed to have been named by Swiss settlers, for Bern, Switzerland; electric light, telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

GAZETTE, Republican; Driggs & Driggs, editors and publishers, Bern.

Weekly. May 6, 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1898 by M. E. Ford.

CENTRALIA—Population (1915), 596; elevation, 1256 feet; established, 1859; moved one mile south to present site in 1867; named on account of its central location in Home township; industries—creameries, elevator, mill; municipal electric light plant, telephones, public library; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

JOURNAL, Progressive; H. L. Wait, editor and publisher, Centralia.

Weekly. Dec. 26, 1884 + 31 vols.

This is a continuation of the Centralia Enterprise, founded 1883 by H. H. Brooks; name changed in 1884 to Centralia Journal, and published by the Journal Publishing Company, G. W. Pampel, president. Centralia Times, founded 1893 by the Times Publishing Company; sold to the Journal in 1900.

CORNING—Population (1915), 419; elevation, 1357 feet; established, 1867; moved to new town site, a mile and a half distant, in 1870; named for Erastus Corning, of New York; industries—elevators, creamery; electric light, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

GAZETTE, Progressive; L. S. Slocum, editor and publisher, Corning.

Weekly. Jan. 3, 1895 + 21 vols.

Founded 1895 by Fred Haughwout.

GOFF—Population (1915), 343; elevation, 1229 feet; established, 1880; named in honor of Edward H. Goff, a Union Pacific railway official; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ADVANCE, Independent Democratic; Ray T. Ingalls, editor and publisher, Goff.

Weekly. Mar. 31, 1892 + 24 vols.

Founded 1892 as the Goffs Advance, by Fred Haughwout. In 1907 the spelling of the town changed to Goff.

SABETHA—Population (1915), 1856; elevation, 1305 feet; established, 1857; name said to be a corruption of the word Sabbath; a temporary fort was established on Sunday and the town named for the fort; industries—iron foundry, planing mill, cement block works, creamery, mill, elevators; municipal electric light and water systems, telephones; is on the Rock Island and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railways.

HERALD, independent; Ralph Tennal, editor and publisher, Sabetha.

Weekly. Jan. 3, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1884 by T. L. Brundage; consolidated 1893 with the Nemaha County Republican, Sabetha, founded 1876 by J. F. Clough, and continued as the Republican-Herald, J. A. Constant, editor and publisher; name shortened to Sabetha Herald in 1895.

SALVATION MESSENGER, religious; Le Roy M. Kopp, editor, Sabetha.

Semimonthly. Jan. 15, 1916 +

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is numbered vol. 2, No. 1.

STAR, independent Republican; C. J. Durst, editor and publisher, Sabetha.

Weekly. Jan. 3, 1896 + 20 vols.

Founded 1896 by C. J. Durst.

WETMORE—Population (1915), 544; elevation, 1089 feet; established, 1866; named for W. T.

Wetmore; industries—elevators, creamery; electric lights, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SPECTATOR, Republican; W. F. Turrentine, editor and publisher, Wetmore.

Weekly. Jan. 4, 1907 + 8 vols.

Founded 1882 by J. F. Clough and T. J. Wolfley; name changed in 1887 to Nemaha County Spectator, T. J. Wolfley and J. M. Cober, editors and publishers; in 1904 consolidated with the Wetmore Enterprise, and name became Wetmore Enterprise and Nemaha County Spectator, J. W. Coleman, editor and publisher; name again changed in 1906 to Wetmore Spectator, W. F. Turrentine, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Seneca	Courier. Oct. 21, 1869; May 16, Oct. 10, 1873;	
	Mar. 13, May 29, June 5, 12, 1874; July 9, Dec. 3, 1875—1884	9
	Nemaha County Republican. Seneca and Oneida. Apr. 13, 1900—1904	4
	News. Aug. 7, 1890—1899	9
	[1890 bound with Goff News.]	
Banercoft	Our Mission (m). Jan., 1884—1886	2
	Rural Kansan; Nemaha Kansan. June 7, 1900—1904	4
Bancroft	World. June 21, 1901—1902	1
Bern	Press. May 3, 1889—1898	9
Centralia	Enterprise. July 20, 1883—1884	2
	Times. Feb. 24, 1893—1899	7
Corning	Clipper. July, 1893—1894	1
Goff	News. June 16, 1887—1890	3
Kelly	Booster. July 23, 1914—1915	1
	Independent. July 18—Dec. 29, 1899	1
	Reporter. Apr. 3, 1902—1905	4
Oneida	Chieftain; Democrat; Dispatch. Mar. 31, 1883—1884	2
	Journal. Oct. 4, 1879—1882	2
	Monitor. Apr. 17, 1885—1886	1
	News. Feb. 24—July 28, 1895	1
	World. Mar. 25—Dec. 24, 1892	1
Sabetha	Advance. Jan. 20, 1876—1877	2
	[See, also, Short-lived, vol. 1.]	
	Commercial. Nov. 30, 1899—1900	1
Wetmore	Nemaha County Republican. Oct. 5, 1876—1893	17
	Enterprise. Apr. 8, 1904—1906	3
	Nemaha County Spectator. Dec. 2, 1882—Aug., 1884;	
	Aug. 29—Sept. 26, 1885; Sept., 1886—1904	20
	Rural Enterprise. May 1, 1899—1900	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Seneca	Independent Press. June 11, 1870.	
	Nemaha Valley Homeseeker. Feb. 1, 1889.	
Corning	Chief. Apr. 12—July 12, 1884.	
	Independent. Apr. 18—July 19, 1890.	
Goff	Reporter. Jan. 15-29, 1891.	
Neuchatel	L'Etoile du Kansas [French] (m). Jan., 1873.	
Oneida	Owl. Aug. 21, 28, 1886.	
	Record. Feb. 7—Apr. 4, 1901.	
Sabetha	Advance. May 28—July 30, Aug. 27, 1874; Apr. 22, 1875.	
Wetmore	Register. July 31—Aug. 28, 1886.	

NEOSHO COUNTY.

Organized, 1864; originally part of Dorn county until 1861 when name was changed to Neosho; county seat, Erie; area, 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 23,050; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,476,568; resources and industries—gas, oil, building stone, and agriculture.

ERIE—Population (1915), 1202; elevation, 900 feet; established, 1866; named for a small lake in the vicinity; industries—oil refinery, stone quarries, flour and saw mills, elevators; municipal waterworks and electric light systems; telephones; has two railroads, the Santa Fe and the M. K. & T.

KANSAS WORKMAN, fraternal; published under the direction of Grand Master Workman of the A. O. U. W.; Cooper Jackson, Newton, Kan., associate editor; published at Erie.

Monthly. May, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1882 at Girard by A. P. Riddle; moved by him to Minneapolis, in 1885; in 1909 moved to Great Bend, with William P. Feder, editor and publisher; in 1913 moved to Erie, with T. A. Cordry, editor.

RECORD, Republican; Seth G. and Don E. Wells, editors and publishers, Erie.

Weekly. May 5, 1876—June, 1884; Apr., 1885 + 38 vols.

This is a continuation of the Neosho County Record, Erie, founded 1876 by George W. McMillen. The Neosho Valley Enterprise, Osage Mission, founded 1880 by F. W. Ward; moved to Erie in 1882 and continued as the Neosho County Republican (with new volume and number), T. F. Ross, editor, and D. C. Ambrose and T. F. Ross, publishers; in 1886 consolidated with the Record and continued as the Republican-Record, Benj. J. Smith and D. C. Ambrose, editors and publishers; name shortened in Dec., 1904, to the Erie Record, Seth G. Wells, editor and publisher.

SENTINEL, Democratic; Alf. Q. and Lester A. Wooster, editors and publishers, Erie.

Daily. July 1, 1909 + 13 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Neosho County Democrat, Osage Mission, founded 1883, E. J. Kenney, editor, and A. Conn, publisher; moved to Erie and continued as the People's Vindicator, by the Vindicator Publishing Company, W. E. Hardy, president and editor; in 1890 name changed to Erie Sentinel, with C. R. Watt and Clay D. Herod, editors and publishers. Chanute Blade, founded 1883, by Blade Publishing Company; consolidated 1906 with the Sentinel. The Erie Daily Sentinel was founded 1909 by Alf. Q. Wooster & Son, and succeeds the weekly edition of the Sentinel which was suspended in Dec., 1912.

CHANUTE—Population (1915), 9033; elevation, 940 feet; established, 1870; consolidation of New Chicago, Tioga, Chicago Junction and Alliance; named for Octave Chanute; industries—brick, cement, lime and tile plants, oil refineries, factories; commission form of government, owns its electric light plant, waterworks and gas wells; telephones; has two railroads, Santa Fe and M. K. & T.

TRIBUNE, Republican; Herbert Cavaness, editor, Tribune Publishing Company, publishers, Chanute.

Daily. July 1, 1892 + 74 vols.

Weekly. Feb. 12, 1904 + 12 vols.

A continuation of the following: Chanute Times, founded 1872 by A. L. Rivers. Chanute Daily Times, founded 1890 by Times Publishing Company; suspended same year. Chanute Vidette, founded 1887 by ——— Jones and G. M. Dewey; in 1891 consolidated with the Times, under name of Chanute Vidette-Times, G. M. Dewey and J. H. Hale, editors and publishers; in 1897 name shortened to Chanute Times, with A. H. Turner, editor and publisher; in 1913 the weekly Times was discontinued with issue of May 30, and the daily edition began on June 3, following; this was sold to the Tribune July 19, 1913. The Chanute Daily Tribune was founded in 1892, H. P. Hutton, editor and G. M. Dewey, publisher. Oil and Gas Review, founded 1903 by Edward D. Kelley; purchased by the Tribune in 1904. The Morning Sun, Chanute, founded 1896 by Frederick F. Cone; consolidated 1909 with the Tribune. The Chanute Weekly Sun, founded 1909 by F. F. Cone, absorbed by the Tribune. The Chanute Weekly Tribune, founded 1904 by Cavaness Bros. and Helmick.

ST. PAUL—Population (1915), 906; elevation, 986 feet; established, 1847; post office, 1851; first known as Osage Mission, name changed to St. Paul, 1895; gas and oil district; telephones; is on the M. K. & T. railway.

A. H. T. A. WEEKLY NEWS, official paper of the Anti-Horse Thief Association; W. W. Graves, editor and publisher, St. Paul.

Weekly. Feb. 27, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded 1902 by W. W. Graves.

JOURNAL, Democratic; W. W. Graves, editor and publisher, St. Paul.

Weekly. July 7, 1875; Jan. 5, 1876 + 40 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Neosho Valley Eagle, founded in 1868 at Jacksonville by B. K. Lamb; purchased in 1869 by Kimball & Barton, who in 1871 sold it to the Erie Publishing Association, with J. A. Wells, as editor; the establishment was moved to Erie and the name changed to Erie Ishmaelite. In June of that year the paper was again sold, to Scott & Perry, who moved it to Osage Mission, and continued the publication under the name of Osage Mission Journal. In 1895 the name of the town of Osage Mission was changed to St. Paul, and the name of the paper was changed to Neosho County Journal, with E. B. Park, editor and publisher; in 1901 name again changed to St. Paul Journal, W. W. Graves, editor and publisher.

KANSAS DEGREE OF HONOR MESSENGER, fraternal; official organ of the Kansas Degree of Honor;

Gertrude Thielen, editor, St. Paul.

Monthly. Aug., 1915 +

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 10.

THAYER—Population (1915), 512; elevation, 1045 feet; established, 1870; named for Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston; in the gas and oil district; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, independent; A. L. Palmer, editor and publisher, Thayer.

Weekly. Dec. 18, 1891 + 24 vols.

Founded 1891 as the Thayer Independent News by Palmer & Mitchell; name shortened in 1905 to the Thayer News, with A. L. Palmer, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Erie.....	Neosho County Republican. Oct. 26, 1882—1886.....	4
	People's Vindicator. Mar. 20, 1888—1889.....	2
	Pythian Sisters' News (m). 1892—1893.....	1
	[See also Barton county.]	
	Sentinel. May 16, 1889—1912.....	23
Chanute.....	Blade. Aug. 16, 1883—1906.....	23
	Blade (d). May 11, 1903—1905.....	9
	Chronicle. May 4, 1882—1883.....	2
	Democrat. Feb. 27, 1879—1882.....	3
	Morning Sun. Nov. 21, 1896—1909.....	37
	Neosho County Chronicle. June 22—Oct. 5, 1894.....	1
	Oil and Gas Review. Oct. 24, 1903—1904.....	1
	Railroad Employees' Companion. [See Franklin county.]	
	Times. Jan. 6, 1876—1891.....	15
	Times (d). June 3—July 19, 1913.....	1
	Vidette; Vidette-Times; Chanute Times. Dec. 21, 1887—1913.....	26
Galesburg.....	Enterprise. Jan. 15, 1897—1907.....	11
Morehead.....	Searchlight. Oct. 27, 1898—1900.....	2
New Chicago.....	Transcript. Sept. 23, 1870—1872.....	2
Osage Mission.....	Neosho County Democrat. Jan. 19, 1883—1887.....	5
	Neosho Valley Enterprise. Oct. 7, 1880—1882.....	2
	Temperance Banner (m & s-m). Oct., 1878—1880.....	2
Stark.....	Enterprise. Dec. 6, 1898—1899.....	1
	Freeman. June 5, 1890—1891.....	1
	News. Sept. 28, 1901—1909.....	9
	Plaindealer. Mar. 20—Aug. 14, 1896.....	1
Thayer.....	Graphic. Sept. 14, 1894—1895.....	1
	Headlight. July 26, 1871—1892.....	22
	Herald. Aug. 1, 1885—1886.....	1
Tioga.....	Herald. May 13, 1871—1872.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Chanute.....	Recorder (m). Oct., 1882—Mar., 1883.	
	Times (d). June 14—Sept. 13, 1890.	
Galesburg.....	Journal. Apr. 22—July 15, 1885.	
Stark.....	Herald. June 14, 1888.	
Thayer.....	Hornet. Sept. 23—Nov. 4, 1892.	
Urbana.....	Star of Hope (m). Jan.-Apr., 1878.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

Chanute.....	Law and Order. Nov. 15, 1894.	
	Sun. Mar. 18—Apr. 15, 1909.	
	World. Feb. 28—Mar. 18, 1896.	
Osage Mission.....	Transcript. Oct. 17, Nov. 7, 1873; Jan. 9, Feb. 27, Mar. 20, 1874.	
Stark.....	Herald. Apr. 30—July 9, 1908.	
Thayer.....	Criterion. Mar. 6, Apr. 7—May 12, 1871.	

NESS COUNTY.

Organized, 1880; named for Corp. Noah V. Ness, Seventh Kansas Regiment; county seat, Ness City; area, 1080 square miles, 691,000 acres; population (1915), 5547; assessed valuation (1915), \$11,258,375; resources and industries—wheat, stock, and grazing.

NESS CITY—Population (1915), 675; elevation, 2260 feet; established, 1878; industries—elevators, flour mills, stone quarries; municipal electric light plant; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NESS COUNTY NEWS, Republican; J. K. Barnd, editor and publisher, Ness City.

Weekly. Nov. 22, 1884 + 31 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the *Ness City Times*, founded 1879 by J. F. Wood; consolidated with the *Ness County News* 1891. *Ness County News* founded 1884 by J. K. Barnd and R. J. McFarland.

UTICA—Population (1915), 243; elevation, 2614 feet; established, 1880; probably named for Utica, Ohio; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ENTERPRISE, independent; B. M. Bovard, editor and publisher, Utica.

Weekly. June 10, 1899–1915. 16 vols.

Founded 1899 by Paul Klein. According to *Ayer's Newspaper Directory* this paper is still published; it has not been received by the Historical Society, however, since March 12, 1915.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Ness	Graphic. May 1—Oct. 30, 1886	1
	Ness County Echo. Mar. 18, 1893—1915	22
	Ness County Republican. Mar. 9, 1894—1896	3
	Sixteenth Amendment. Apr. 11—Nov. 17, 1885	1
	Times. June 24, 1880—1891	11
	Truth. Apr. 21, 1883—1884	1
	Walnut Valley Sentinel; Ness City Sentinel. July 31, 1886—1893	7
Bazine	Leader. Feb. 5—Aug. 16, 1889	1
	Register. Feb. 17, 1887—1888	1
Brownell	Courier. Dec. 11, 1908—1912	4
Clarinda	Pioneer. Clarinda and Sidney. May 10, 1879—1880	3
Harold	Boomer. Apr. 14—Sept. 15, 1887	1
	Record. Sept. 22, 1887—1889	2
Nonchalanta	Herald. May 20, 1887—1889	1
Ransom	Every Day Religion (m). 1899—1900. [See Ellsworth county.]	
	Journal. Mar. 20, 1903—1904	2
Schoharie	Globe. July 7, 1883—1884	1
Sidney	Advance. Feb. 9, 1882—1883	1
	Western Central Kansas Cowboy. Sept. 1, 1883—1884	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Ness.....Lance. Oct. 19—Dec. 21, 1892.

Bazine.....Banner. June 29—Aug. 10, 1888.

NORTON COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named in honor of Orloff Norton, captain of company L, Fifteenth Kansas cavalry; county seat, Norton; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 10,393; assessed valuation (1915), \$17,040,006; resources and industries—building stone, potter's clay, agriculture, and stock raising

NORTON—Population (1915), 1513; elevation, 2284 feet; established, 1872; named for Capt. Orloff Norton; industries—elevators, flour mills, brick and tile works, carriage and plow works; waterworks, municipal electric light plant, telephones, State Sanitarium for Tuberculosis; is on the C. B. & Q. and the Rock Island railways.

CHAMPION, Republican; J. W. Conway, editor and publisher, Norton.

Weekly. Feb. 28, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1884 by J. W. Conway and P. H. Loomis.

COURIER, Republican; F. M. Duvall, editor and publisher, Norton.

Weekly. Feb. 8, 1883 + 33 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Norton County People, Norton, founded 1880 by H. T. Carlisle; name changed 1883 to Norton Courier, with J. H. Littell and J. A. Littell, editors and publishers.

NORTON COUNTY NEWS, Republican; Perry Coler, editor and publisher, Norton.

Weekly. May 11, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1893 as the Liberator, Norton, by D. W. Hull; name changed in 1905 to Norton County News, with W. E. Garland, editor and publisher.

TELEGRAM, independent; D. G. Hamilton, editor and publisher, Norton.

Weekly. Apr. 18, 1906 + 10 vols.

Daily. Apr. 5, 1907—Apr. 12, 1908; May 23, 1911 + 12 vols.

Founded 1906 by W. E. Garland.

LENORA—Population (1915), 447; elevation, 2260 feet; established, 1873; named for Mrs. Lenora Hauser; industries—elevators, flour and alfalfa mills; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; E. E. Jeter, editor and publisher, Lenora.

Weekly. June 27, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded 1902 by Mellen & Higginbotham.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Norton	Democrat. Apr. 8, 1886—1888.	2
	[Called Reporter Apr.—June, 1886.]	
	Farmers' Advance. June 5—Sept. 11, 1890.	
	[Bound with the Almena Advance.]	
	Liberator. Feb. 10, 1893—1905.	12
	New Era and Weekly Democrat. July 4, 1888—1891.	3
	Norton County Advance. June 6, 1878—1882.	4
	Norton County People. July 15, 1880—1883.	2
	Republican. Dec. 16, 1892—1895.	3
Almena	Advance. May 3, 1889—1890.	1
	Enterprise. Apr. 5—Nov. 1, 1894.	1
	Lantern. Oct. 15, 1896—1900.	4
	Plaindealer. Feb. 2, 1888—1911.	24
	Star. Dec. 17, 1885—May, 1887; Nov. 1887—1889.	3
Calvert	Gazette. May 9, 1889—1890.	1
Edmond	Norton County Badger; Edmond Times. Feb. 26, 1886—1890.	5
Lenora	Common People (d, w and s-w). Aug. 19, 1886—1887.	1
	Kansas Monitor. Aug. 7, 1885—1886.	1
	Kansas Northwest. Apr. 9, 1884—1885.	1
	Lantern. Aug. 29, 1895—1896.	1
	Lender. Mar. 16, 1882—1888.	6
	New Era. Sept. 23, 1898—1899.	1
	Norton County High School Quill (m). May, 1907—1911.	4
	Record. Sept. 2, 1887—1890.	3
Oronoque	Courant. Jan. 3—Aug. 8, 1907.	1
	Magic. June 18—Nov. 12, 1886.	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Norton	Normal Instituter. Aug. 13, 1888—Aug. 30, 1889.	
	Norton County Bee. May 7, 1877.	
	Norton District Advocate (s-m). May 21, 1889.	
Densmore	Dispatch. May 16—July 26, 1889.	
	News. June 21—Sept. 27, 1888.	
Lenora	Independent. May 28—Sept. 2, 1898.	
	Sun. Mar. 6—June 26, 1890.	
	Times. Feb. 1—June 3, 1893.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Norton	Educational Echo (m). Sept., 1897.	
	Norton County Educator (m). Nov. and Dec., 1889; Jan. and Mar., 1890.	
Clayton	Success. Apr. 6 and 13, 1906.	
Edmond	New Leaf. Feb. 12—Apr. 20, 1911.	
Lenora	Independent. May 28—Sept. 3, 1893.	

OSAGE COUNTY.

Originally created as Weller county in 1855; name changed to Osage county February 11, 1859, and organized in March, 1859; named for Osage tribe of Indians; county seat, Lyndon; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 20,072; assessed valuation (1915), \$33,059,641; resources and industries—coal, building stone, yellow ochre, potter's clay, salt springs, agriculture, and stock raising.

LYNDON—Population (1915), 808; elevation, 1006 feet; established, 1869; named for Lyndon, Vt.; industries—flour mill, creamery; municipal electric light plant, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

PEOPLE'S HERALD, Republican; Dow Busenbark, editor and publisher, Lyndon.

Weekly. Aug. 8, 1890—1915. 25 vols.

A continuation of the Quenemo Leader, founded 1889 by George Rogers; moved to Lyndon in 1890 and name changed to People's Herald with A. C. Easter, editor, and George Rogers, publisher.

[Not received by the Society since Nov. 11, 1915.]

BURLINGAME—Population (1915), 1474; elevation, 1049 feet; established, 1855; originally called Council City, name changed Jan. 30, 1858, to Burlingame, in honor of Anson Burlingame; industries—coal mines, planing mill; telephones, municipal electric light plant; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ENTERPRISE, independent; C. A. Stodard and Ed Riddle, editors and publishers, Burlingame.

Weekly. Oct. 17, 1895 + 20 vols.

Founded 1895 by Stodard & Riddle.

OSAGE COUNTY CHRONICLE, Republican; George W. Burroughs, editor and publisher, Burlingame.

Weekly. Oct. 17, 1868—Jan., 1872; Sept., 1873 % 46 vols.

Founded 1863 as the Osage Burlingame Chronicle, by M. M. Murdock; name changed in 1870 to the Weekly Osage Chronicle; in 1873 name became Osage County Chronicle, with W. F. Chalfant, editor and publisher.

CARBONDALE—Population (1915), 456; elevation, 1078 feet; established, 1869; named on account of its location in a coal mining district; industries—coal mining; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

POST, independent; Rev. D. D. McSkimming, editor and publisher, Carbondale.

Weekly. July 1, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1909 by Isom J. Shepard.

MELVERN—Population (1915), 415; elevation, 994 feet; established, 1870; named for Malvern Hills, Scotland; industries—elevator, cheese factory, stone quarries, coal mines; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

REVIEW, Democratic; A. R. Ball, editor and publisher, Melvern.

Weekly. Jan. 8, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded in 1891 with Isaac and J. E. Farley, editors, and A. R. Ball, publisher.

OSAGE CITY—Population (1915), 2823; elevation, 1084 feet; established, 1869, as Onion Creek post office; name changed to Osage City in 1870; industries—coal mines, stone flagging, ochre, machine shops, creamery, canning factory; telephones, municipal electric light plant; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

FREE PRESS, Republican; H. C. Sticher, editor and publisher, Osage City.

Weekly. July 10, 1875; Jan. 8, 1876 + 40 vols.

Founded 1871 as the Shaft by W. H. Morgan and A. B. Cooper; in 1875 the name was changed to Osage City Free Press, with John P. Campbell, editor and publisher; in 1912 consolidated with Public Opinion, founded 1892 by Blain & Rochford, and continued as the Free Press-Public Opinion, H. C. Sticher, editor and publisher; name shortened in 1913 to Osage City Free Press. In 1915 Mr. Sticher issued the Osage City Free Press and Public Opinion separately, each paper taking its old volume and number.

OVERBROOK—Population (1915), estimated, 400; elevation, 1100 feet; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

CITIZEN, non-partisan; J. H. Andrews, editor and publisher, Overbrook.

Weekly. Jan. 21, 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1898 by Don Quillen; consolidated 1901 with the Overbrook Herald, founded 1889 by S. A. and M. R. Staufer. Overbrook Reporter, founded 1893 by Tom A. Ellis, absorbed 1894 by Overbrook Herald.

QUENEMO—Population (1915), 630; elevation, 941 feet; established, 1870; named for a Sauk and Fox Indian; industries—coal mines, mill, creamery; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

NEWS, Democratic; T. A. Carder, editor, E. A. Thomas, owner, Quenemo.

Weekly. Dec. 5, 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902 with Owen A. Coile, editor; in 1906 absorbed the Quenemo Republican, founded 1892 by Ellis & Ellis, E. L. Truesdail, editor and publisher. Tribune, Quenemo, founded 1900 by A. P. Shaw & Co.; absorbed by Republican in 1902.

SCRANTON—Population (1915), 717; elevation, 1105 feet; established, 1871; named for Scranton, Pa.; industries—coal mining; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

GAZETTE, independent; Clyde Frazee, editor and publisher, Scranton.

Weekly. May 2, 1890 + 26 vols.

Founded 1890 by R. M. Parker and O. K. Stakebrake. The Scranton News, founded 1905 by E. L. Truesdail, consolidated same year with the Gazette.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Lyndon	Current Remark. Sept. 19, 1895—1902	7
	Journal. Feb. 9, 1882—1899	17
	Kansas Plebeian. Lyndon and Scranton. July 13—Dec. 28, 1882	1
	Leader. Feb. 2, 1882—1883	2
	Osage County Democrat. Jan. 6, 1910—1913	4
	Osage County Graphic. Aug. 2, 1888—1895	6
	Presbyterian Announcement (m). Sept., 1900—1902	2
	Record. Jan. 1, 1903—1906	4
	Times; The Kansas Times. Lyndon and Osage City. May 6, 1876—1881, [Not published Nov., 1879—Mar., 1880.]	5
Burlingame	Debtor and Workingman. Mar. 1, 1895—1896	1
	Democrat. Nov. 2, 1888—1890	1
	Echo; National Echo; Our Weekly Tribune (m and w). May, 1888—1894	4
	Fulcrum. Mar. 6—Oct. 16, 1896	1
	Herald. Sept. 29, 1881—1884	2
	Herald and Blade. Sept. 29, 1892—1893	1
	High School Oracle (m). [Broken file.] Jan., 1900—1907	7
	Independent. May 13, 1886—1888	2
	Osage County Democrat. Burlingame & Osage City. Nov. 2, 1881—1887	5
	Plebeian and the Chronicle (m). Dec., 1893—1895	2
Carbondale	Astonisher and Paralyzer. Jan. 3, 1885—1887	2
	Carbondalian. Apr. 23, 1887—1909	23
	Independent. Feb. 22, 1882—1883	2
	Journal. May 29—Dec. 4, 1879	1
	Osage County Courier. Aug. 11, 1893—1894	1
Melvern	Record. Apr. 7—Nov. 30, 1888	1
	Record. Mar. 12, 1884—1890	7
Michigan Valley	Wolverine. Jan. 15—Dec. 31, 1914	1
Olivet	Advertiser. Dec. 9, 1910—1911	1
Osage City	Kansas People. Feb. 2, 1887—1891	4
	Kansas People (d). Sept. 8, 1887—1890	4
	Knights and Ladies of Security (m). 1897—1899. [See Shawnee county.]	7
	Republican. June 9, 1882—1883	1
Overbrook	Herald. Apr. 11, 1889—1901	12
	Reporter. Aug. 18, 1893—1894	1
Quenemo	Leader. May 18, 1889—1890	1
	Osage County Republican. July 29, 1886—1892	6
	Osage County Sentinel. Mar. 10, 1892—1893	1
	Republican. Apr. 7, 1892—1906	14
	Saturday Tribune. Sept. 15, 1900—1902	2
Scranton	Kansas Workman. Scranton and Quenemo. Jan. 4, 1883—1888	5
	Osage County Times. Scranton, Burlingame and Osage City. Apr. 21, 1888—1891	4

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Burlingame.....Beech Brook Breeze (m). Sept., 1888—Mar., 1889.
 News (m). June, 1886—Aug., 1889.
 Osage County Real Estate Journal (m). Sept., 1869.

Osage City..... Shaft. Mar. 23—Apr. 13, 1872; Nov. 1, 1873—Apr. 18, 1874.
 Quenemo..... Weekly Offering. Jan. 17—Mar. 14, 1893.
 Rosemont..... Reflector. Oct. 23—Dec. 16, 1887.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Lyndon..... Endeavor Spirit. Apr. 24—Aug. 14, 1905.
 Carbondale..... Calendar. Jan. 28—Apr. 1, 1886.
 Independent. Apr. 8-29, 1886.
 Osage City..... Homes in the West. 1873.
 Osage County Times. Sept. 16, 23, 1904.
 Scranton..... News. Jan. 26—May 4, 1905.

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 1.

Lyndon..... News. Sept. 21—Oct. 26, 1901.
 Burlingame..... Daily Normal Migma. May 25—July 6, 1895.
 Live Men of Burlingame. Sept. 1-4, 1896.

OSBORNE COUNTY.

Organized, 1871; named for Vincent B. Osborne, company A, Second Kansas regiment; county seat, Osborne; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 12,973; assessed valuation (1915), \$26,260,936; resources and industries—agriculture, wheat, and stock raising.

OSBORNE—Population (1915), 1601; elevation, 1557 feet; established, 1871; industries—brick plant, flour mills and elevators; telephones; municipal electric light plant; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

OSBORNE COUNTY FARMER, Republican; Bert P. Walker, editor and publisher, Osborne.
Weekly. Jan. 14, 1876 + 40 vols.

This is a continuation of the Osborne Weekly Times, Osborne City, founded 1873 by F. E. Jerome & Co., and owned by the Osborne City Town Company. The paper suspended in Nov., 1874, and the plant was purchased by F. H. Barnhart who in Jan., 1875, began the publication of the Osborne County Farmer. Osborne Journal, founded 1886 by Knowlton & Prewitt; name changed in 1887 to Osborne County Journal, with F. H. Barnhart, editor and publisher; consolidated 1889 with the Farmer.

OSBORNE COUNTY NEWS, independent; Ernest B. Smith, editor and publisher, Osborne.
Weekly. May 18, 1883 + 33 vols.

Founded 1883 by C. H. Topliff. A daily News was founded June 10, 1881, by George B. Ficardt, and ran until Aug. 31, same year, when it was discontinued; a second daily edition, called Osborne Evening News, founded Oct. 17, 1888, by W. D. Gerard & Co., ran until Oct. 31, 1888; a third daily was founded sometime in 1913, first issue in Society's file being Feb. 25, 1914, vol. 3, No. 72, and discontinued in Jan., 1915.

ALTON—Population (1915), 428; elevation, 1651 feet; established, 1870; formerly called Bull City after H. C. Bull; name changed to Alton 1885; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

EMPIRE, Republican; H. L. Clark, editor and publisher, Alton.
Weekly. Jan. 18, 1883 + 33 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Glen Elder Key, founded 1880 by George E. Dougherty; moved to Bull City [Alton] in 1881, and continued as the Osborne County Key, A. J. Runyon, editor and publisher; in 1883 name changed to Western Empire, with F. J. Hulaniski, editor and publisher; purchased by F. W. Arnold in 1895 and name changed to Alton Empire.

DOWNS—Population (1915), 1552; elevation, 1485 feet; established, 1879; named for William F. Downs; industries—mills and elevators; waterworks, electric light; on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, Republican; William Ransom and C. E. Mann, editors and publishers, Downs.
Weekly. Mar. 3, 1904 + 12 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue on file in Society's collection being vol. 2, No. 13, W. B. Gaumer, editor and publisher; consolidated with the Downs Times, Jan. 13, 1916. The Times was a continuation of the Downs Chief, founded 1885 by A. L. Topliff and W. H. Whitmore; merged with the Times in 1891. The Whisperer, Portis, founded 1890 by E. R. Powell; consolidated the same year with the Times.

OUR MESSENGER, temperance; official organ of the Kansas Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Mrs. Alice G. Young, editor, Downs.

Monthly. Jan., 1886 + 30 vols.

Founded in 1886 at Topeka, Miss Olive P. Bray, editor; moved to Hutchinson in 1897, with Elizabeth P. Hutchinson, editor; moved to Nickerson in 1898; moved to Le Loup, Franklin county, 1899, with Jennie M. Kemp, editor; moved to Downs, 1903, with Mrs. Alice G. Young, editor; moved to Clay Center, 1903; to Hiawatha, 1907; to Wichita, 1908; to Downs, 1909; to Manhattan, 1913; to Downs again, 1913.

NATOMA—Population (1915), 561; elevation, 1834 feet; established, about 1888; elevators; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

INDEPENDENT, Republican; H. B. Brown, editor and publisher, Natoma.

Weekly. Feb. 19, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1909 by R. H. Gamber.

PORTIS—Population (1915), 321; elevation, 1541 feet; established, 1871; named in honor of T. J. Portis; telephones, elevator; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

INDEPENDENT, Republican; J. E. Kissell, editor and publisher, Portis.

Weekly. June 18, 1904 + 12 vols.

Founded 1904 by W. & H. Woolman.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Osborne.....	Kansas Prohibitionist. Aug. 23, 1910—1911.....	1
	News, Evening (d). Feb. 25, 1914—1915.....	2
	Osborne County Journal. Nov. 10, 1886—1889.....	3
	Truth Teller. Oct. 10, 1879—1881.....	1
	Western Odd Fellow (m). 1886—1888. [See also Saline and Shawnee counties.]	
Bull City.....	Osborne County Key. July 9, 1881—1882.....	1
[Alton].....	Post. Jan. 22—June 24, 1880.....	1
Downs.....	Chief. Nov. 20, 1885—1891.....	6
	Globe. July 28, 1888—1890.....	2
	Northwest and Central Expositor. 1890. [See Dickinson county.]	
	Times. Feb. 19, 1880—1916.....	36
	World. Nov. 2, 1893—1895.....	1
Natoma.....	Courier. Nov. 8, 1901—1903.....	2
Portis.....	Patriot. Dec. 8, 1881—1890. [Called the Whisperer, Apr. to July, 1890.]	9

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Osborne.....	American Schools (m). Atchison and Osborne. Jan.-Mar., 1895.	
	Friend (m). May, 1880—Feb., 1881.	
	News (d). June 10—Aug. 13, 1881.	
	News, Evening (d). Oct. 19—31, 1888.	
Covert.....	Farmers' Aid. May 22—Oct. 2, 1890.	
Downs.....	Headlight. June 30—Aug. 11, 1887.	
	Hulaniski's Saturday Evening Lamp. Oct. 20—Nov. 10, 1883.	

OTTAWA COUNTY.

Organized, 1866; named for the Ottawa tribe of Indians; county seat, Minneapolis; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 11,605; assessed valuation (1915), \$27,914,429; resources and industries—wheat and grazing.

MINNEAPOLIS—Population (1915), 1922; elevation, 1255 feet; established, 1866; first known as Markley's Mills; name changed to Minneapolis, "City of Waters," about 1871; named for Minneapolis, Minn.; industries—mills, elevators, foundry; has telephones, electric lights, and city owns its waterworks system; is on the Santa Fe and Union Pacific railways.

BETTER WAY, Democratic; R. Pearl Johnson, local and society editor, A. W. Wright, manager, owned by the F. C. Johnson estate.

Weekly. Aug. 6, 1896 + 19 vols.

Founded 1896 by D. M. Dunn.

MESSINGER, Republican; E. C. Woodward, editor and publisher, Minneapolis.

Weekly. Sept. 27, 1883 + 32 vols.

This is a continuation of the Sentinel, founded 1875 by D. R. Crosby & Co., with D. R. Crosby, editor; name changed in 1883 to Minneapolis Messenger, D. M. and C. M. Dunn, editors and publishers. Daily Messenger founded 1887 by A. P. Riddle and C. M. Dunn; discontinued same year. Minneapolis Commercial, founded 1886 as the Ottawa County Commercial, with H. R. Campbell, managing editor, and published by the Commercial Company; merged with the Messenger 1892.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF JUSTICE, fraternal; official organ of the Sons and Daughters of Justice,

W. W. Walker, jr., editor, Minneapolis.

Monthly. May, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded 1901 by J. F. Scherer.

BENNINGTON—Population (1915), 402; elevation, 1222 feet; established, 1870; industries—mill, elevator; has telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

OTTAWA COUNTY DEMOCRAT, independent; Albert B. Edson, editor and publisher, Bennington.

Weekly. Aug. 14, 1891—Apr. 14, 1893; Oct. 18, 1895 + 21 vols.

This is a continuation of the Solomon Valley Democrat, Minneapolis, founded 1884 by L. H. and M. J. Keys; moved to Bennington after Apr., 1893.

CULVER—Population (1915), 356; elevation, 1266 feet; established about 1878; probably named for George Culver; is on the Union Pacific railway.

RECORD, local; Mrs. R. F. Montgomery, editor and manager, Carl Judge, publisher, Culver.

Weekly. Nov. 6, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded 1913 with Hattie Lyne, editor, and Rev. R. L. Turk, publisher.

DELPHOS—Population (1915), 879; elevation, 1300 feet; established, 1869-'70; named for the famous city of Greece; has telephones, public library; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REPUBLICAN, nonpartisan; J. D. Smith, editor and publisher, Delphos.

Weekly. Dec. 3, 1888 + 27 vols.

Founded 1888 by J. M. Waterman.

TESCOTT—Population (1915), 501; elevation, 1298 feet; established, 1866; formerly called Churchill Postoffice; elevator; has telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

PRESS, independent; B. A. Belt, editor and publisher, Tescott.

Weekly. Apr. 14, 1910 + 6 vols.

Founded 1910 by B. A. Belt.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Minneapolis.....	Independent. Jan. 15, 1876—1880.....	4
	Kansas Union; Ottawa County Index; Minneapolis Journal.	
	Oct. 4, 1890—1903.....	13
	Kansas Workman (m). Aug. 15, 1885—1909.....	24
	Messenger (d). Apr. 9—June 11, 1887.....	1
	Ottawa County Commercial; Minneapolis Commercial.	
	Nov. 3, 1886—1892.....	6
	Ottawa County Index. Feb. 18, 1880—1883.....	4
	Progressive Current. Dec. 7, 1883—1884.....	1
	Review. Oct. 9, 1891—1901.....	10
	Sentinel. Apr. 20, 1876—1883.....	7
	Solomon Valley Democrat. July 24, 1884—1891.....	7
	Solomon Valley Mirror (m). Oct. 1, 1874—1886.....	5
	Sprig of Myrtle (m). July, 1886—1909.....	23
	[See also Cherokee county.]	
Ada.....	Recorder. June 3, 1909—1911.....	2
Bennington.....	Herald and Star. Jan. 11, 1889—1891.....	2
	Journal. Apr. 3—Nov. 20, 1885.....	1
	Star. July 13, 1883—Feb., 1884; July, 1335—1889.....	3
Delphos.....	Carrier. July 8, 1881—1888.....	7
	Herald. Feb. 7, 1879—1880.....	2
Niles.....	Recorder. Apr. 2—Sept. 24, 1914.....	1
Tescott.....	Herald. May 27, 1887—1891.....	4

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

- Minneapolis Daily Institute. July 7—Aug. 1, 1885.
 Normal Institute Record. July 15—Aug. 9, 1878.
 Ottawa County Loan and Insurance Record (m). Feb., 1884.
 Republican. Feb. 20—Mar. 6, 1885.
 School Journal (m). Dec., 1885—May, 1886.
 School-room Journal (m). Sept., 1888—May, 1889.
 Souvenir. June 30, 1892—May 31, 1893.
 Ye Pedagogue (m). Dec., 1891—Apr., 1893.
- Bennington Mercury. July 27—Aug. 17, 1888.

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

- Minneapolis Church Gleaner. July 8, 1887.
 Niles News Item. Sept. 1, 1905.
 Tescott Telegram. June 13—Oct. 31, 1902.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for the tribe of Pawnee Indians; county seat, Larned; area, 756 square miles, 483,840 acres; population (1915), 8651; assessed valuation (1915), \$26,494,246; resources and industries—building stone, potter's clay and ocher, agriculture, and stock raising.

LARNED—Population (1915), 2900; elevation, 2002 feet; established, 1873; named in honor of Gen. B. F. Larned; industries—flour and feed mills, elevators, machine shops, foundry, creamery; telephones, electric lights, waterworks; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

CHRONOSCOPE, Republican; Harry H. Wolcott and Lynn M. Christy, editors and publishers. Larned.

Weekly. Dec. 11, 1878; Jan. 1, 8, 22, 29, Mar. 5, Oct. 2, 1879; Jan. 8, 1880 + 36 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Larned Press, established 1873 by W. C. Tompkins. The Republican, Larned, founded 1876, published about one year. Larned Enterprise, founded 1878 by Henry Inman; name changed same year to Chronoscope; daily edition of the Chronoscope, founded in 1887, suspended in 1888.

TILLER AND TOILER, Democratic; Harvey Eckert and Leslie Wallace, editors and publishers. Larned.

Weekly. Apr. 30, 1892 + 24 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Pawnee County Herald; name changed 1878 to the Optic, H. H. Doyle, editor and publisher. Larned Eagle, founded 1884 by E. W. Freeman; consolidated with the Optic 1885 and continued as the Larned Eagle-Optic, T. E. and A. B. Leftwich, editors, Optic Printing Company, publishers, until it was merged with the Tiller and Toiler, in 1901. The Tiller and Toiler was formerly published at Bluffton, Ind.; first issue in Society's file, vol. 2, No. 42, shows W. P. McMahon, editor.

GARFIELD—Population (1915), 320; elevation, 2068 feet; established, 1873; telephones, public library; is on the Santa Fe railway.

BOOSTER, independent; F. L. McDowell, editor and publisher, Garfield.

Weekly. Apr. 7, 1911 + 5 vols.

This is a continuation of the Garfield Leader, founded 1909 with Walter T. Graves, editor and publisher; name changed 1911 to Garfield Booster, L. K. Monger and Jack Milford, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Larned	Chronoscope (d). Mar. 9, 1887—1888	3
	Labor News. July 26, 1888—1889	1
	Optic; Eagle Optic. Nov. 27, 1878—1901	23
	Pawnee County Herald. Jan. 6, 1877—1878	2
	Pawnee County Republican. Aug. 6, 1886—1887	1
	Press. Oct. 20, 1876—1878	2
Burdett	Bugle. July 27, 1886—1888	2
Garfield	Leader. May 13, 1909—1911	2
	Letter. July 23, 1885—1886	1
	News. June 17, 1887—1888	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Larned..... Democrat. Oct. 26, 1888—Jan. 5, 1889.
 Tiller and Toiler (d). Apr. 26—May 19, 1893.
 Press. June 10, 1873.
 Western Kansas Voice (m). Oct., 1894—May, 1895.

PHILLIPS COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named in honor of William Phillips, free-state martyr, murdered at Leavenworth September 1, 1856; county seat, Phillipsburg; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 13,220; assessed valuation (1915), \$22,600,392; resources and industries—building stone, brick, fire and potter's clay, gypsum, agriculture, and grazing.

PHILLIPSBURG—Population (1915), 1237; elevation, 1939 feet; established, 1872; named for Col. Wm. A. Phillips; industries—elevator, flour mill, creameries; telephones, waterworks, electric lights; is on the Rock Island railway.

News, Republican; Warren White, editor and publisher, Phillipsburg.

Weekly. Sept. 23, 1886 + 29 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Phillips County Herald, Phillipsburg, founded 1878 by Charles F. Jenkins; name changed in 1882 to Phillipsburg Herald, with William Bissel, editor, Herald Publishing Association, publishers; merged in 1905 with the Phillipsburg Dispatch, founded 1886, Ira A. Kelley, editor, and Moss & Kelley, publishers, and continued as the Dispatch. Phillipsburg News, founded 1889 by Warren White; consolidated 1903 with the Dispatch, and continued as the Phillipsburg News-Dispatch, with Warren White, editor and publisher; name changed to Phillipsburg News Apr. 20, 1916.

PHILLIPS COUNTY POST, Democratic; F. W. Boyd, editor and publisher, Phillipsburg.

Weekly. Dec. 11, 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902 by W. B. Gaumer.

AGRA—Population (1915), 324; elevation, 1852 feet; established, 1888; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

SENTINEL, independent; A. R. Gross, editor and publisher, Agra.

Weekly. Jan. 21, 1904 + 12 vols.

Founded 1903 by Percy F. and E. L. Root.

KIRWIN—Population (1915), 584; elevation, 1695 feet; established, 1869; named for Col. John Kirwin, United States army, who was in command of a stockade built at this point; industries—mills, elevators, creameries, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

KANSAN, Progressive; F. L. Platt & Co., editors and publishers, Kirwin.

Weekly. May 15, 1902 + 14 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Independent (1st), Kirwin, founded 1880 by Garretson & Topliff; destroyed by fire Oct. 28, 1888. The Independent (2d), reestablished in 1889 by W. H. Gray, H. W. and S. C. Landes, editors and publishers; name changed in 1902 to the Kansan, by F. L. Platt & Co. Kirwin Progress, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being dated May 10, 1906, vol. 2, No. 32, J. R. Green, editor and publisher; merged with the Kansan in 1909.

LOGAN—Population (1915), 670; elevation, 1950 feet; established, 1870; named in honor of Gen. John A. Logan; industries—stone quarries, flour mills, creamery, cement stone factory; telephones, electric lights, waterworks; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

REPUBLICAN AND THE PRAIRIE VIEW NEWS, Republican; E. M. Shaver, editor and publisher, E. M. and M. M. Shaver, proprietors.

Weekly. June 24, 1886 + 29 vols.

The Logan Republican was founded 1886. The Prairie View News, founded in 1905 by A. F. Walker.

LONG ISLAND—Population (1915), 225; elevation, 2071 feet; established, 1873; industries—alfalfa mill, elevators, creamery; telephones; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

NEW LEAF, independent; Ira C. Young, editor and publisher, Bessie E. Young, associate editor, Long Island.

Weekly. June 1, 1905 + 11 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Long Island Leader, founded 1835; first issue in Society's file, July 29, 1886, vol. 1, No. 36, shows J. N. Curl, editor and publisher; name changed in 1905 to the Long Island New Leaf, with J. E. Jones, editor, and Matteson & Jones, publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Phillipsburg.....	Democrat. Aug. 11, 1887—1891.....	4
	News. May 31, 1899—1908.....	10
	Phillips County Herald. Feb. 13, 1878—1905.....	26
	Times. July 5, 1884—1885.....	1
Agra.....	Graphic; Kirwin Graphic. Jan. 26—Aug., 1889.....	1
	High School Purple (m). Oct., 1908—1909.....	1
	Kansas Razoo. Dec. 4, 1896—1898.....	2
	News. July 22, 1893—1895.....	2
	Politician. Jan. 16—June 13, 1890.....	1
Glade.....	Echo. Nov. 12, 1915—Jan. 28, 1916.....	1
Kirwin.....	Argus. May 10, 1906—1909.....	3
	Chief. Jan. 8, 1876—1891.....	15
	Globe. Oct. 9, 1891—1901.....	10
	Independent (1st). Dec. 8, 1880—1888.....	8
	Independent (2d). Nov. 6, 1889—1902.....	13
	Progress and Democrat. Jan. 11, 1877—1878.....	2
	Republican. Aug. 1, 1883—1885.....	2
Logan.....	Enterprise. Aug. 29, 1879—1884.....	4
	Herald. Oct. 15, 1909—1911.....	2
	Phillips County Freeman. Jan. 10, 1884—1890.....	7
Long Island.....	Argus. Feb. 5—Oct. 29, 1885.....	1
	Leader. July 29, 1886—1905.....	18
	Phillips County Democrat. July 31—Dec. 25, 1886.....	1
	Phillips County Inter Ocean. Jan. 1, 1887—1891.....	4
Marvin.....	Monitor. Sept. 3, 1886—1888.....	1
Prairie View.....	News. Jan. 15, 1903—1912.....	10
Speed.....	Clarion. July 2, 1908—1909.....	1
	Record. Nov. 12, 1915—1916.....	1
Woodruff.....	Budget. Dec. 20, 1906—1911.....	5
	Gazette; Republican. Sept. 3, 1886—1887.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Phillipsburg.....	Alliance Watchman. July 11—Aug. 15, 1890.	
	Democrat (d). Sept. 27, 1887.	
	Herald (d). Sept. 28, 29, 1882.	
	Lively Times. May 9, 16, June 27, July 4, 1874.	
	Phillips County School Journal (m). May, 1889—Jan., 1890.	
Kirwin.....	Chief (d). July 17-20, 1883 (M. E. Conference); Mar. 25-30, 1886.	
	Iconoclast. Nov. 13—Dec. 4, 1879.	
	Kansas Northwest. Aug. 31, Sept. 7, 1883.	
	Northwest (d). Aug. 7-14, 1883.	
	Rag Baby. Oct. 7—Nov. 6, 1879.	
	Solomon Valley Democrat. Aug. 14—Dec. 26, 1878.	
Marvin.....	Democrat. Sept. 29, Oct. 5, 1883.	
Woodruff.....	News. May 9—June 6, 1890.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Phillipsburg.....	Teachers Voice (m). Nov., 1893—Mar., 1894.	
Agra.....	Kansas Breeze. Sept. 22—Dec. 15, 1898.	
Kirwin.....	Argus (d). Sept. 15-17, 1908.	
Logan.....	Breeze. Dec. 4, 16, 1897.	

POTTAWATOMIE COUNTY.

Organized, 1857; named for the Pottawatomie Indian tribe; county seat, Westmoreland; area, 848 square miles, 542,720 acres; population (1915), 16,105; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,809,152; resources and industries—agriculture and stock raising.

WESTMORELAND—Population (1915), 469; elevation, 1500 feet; established, 1871; named for Westmoreland, Pa.; has telephones; is on the Kansas Southern & Gulf railway.

RECORDER, Republican; W. F. Hill, editor and publisher, Westmoreland.

Weekly. May 7, 1885 + 31 vols.

Founded 1885 by J. W. Shiner and J. K. Coddling.

SIGNAL, Democratic; W. F. Challis, editor and proprietor, A. M. Gilmore, publisher and business manager, Westmoreland.

Weekly. Dec. 6, 1895 + 20 vols.

Founded 1890 as the Alliance News, Westmoreland, by J. C. Stanley; name changed 1895 to Westmoreland News, with C. A. and W. D. Wallace, editors, and W. D. Wallace, publisher; name again changed, same year, to Westmoreland Signal, with W. S. Anderson, editor and publisher.

GARRISON—Population (1915), 125; elevation, 1060 feet; established, 1879; named for Cornelius K. Garrison, president of the Missouri Pacific railway; is on the Union Pacific railway.

STAR, independent; B. J. Schreck, editor and publisher, Garrison.

Weekly. July 24, 1914—Aug. 13, 1915. 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by B. J. Schreck. [Not received by the Society since Aug. 13, 1915.]

HAVENSVILLE—Population (1915), 335; elevation, 1170 feet; established, 1878; named in honor of Paul E. Havens; industries—elevator, creamery; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REVIEW, Republican; Mrs. R. C. Coverdale, editor, R. C. Coverdale, publisher, Havensville.

Weekly. Sept. 3, 1900 + 15 vols.

This is a continuation of the Havensville Torchlight, founded 1891 by E. D. Anderson; name changed 1900 to the Havensville Review, with R. C. Coverdale, editor and publisher.

OLSBURG—Population (1915), 182; elevation, 1429 feet; established in the late 70's; originally spelled Olesburgh, and probably named for Ole Thruson; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

GAZETTE, Republican; Edwin Bronaugh, editor and publisher, Olsburg.

Weekly. Feb. 24, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1897 as the Olsburg Optic, by Eldon C. Newby; name changed 1899 to the Olsburg Gazette, Alfred Chandet and Fred C. Marble, editors and publishers.

ONAGA—Population (1915), 817; elevation, 1095 feet; established, 1877; name derived from the Pottawatomie Indian name Onago; telephones, electric lights; is on the Union Pacific railway.

HERALD, Republican; Clarence Haughawout, editor and publisher, Onaga.

Weekly. Apr. 10, 1890 + 25 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Onaga Journal, founded 1879 by Stauffer & Carnes; name changed in 1885 to the Onaga Democrat, with A. W. Chabin, editor and publisher, Cockrell & Corriger, proprietors; name again changed, in 1890, to Onaga Herald, F. H. Haughawout & Son, editors and publishers.

ST. GEORGE—Population (1915), 254; elevation, 993 feet; established, 1857; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; W. L. Hauldren, editor and publisher, St. George.

Weekly. Jan. 5, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1904 as the Louisville Lyre, by the Lyre Publishing Company; moved to St. George 1912, and name changed to St. George News, with W. L. Hauldren, editor and publisher.

ST. MARYS—Population (1915), 1031; elevation, 957 feet; established, 1855; named for the St. Mary's Catholic Mission; industries—brick, tile and cement works, mill, elevators; has electric light, telephones; city owns its waterworks system; is on the Union Pacific railway.

THE DIAL, college; edited and published by students of St. Mary's College, St. Marys.

Monthly. Feb., 1890 + 26 vols.

Founded 1890 by the students.

STAR, independent; Willis E. Miller, editor and publisher, St. Marys.

Weekly. Mar. 13, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1884 by John O'Flanagan.

WAMEGO—Population (1915), 1572; elevation, 987 feet; established, 1866; named for a Pottawatomie chief, Wa-me-go; industries—flour and alfalfa mills, elevators, cement plant, barrel and broom factories; telephones; municipal electric light and waterworks systems; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REPORTER, Republican; K. C. Smiek, editor and publisher, Wamego.

Weekly. Jan. 6, 1910 + 6 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Pottawatomie Gazette, Louisville, the first paper in the county, founded 1867 by A. Sellers; name changed in 1870 to the Kansas Reporter, with W. H. Powell, editor, published by a stock company; moved to Wamego in 1881, Sylvester Fowler, editor and publisher; suspended 1887; revived August 10, 1888, by W. F. Campbell, and consolidated in 1899 with the Kansas Agriculturist. Kansas Agriculturist, Wamego, founded 1879 by J. E. Clardy & Co. Daily Wamegan, founded 1887 by E. A. Weller, and Weekly Wamegan, founded 1889, both consolidated 1889 with the Agriculturist; name changed in 1910 to the Wamego Reporter.

TIMES, Independent; J. A. Lister, editor and publisher, Wamego.

Weekly. Jan. 6, 1893 + 22 vols.

Founded 1889 at Louisville as the Pottawatomie County Times by Sylvester Fowler; moved to Wamego in 1892 and name changed to Wamego Times, R. M. Chilcott, editor and publisher. Wamego Daily Times, founded 1892 by R. M. Chilcott, and discontinued same year.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Westmoreland	Alliance News. Nov. 21, 1890—1895	5
	Indicator. Oct. 9, 1889—1891	2
	Period. Oct. 2, 1882—1885	3
Belvue	Dodger. Jan. 1—Aug. 6, 1889	1
	Mirror. Nov. 18, 1897—1898	1
Blaine	News. Sept. 10, 1897—1901	4
Butler City	News. May 30, 1889—1890	1
Emmett	Citizen. May 7, 1907—Feb. 4, 1909; June 24, 1909—1912	5
Havensville	Independent. Oct. 27, 1880—1881	1
	Register. July 1, 1889—1890	1
	Torchlight. Nov. 19, 1891—1900	10
Louisville	Courier; Wheaton Courier. Oct. 14, 1897—1899	2
	Indicator. Apr. 28, 1887—1889	2
	Kansas Reporter. Oct. 6, 1870—1881	11
	Lyre. Aug. 19, 1904—1912	8
	Pottawatomie County Herald. Jan. 29—July 2, 1879	1
	Pottawatomie County Times, Louisville and Wamego.	
	Aug. 16, 1889—1892	4
	Pottawatomie Gazette. July 17, 1867—1870	4
	Republican. Apr. 20, 1882—1886	5
Olzburg	Graphic. Dec. 3, 1896—1897	1
	News Letter. Feb. 17, 1887—1896	9
	Optic. Nov. 4, 1897—1898	1
Onaga	Courier. July 7, 1898—1899	2
	Democrat. Oct. 8, 1885—Dec. 1887; Oct., 1888—1890	4
	Journal. May 16, 1878—1885	7
	Register. July 16, 1896—1897	1
	Republican. June 7, 1900—1910	11
	Western Home Seeker; Homestead (m). July, 1899—1901	1
St. Marys	Democrat. Feb. 1, 1878—1879	1
	Democrat (2d). June 22, 1893—1895	2
	Eagle. Mar. 14, 1895—1908	13
	Eagle-Journal. Oct. 1, 1908—1912	3
	Express. May 21, 1880—1888	8
	Gazette. Mar. 2, 1888—1891	3
	Journal. June 7, 1894—1908	15
	Pottawatomie Chief. Jan. 5, 1878—1879	2
	Times. Feb. 12, and Apr. 7, 1876—1878	2
Wamego	Blade. June 25, 1873; Jan. 1, 1876—1877	1
	Democrat. Nov. 12, 1885—1886	1
	Kansas Agriculturist. Feb. 22, 1879—1909	31
	Kansas Reporter. Oct. 21, 1881—1889	7
	[Not published July, 1887, to Aug., 1888].	
	Kansas Valley. Nov. 25, 1869—1871	2
	Tribune. Sept. 1, 1877—1881	4
	Wamegan (d). Apr. 5, 1887—1889	5
	Wamegan. June 28—Nov. 15, 1889	1
Wheaton	Exponent. Oct. 2, 1903—1905	2
	Tribune. Jan. 25—May 17, 1900	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Westmoreland	Inkslinger's Advertiser. Jan. 1—May 11, 1878.	
	Signal. Aug. 3—Oct. 12, 1888.	
Garrison	Times. July 27—Sept. 7, 1880.	
Olzburg	School Mirror (m). Feb.-May, 1890.	1
Wamego	Agriculturist (d). Sept. 28-30, 1881.	
	Kansas Reporter (d). Sept. 5-9, 1882.	
	Kansas Teacher (m). Oct., 1889—July, 1890.	
	Pottawatomie County Democrat. Nov. 13, 20, 1880.	
	Times (d). June 7—July 2, 1892.	

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 2.

- Havens.....Morning News. Feb. 18—Sept. 2, 1882.
 St. Marys.....Kansas Home Seeker (m). June-Sept., 1896.
 Wamego.....Presbyterian Herald. Nov. 17, 1894—Apr. 6, 1895.
 Wheaton.....Advance. Feb. 3—Apr. 28, 1889.
 Mirror. Sept. 8—Nov. 9, 1899.

PRATT COUNTY.

Organized, 1879; named in honor of Caleb S. Pratt, second lieutenant company D, First Kansas infantry, killed at battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861; county seat, Pratt; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 11,642; assessed valuation (1915), \$28,422,418; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, agriculture, and stock raising.

PRATT—Population, 3797; elevation, 1885 feet; established, 1884; named for Caleb S. Pratt; industries—elevators, flour mills; municipal electric light plant, paved streets, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Clarence W. Miller, editor, A. A. Cochran, publisher, Pratt.
Weekly. Jan. 5, 1888 + 28 vols.

This is a continuation of the Pratt County Press, Iuka, founded 1878 by J. B. King and M. C. Davis; consolidated 1887 with the Saratoga Sun, founded 1884 by Capps & Albaugh; ran as the Pratt County Republican, Lanstrum & Warren, editors and publishers, until 1906, when the name changed to Pratt Republican, with J. K. Cochran, editor and publisher. Pratt County Times, founded at Iuka 1881 by Times Company; moved to Pratt in 1884, with J. D. Quillen, editor, J. D. Quillen and J. W. Naron, publishers; consolidated with the Pratt County Republican, 1894.

TRIBUNE, independent; Cecil P. Rich, editor and publisher, Pratt.

Weekly. Aug. 19, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by Cecil P. Rich.

UNION, Democratic; S. B. Gebhart, editor and publisher, Pratt.

Weekly. May 29, 1890 + 26 vols.

Founded 1890 as the Pratt County Union, by Joel Reece; name changed 1901 to Pratt Union, S. B. Gebhart, editor and publisher; consolidated 1890 with the Pratt County Register, Pratt, founded 1886, by Dilday & Van Senden.

BYERS—Population (1915), estimated, 200; established, 1914; named for O. P. Byers, of Hutchinson; telephones; is on the Anthony & Northern railway.

JOURNAL, independent; J. G. Connor, editor and publisher, Byers.

Weekly. June 18, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by J. G. Connor.

COATS—Population (1915), 270; elevation, 1962 feet; established about 1887; industries—cement block factory; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

COURANT, independent; Manford E. Henderson, editor and publisher, Coats.

Weekly. Aug. 3, 1905 + 10 vols.

Founded 1904 by H. B. Albertson.

IUKA—Population (1915), 228; elevation, 1925 feet; established, 1877; telephones; is on the Anthony & Northern railway.

TRIBUNE, independent; Sam H. Barnd, editor and publisher, Iuka.

Weekly. Dec. 2, 1915 +

Founded 1915 by S. H. Barnd.

PRESTON—Population (1915), 278; elevation, 1843 feet; established, 1887; industries—elevators, flour mills; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railways.

NEWS, independent; Bruce R. Keller, editor and publisher, Preston.

Weekly.

History unknown, paper not received by the Historical Society.

SAWYER—Population (1915), 250; elevation, 1914 feet; established about 1886; industries—brick and stone yards, foundry, well auger factory, machine shop; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

News, independent; Fred C. Trillingham, editor and publisher, Sawyer.

Weekly. Nov. 13, 1906 + 9 vols.

This is a continuation of the **Sawyer Sun**, founded 1905 by W. H. Holmes & Co.; name changed in 1906 to the **Sawyer News**, with Fred C. Trillingham, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Pratt.....	Citizen. Oct. 21, 1902—1904.....	2
	Fulcrum (m). June, 1909—1912.....	3
	Independent. Dec. 3, 1913—1914.....	1
	Pratt County Register. Oct. 2, 1886—1890.....	4
Cullison.....	Banner. Apr. 29, 1886—1888.....	2
	Times. Mar. 14, 1913—1915.....	2
	Tomahawk. Sept. 7, 1888—1890.....	1
Iuka.....	Hustler. Feb. 24, 1910—1911.....	1
	Index. Nov. 21, 1913—1915.....	2
	Pratt County Press. Aug. 29, 1878—1887.....	9
	Pratt County Times. Iuka and Pratt. Oct. 8, 1881—Jan., 1886; Apr., 1886—1894.....	13
	Traveler. Oct. 21, 1886—1888.....	1
Preston.....	Herald. Aug. 11, 1887—1888.....	1
	Pilot. Dec. 29, 1905—1909.....	3
	Plaindealer. Mar. 9, 1889—1901.....	13
Saratoga.....	Pratt County Democrat. July 9, 1885—1886.....	1
	Sun. Mar. 5, 1885—1887.....	3
Sawyer.....	Saw. Oct. 13, 1905—1906.....	1
	Sparks. Dec. 27, 1900—1901.....	1
Springvale.....	Advocate. Feb. 23—July 14, 1888.....	1
Stafford.....	Citizen. 1877—1878. [See, also, Stafford county.]	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Pratt..... Plain Dealer. July 14—Nov. 9, 1888.

Saratoga..... Plaindealer. Jan. 25 and Feb. 10, 1888.

RAWLINS COUNTY.

Organized, 1881; named in honor of Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War; county seat, Atwood; area, 1080 square miles, 691,200 acres; population (1915), 5702; assessed valuation (1915), \$8,519,853; resources and industries—building stone, coal in limited quantity, stock raising, wheat, and alfalfa.

ATWOOD—Population (1915), 502; elevation, 2843 feet; established, 1879; moved to present site 1880; absorbed the town of Kelso, formerly called Prag; named for Atwood Matheny, son of J. M. Matheny, founder of the town; telephones; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

CITIZEN-PATRIOT, Democratic; Will H. Hill, editor and publisher, Atwood.

Weekly. Sept. 10, 1880—Jan., 1883; Apr.—Dec., 1883; Feb., 1884 + 33 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The **Celia Enterprise**, founded 1885 by Fred H. Eno; moved to McDonald in 1888 and name changed to the **McDonald Times**, same editor and publisher; moved to Atwood in 1891 and continued as the **Times**, with J. W. Morphy, editor, and John F. Price, publisher; name again changed, in 1894, to the **Atwood Patriot**, with C. W. Coffin, editor and publisher. **Blakeman Register**, founded 1887 by F. F. Coolidge; consolidated 1894 with the **Atwood Patriot**, G. W. Coffin, editor, and **Atwood Publishing Company**, publishers. **Rawlins County Democrat**, Atwood, founded 1885 by L. A. Hannigan; moved to Blakeman in 1888; suspended in 1889; reestablished 1890, with new volume and number, at Atwood, E. A. Mikecell, editor, Mikecell & Chessmore, publishers; consolidated 1894 with the **Patriot**. The **Republican Citizen**, founded 1880 by Cy Anderson and J. D. Greason; consolidated 1912 with the **Patriot** and continued as the **Citizen-Patriot**.

SQUARE DEAL, Progressive; F. D. Greason, editor and publisher, Atwood.

Weekly. Dec. 22, 1905 + 10 vols.

Founded 1905 by J. D. Greason & Son.

HERNDON—Population (1915), 279; elevation, 2660 feet; established, 1878; first called Pesth, from Budapest, Hungary; name changed 1879 to Herndon, in honor of William H. Herndon, law partner of Abraham Lincoln; industries—elevators, flour and alfalfa mills, machine shop; telephone, electric light; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

NONPAREIL, independent; A. J. Roberts, editor and publisher, Herndon.

Weekly. Dec. 10, 1908 + 7 vols.

Founded 1905; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 4, No. 28, A. J. Roberts, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Atwood	Journal. Apr. 25, 1888—1889	2
	Journal (2d). Jan. 1, 1898—1899	1
	Patriot. June 15, 1894—1909	16
	Pioneer. Oct. 23, 1879—1880	1
	Rawlins County Democrat. Atwood and Blakeman.	
	Sept. 30, 1885—1894	9
	Times. Aug. 20, 1891—1894	2
Blakeman	Register. Nov. 10, 1887—1894	6
Celia	Enterprise. Dec. 12, 1885—1888	3
Herndon	Courant. Mar. 16, 1888—1890	3
Ludell	Gazette. May 14, 1887—1894	6
	Settler. Oct. 18, 1884—1887	3
McDonald	News. Oct. 4, 1907—1911	4
	Times. Sept. 6, 1888—1891	3

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Atwood	Democrat. July 20—Nov. 2, 1894.
	Review. Atwood and Ludell. Mar. 11—May 19, 1891.
Herndon	Reporter. Jan. 17—Apr. 12, 1901.
Ludell	Review. June 8—July 6, 1881.

RENO COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for Gen. Jesse L. Reno; county seat, Hutchinson; area, 1260 square miles, 806,400 acres; population (1915), 39,442; assessed valuation (1915), \$79,757,786; resources and industries—salt, building stone, mineral paint, agriculture, and stock raising.

HUTCHINSON—Population (1915), 18,194; elevation, 1533 feet; established, 1871; named for its founder, C. C. Hutchinson; industries—salt works, soda ash plant, flour and alfalfa mills, elevators, packing house, foundries, strawboard factory, cannery, paint mill, machine and boiler shops, furniture and automobile factories; waterworks, electric lights, telephones, paved streets, public library; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island railways.

BLADE [Negro]; Leroy Perkins, editor, M. B. Brooks, business manager, Hutchinson.

Weekly. Not received by the Historical Society.

GAZETTE, Democratic; Harvey Leavitt, editor and manager, Hutchinson.

Daily. June 2, 1908 + 30 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: The Clipper, founded 1889 by W. A. Loe; name changed in 1902 to the Independent, with Sheridan Ploughe, editor and publisher. Saturday Bee, Hutchinson, founded 1895 by Harry L. Fontaine, editor and publisher; consolidated 1905 with the Independent. The Independent consolidated 1908 with the Gazette, Harry A. Lill, editor and publisher. Alliance Gazette, Hutchinson, founded 1890 by Warren Foster; name changed 1895 to Hutchinson Gazette, with Lee A. Hutton, editor and publisher; name changed to the Semi-Weekly Gazette, 1902, E. G. Nettleton & Co., editors and publishers; discontinued in 1910. Hutchinson Daily Bee, founded 1902 by the Lawson Printing Company; name changed in 1905 to the Daily Independent, Sheridan Ploughe, editor and publisher; name again changed, in 1908, to Hutchinson Daily Gazette, with Harry A. Lill, editor and publisher.

HIGH SCHOOL BUZZ, edited and published by the students of Hutchinson high school, Hutchinson.

Monthly. Dec. 15, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by the students.

NEWS, Republican; W. Y. Morgan, editor and publisher, Hutchinson.

Weekly. July 15, 1875; Feb. 17, 1876 + 40 vols.

Daily [evening]. Aug. 17, 1886 + 93 vols.

Weekly edition founded 1872 by Perry Bros. & Co.; daily edition founded 1885 by Ralph M. Easley.

OBSERVER; Sheridan Ploughe, editor, the Wholesaler Printing Company, publishers, Hutchinson.

Monthly. Mar., 1915 +

Founded 1915 by Sheridan Ploughe.

REFORMATORY HERALD; L. A. Coffin, editor; published by the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson.

Weekly. Jan. 28, 1916 +

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 6, No. 4, L. A. Coffin, editor.

WHOLESALE, trade; A. L. Sponsler, president and editor, T. G. Armour, secretary and manager, Wholesaler Printing Company, publishers, Hutchinson.

Weekly. Mar. 20, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1908; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file numbered vol. 2, No. 1, A. L. Sponsler, editor.

ARLINGTON—Population (1915), 465; elevation, 1599 feet; established, 1877; named for the famous "Heights of Arlington"; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

ENTERPRISE, Republican; M. L. Barrett, editor and publisher, Arlington.

Weekly. Apr. 1, 1886 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 16, gives J. E. Eaton and H. C. Warner, editors and publishers.

HAVEN—Population (1915), 545; elevation, 1470 feet; established, 1878; industries—elevators, flour mill; electric light plant, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

JOURNAL, independent; R. G. Hemenway, editor and publisher, Haven.

Weekly. Aug. 8, 1896—Nov. 11, 1909; Oct. 24, 1913 + 15 vols.

Founded 1896 by George W. May.

LANGDON—Population (1915), 216; elevation, 1697 feet; established, 1878; industries—fish hatchery conducted by private enterprise, elevators; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

LEADER, independent; B. B. Miller, editor and publisher, Langdon.

Weekly. Nov. 23, 1911 + 4 vols.

Founded 1911 by H. B. Albertson.

NICKERSON—Population (1915), 1167; elevation, 1601 feet; established, 1878; named for Thomas Nickerson, president of the A. T. & S. F. railroad; industries—elevators, mills; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

ARGOSY, Republican; Henry A. Lyon, editor and publisher, Nickerson.

Weekly. Dec. 7, 1878 + 37 vols.

Founded 1878 by J. W. Sargent as the Argosy; name changed 1886 to Nickerson Argosy, F. R. Dougherty, editor and publisher. Nickerson Register, founded 1884 by C. N. and H. E. Whitaker; name changed 1889 to Nickerson Industry, Claypool & Raiser, editors and publishers; the same year name again changed to Nickerson Register, with Harry H. Brightman, editor and publisher; consolidated 1891 with the Argosy, W. F. Hendry and J. E. Humphrey, editors and publishers.

PARTRIDGE—Population (1915), 231; elevation, 1612 feet; established, 1874, about three-quarters of a mile from present site; formerly called Reno Centre; name changed to Partridge in 1886; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

TAXPAYER, local; F. W. Gillespie, editor and publisher, Partridge.

Semimonthly. Mar. 9, 1916 +

Founded 1916 by F. W. Gillespie. Society received but one issue.

PRETTY PRAIRIE—Population (1915), 379; elevation, 1574 feet; established, 1889; named from its situation; industries—elevators, mills; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TIMES, independent; C. W. Claybaugh, editor and publisher, Pretty Prairie.

Weekly. Jan. 26, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by Percy Torrey.

SYLVIA—Population (1915), 634; elevation, 1735 feet; established, 1874; originally called Zenith, name changed to Sylvia 1886; industries—elevator, mill; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

SUN, independent; G. H. Yust, editor and publisher, Sylvia.

Weekly. May 30, 1902 + 14 vols.

Continuation of the first Sylvia Sun, founded 1900 by C. S. Eckert, discontinued Sept. 13, 1901; Sylvia Sun (2d), founded about Jan. 1, 1902, with George Walker, editor and publisher; first issue in Society's file bears number, vol. 1, No. 22.

TURON—Population (1915), 567; elevation, 1774 feet; established, 1886; industries—elevators, flour mill, creamery, bottling works, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railways.

PRESS, Republican; B. S. Edwards, editor and publisher, Turon.

Weekly. Apr. 4, 1895—Apr. 1, 1909; 1911 + 19 vols.

This is a continuation of the Pretty Prairie Press, founded 1894 by T. G. Elbury; moved to Turon in 1895, and name changed to the Turon Weekly Press, with the same editor.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Hutchinson.....	Alliance Gazette; Hutchinson Gazette. Sept. 4, 1890—1910.....	19
	Bee (d). Mar. 19, 1902—1905.....	7
	Call (d). Apr. 11—June 18, 1888.....	1
	Clipper. Feb. 11, 1889—1902.....	11
	Democrat (2d). Apr. 6, 1895—1902.....	7
	Examiner. Mar. 22—Nov. 23, 1876.....	1
	Headlight. Sept. 29, 1893—1895.....	1
	Herald. Apr. 6, 1877—1885.....	8
	Herald (d). Apr. 12—Dec. 31, 1887.....	1
	Independent. Jan. 22, 1902—1908.....	6
	Independent (d). July 11, 1905—1908.....	11
	Inter-State Schoolman (m). Mar., 1905—1913.....	8
	Interior. Jan. 18, 1877—1885.....	8
	Interior-Herald; Weekly Herald. Jan. 10, 1885—1903.....	19
	Kansan. Jan. 3, 1896—1898.....	3
	Kansas Educator (m). Jan., 1903—1907.....	4
	Kansas Herald [German]. Apr. 28, 1888—1890.....	2
	Kansas State Sunday School Journal (qr). July-Sept., 1892. [See Dickinson county.]	
	Mail. Sept. 3, 1898—1901.....	3
	Our Union; Salt Workers Journal. Nov. 18, 1893—1894.....	1
	Patriot (d). July 10—Sept. 19, 1893.....	1
	Republican. Mar. 23, 1889—1890.....	2
	Saturday Bee. Dec. 21, 1895—1905.....	10
	School and Fireside (m). Oct., 1894—1905.....	10
	School Visitor (m). Jan., 1893—1894.....	2
	Sunday Democrat; Dollar Democrat; Hutchinson Democrat (1st). Jan. 7, 1883—1890.....	8
	Times (1st). Dec. 6, 1889—1895.....	5
	[Called Times-Republican, July 4, 1890, to Dec. 4, 1891.]	
	Times (2d). Nov. 3, 1906—1910.....	3
	Tradesman. Nov. 22, 1902—1907.....	5
	Western Homestead (m). 1898—1899. [See also, Greeley county.]	
	Weekly Visitor. Apr. 7—Oct. 27, 1900.....	1
South Hutchinson.....	Journal. May 18, 1888—1889.....	1
	Leader. Nov. 30, 1886—1887.....	1
	Saturday Review. Sept. 10, 1887—1890.....	3
Abbyville.....	Chronicle. June 4—Oct. 9, 1897.....	1
	Tribune. Aug. 26, 1886—1887.....	1
Buhler.....	Herald. Oct. 23, 1913—1914.....	1
Haven.....	Dispatch. July 28, 1888—1889.....	1
	Independent. June 10, 1886—June, 1888; Jan.-Mar., 1889; Dec., 1889—1893.....	6
	Item. Mar. 23, 1894—1895.....	2
Lerado.....	Ledger. Nov. 4, 1886—1888.....	1
Nickerson.....	Chronicle (m). Burrton, Sterling, Wichita, Anthony, Mount Hope, Plevna, and Windom. Aug., 1894—1912.....	17
	Our Messenger (m). 1897—1898. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Record. Mar. 6, 1895—1896.....	1
	Register; Nickerson Industry. Sept. 6, 1884—1891.....	6
	Register (d). 1887.....	1
Olcott.....	Press. Jan. 11—Nov. 1, 1889.....	1
Partridge.....	Cricket; Press. Nov. 4, 1886—1887.....	1
	Republican. Mar. 6, 1896—1897.....	1
Plevna.....	Torchlight. June 14, 1888—1889.....	1
Pretty Prairie.....	Press. Feb. 7, 1894—1895.....	1
	Record. Feb. 23, 1906—1907.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols
Sylvia.....	Banner. Dec. 6, 1889—1895.....	5
	Chronicle. July 10—Dec. 4, 1896.....	1
	Herald. Apr. 4—Aug. 29, 1889.....	1
	Reno County Globe. June 30—Dec. 15, 1899.....	1
	Sun (1st). Aug. 10, 1900—1901.....	1
	Telephone. May 25, 1886—1889.....	3
Turon.....	Headlight. May[2, 1889—1893.....	4
	Rustler. Oct. 14, 1886—1889.....	2

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Hutchinson.....	Kansas Veteran. Nov. 4, 1885—Feb. 17, 1886.	
	Law and Gospel (m). Oct., Nov., 1886.	
	New Rural. July 1—Oct. 1, 1885.	
	New Times (South Hutchinson), Feb. 10—Apr. 28, 1887.	
	Real Estate Reporter (m). June, 1891.	
	Reno Independent. Feb. 23, 1876.	
	World. Dec. 19, 1889—Mar. 20, 1890.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Hutchinson.....	Christian Bugle (m). May, 1909—Feb., 1910.	
	Normal Class (m). Dec., 1894; Jan. and Apr., 1895.	
	Reno County Republican. June 29—Aug. 10, 1894.	
	World (d). Oct. 6-13, 1894.	
Haven.....	Record. Jan. 3—Apr. 17, 1896.	
Partridge.....	Reno County Journal. Nov. 30, Dec. 7, 1894.	
Sylvia.....	Independent. Dec. 4, 1897—May 7, 1898.	

REPUBLIC COUNTY.

Organized, 1868; named for the Republican river; county seat, Belleville; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 16,915; assessed valuation (1915), \$40,494,127; resources and industries—building stone, potter's clay, coal, salt marshes, agriculture, and stock raising.

BELLEVILLE—Population (1915), 2216; elevation, 1512 feet; established, 1869; named for Mrs. Arabelle Tutton, whose husband, A. B. Tutton, was a member of the town company; industries—flour and alfalfa mills, elevators, marble works, creameries; telephones, municipal water and electric light systems; is on the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railways.

REPUBLIC COUNTY DEMOCRAT, Democratic; S. H. Rogers, editor and publisher, Belleville.

Weekly. Sept. 26, 1906; Jan. 10, 1907 + 9 vols.

Founded (1st) in 1906 by H. N. Boyd; suspended same year; revived in January, 1907, by Mr. Boyd, with new volume and number.

SWATTER, independent; H. N. Boyd, editor and publisher, Belleville.

Monthly. Jan.-May, 1915; Nov., 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by H. N. Boyd. Society has scattering issues only.

TELESCOPE AND FREEMAN, Republican; A. Q. Miller, editor and publisher, Belleville.

Weekly. Oct. 14, 1870; Nov. 10, 17, 24, Dec. 8, 29, 1871; Jan. 19, 1872;

Apr. 6 to July, 1876; Apr., 1877 + 39 vols.

Founded 1870 by J. C. Humphrey. Logan Enterprise, founded 1879 by Finke & Swartout; name changed 1884 to Phillips County Freeman, with H. N. Boyd and — Lightfoot, editors and publishers; moved to Belleville, 1890, and published as the Republic County Freeman, under a new volume and number, H. N. Boyd, editor and publisher; name changed 1899 to Belleville Freeman, Orm C. Emery, editor and publisher; consolidated with the Telescope in 1909. A daily edition of the Freeman was founded in 1905 by Tom Charles, and discontinued same year. Munden Progress, early history unknown, no copy in Society's file, consolidated with the Telescope.

COURTLAND—Population (1915), 441; elevation, 1496 feet; established, 1885; telephones; is on the Rock Island and the Santa Fe railways.

JOURNAL, independent; Bruce and Frances E. Borin, editors and publishers, Courtland.

Weekly. Apr. 16, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1903 as the Comet, by Hoyt & Tibbetts; name changed in 1915 to the Courtland Journal, with Bruce and Frances E. Borin, editors and publishers.

REGISTER, Republican; R. Cameron, editor and publisher, Courtland.

Weekly. Feb. 2, 1889 + 27 vols.

Founded 1889 by Frank M. Coffey.

CUBA—Population (1915), 475; elevation, 1593 feet; established, 1873; present town three miles from the old town site; was established in May, 1884; telephones; is on the C. B. & Q. and the Rock Island railways.

DAYLIGHT, Republican; W. L. Shannon, editor and publisher, Cuba.

Weekly. Oct. 19, 1888 + 26 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Republic County Pilot, Cuba, founded 1885, W. S. Elliott, editor and publisher; name changed 1887 to the Cuba Pilot, with J. D. Bennett, editor and publisher; suspended 1888, succeeded by the Cuba Daylight, with J. G. Clark & Co., editors and publishers; suspended Mar. 1, 1889. The Cuba Union, founded 1888, by T. A. Cordry; succeeded Mar. 8, 1889, by the Union Pilot, J. J. Shimek and S. J. Cordry, editors and publishers; in May, 1890, name changed to the Cuba Daylight, with S. J. Cordry, editor and publisher.

MUNDEN—Population (1915), 244; elevation, 1626 feet; established, 1887; named for John Munden, owner of the town site; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

PRESS, Independent; W. E. Muth, editor and publisher, Ollie L. Muth, associate editor, Munden.

Weekly. Oct. 6, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by W. E. Muth.

NARKA—Population (1915), 278; elevation, 1583 feet; established, 1887; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

NEWS, Republican; W. E. Muth, editor and publisher, Ollie L. Muth, associate editor, Narka.

Weekly. Sept. 2, 1893 + 22 vols.

Founded 1893 by James A. Harris.

REPUBLIC—Population (1915), 427; elevation, 1495 feet; established, 1871; named for the county; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, Republican; Grafton Nutter, editor and publisher, Republic City.

Weekly. Dec. 21, 1883 + 32 vols.

Early history unknown; first copy in the Society's file, vol. 1, No. 40, shows Gomer T. Davies, editor and publisher.

SCANDIA—Population (1915), 621; elevation, 1429 feet; established, 1868; called Scandia by the Scandinavian Agricultural Society, which colonized it; industries—cement block works, elevators, creamery; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island railways.

JOURNAL, Republican; William H. Hill, editor and publisher, Scandia.

Weekly. Jan. 9, 1878 + 38 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Belleville Republic, founded Feb. 7, 1872, sold in 1874 and removed to Jewell Center; reestablished at Belleville as Belleville Republic, Aug. 15, 1875; moved to Scandia, Aug. 16, 1876, and name changed to the Scandia Republic, with A. B. Wilder, editor and publisher; name changed in 1877 to the Republic County Journal, Scandia, L. H. Tibbetts, editor and publisher, who started with a new volume and number; name again changed, in 1882, to Scandia Journal, Chas. F. Woodward, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Belleville.....	Baptist Visitor (m). Jan.-Nov., 1896.....	1
	Democrat. June 18, 1886—Dec. 12, 1890; Oct. 2, 1891—1895.....	8
	[Called Democrat-Press, Nov. 7 to Dec. 5, 1890.]	
	Freeman (d). Feb. 25—Dec. 30, 1905.....	2
	God's Missionary Messenger (m). Republic, Mankato and Belleville.	
	Dec., 1903—1910.....	7
	Record. Oct. 5, 1883—1885.....	2
	Republic. Feb. 7, 28, July 10, 1872;	
	Feb. 26, Apr. 16, June 4, Dec. 10, 1873; Jan. 28, 1874;	
	Apr. 19—Aug. 9, 1876.....	1
	[Bound with Scandia Republic.]	
	Republic County Freeman. Oct. 9, 1890—1909.....	10
	Republic County Press. Aug. 22, 1889—1890.....	1
Courtland.....	Comet. Feb. 27, 1903—1915.....	13
Cuba.....	Advocate. Oct. 22, 1897—1901.....	4
	Alliance Sun. May 14—Oct. 29, 1891.....	1
	Cesky Lev [Bohemian]. May 4, 1891—1892.....	1
	Conservative Cuban. Aug. 22, 1884—1886.....	1
	Republic County Pilot. Mar. 26, 1885—1888.....	4
	Union; Union-Pilot. Aug. 30, 1888—1890.....	2
Kackley.....	Evangelistic War Cry. 1893—1894.	
	[See, also, Saline County Short-lived, vol. 2.]	
	Leader. Apr. 13, 1893—1894.....	1
	Western Record. Apr. 1—Sept. 19, 1893.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Munden.....	People's Advocate. May 4, 1912—1913.....	1
	Times. Oct. 28, 1898—1899.....	1
Republic.....	Republic County Teacher (m). Sept., 1894—1896.....	1
Scandia.....	Independent. Dec. 17, 1886—1889.....	3
	Republic. Aug. 16, 1876—1877.....	1
	Republic County Chief. May 22, 1885—1886.....	1
Warwick.....	Leader; Advanced Leader. June 17, 1886—1887.....	1
Wayne.....	Journal. Dec. 17, 1909—1910.....	1
	Register. June 6, 1885—1887.....	2
White Rock.....	Independent. 1879.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Belleville.....	Calcium Light. Dec. 20, 1890—Mar. 12, 1891.	
	Kansas Enterprise. Oct. 20, 1882.	
	Kansaske Noviny [Bohemian]. Feb. 1—May 17, 1892.	
Cuba.....	Farmers' Alliance. Aug. 7—Oct. 3, 1890.	
Narka.....	Bazoo. Apr. 5—June 15, 1888.	
Scandia.....	Republic County Independent. Sept. 13—Dec. 13, 1883.	
Wayne.....	Register. Jan. 6—June 23, 1887.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Clifton.....	Baptist Visitor (m). Mar., 1895—Nov., 1896.	
Courtland.....	Press. Nov. 16—Dec. 28, 1894.	
Cuba.....	Record. Oct. 12—Dec. 14, 1900.	
Kackley.....	Herald of Pentecost (m). Aug.; Sept., 1894.	

RICE COUNTY.

Organized, 1871; named for Gen. Samuel A. Rice; county seat, Lyons; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 14,437; assessed valuation (1915), \$36,850,596; resources and industries—salt, agriculture, and stock raising.

LYONS—Population (1915), 2130; elevation, 1696 feet; established, 1870, as Atlanta; the post office was originally called Brookdale; in 1876 the new town of Lyons, named for Freeman J. Lyons, was started, absorbing Atlanta; industries—salt works, mills, elevators, cement works, machine shop, wagon and carriage shop, gasoline engine works; telephones, electric lights, municipal water plant; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

NEWS, Democratic; Martin L. Laude, editor and manager, Lyons Publishing Company, publishers, Lyons.

Daily. Jan. 19, 1909 + 14 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file shows E. H. Young, editor and publisher.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Clark Conkling, editor and publisher, Lyons.

Semiweekly. Sept. 11, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 by Clark Conkling. Lyons Daily Republican, founded 1887 by Clark Conkling, suspended 1888. Soldiers' Tribune, Lyons, founded 1887, with A. J. Garrison, editor-in-chief; in 1888 name changed to Lyons Tribune, Elbert W. Hoyt, editor and manager, and A. W. Hoyt, publisher; consolidated in 1893 with the Republican.

RICE COUNTY DEMOCRAT, Democratic; M. R. Laude, editor and manager, Lyons Publishing Company, publishers, Lyons.

Weekly. May 8, 1879—May 21, 1881; Feb. 21, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1878 by E. W. Wood and William J. Fuller; suspended from Nov., 1887, to Mar., 1890, when it resumed with Fred N. and Minnie Wood Cooper, editors and publishers; name changed 1906 to the Central Kansas News-Democrat, with Ernst H. Young, editor and publisher; in 1915 name shortened to Central Kansas Democrat, and same year again changed to the Rice County Democrat, with Martin C. Laude, editor and publisher. A daily Central Kansas Democrat was founded 1887 by F. N. Cooper & Co., and was suspended same year.

ALDEN—Population (1915), 255; elevation, 1684 feet; established, 1882; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

JOURNAL, independent; J. H. Myers, editor and publisher, Alden.

Weekly. July 25, 1905—Sept. 17, 1908; Oct. 1, 1914 + 5 vols.

Founded 1905; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 8, gives name as Alden Star-Journal, Melville C. Stevens, editor and publisher.

BUSHTON—Population (1915), 288; elevation, 1760 feet; established in the early 80's as Sorghum; name changed to Bushton in Jan., 1887; industries—flour mills, elevators; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; Tom D. Hickman, editor and publisher, Bushton.

Weekly. Nov. 17, 1899 + 16 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the Chase News, founded 1896 by L. D. Harding; moved to Bushton in 1899 and name changed to Bushton News, L. D. Harding, editor and publisher.

CHASE—Population (1915), 252; elevation, 1717 feet; established, 1880; post office originally called Wildwood; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

REGISTER, independent; John W. Mahuran, editor and publisher, Chase.

Weekly. May 28, 1903 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902 as the Chase Breeze, by C. R. Caldwell; name changed in 1903 to the Chase Register, with Charles B. Garten, editor and publisher.

GENESE0—Population (1915), 543; elevation, 1727 feet; established, 1886; named for Geneseo, Ill.; industries—elevator, creamery; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

JOURNAL, independent; Jack Gage, editor, and Jack Gage and J. C. Ellis, publishers, Geneseo.

Weekly. Mar. 10, 1904—Apr. 19, 1906; May 27, 1909 + 8 vols.

Founded 1904 by Arthur Conard.

LITTLE RIVER—Population (1915), 625; elevation, 1581 feet; established, 1880; name derived from its situation on the Little Arkansas river; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

MONITOR, independent; W. G. Greenbank, editor and publisher, Little River.

Weekly. July 1, 1886 + 29 vols.

Founded 1886 by T. G. Robison. The Comet, Little River, founded 1891 by J. F. Wilcox, merged with the Monitor.

STERLING—Population (1915), 2214; elevation, 1644 feet; established, 1872; first known as Peace; name changed in 1876 to Sterling in honor of Sterling Rosan; industries—salt works, mills, elevators, machine shops, washing machine, seed cleaning and broom factories; telephones, electric lights, municipal waterworks; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

COOPER COURIER, college; edited and published by students of Cooper College, Sterling.

Semimonthly. Mar. 12, 1892 + 26 vols.

Founded 1892 by the Chrestomatheon Literary Society of Cooper College.

BULLETIN, Republican; S. R. and Ruth Lyons, editors and publishers, Sterling.

Weekly. May 24, 1877 + 37 vols.

Founded in 1877 at Lyons as the Weekly Bulletin by Charles D. Ulmer; moved to Sterling same year; name changed in 1882 to the Sterling Bulletin, with same editor and publisher; in 1890 name again changed to the Bulletin, with J. E. Junkin, editor, and Junkin & Steele, publishers. Rice County Gazette, Peace, founded 1876 by E. Branson Cowgill; moved to Sterling, Apr. 20, 1876; name changed in 1880 to Sterling Gazette, same editor and publisher; consolidated 1891 with the Bulletin, and name became the Bulletin and Gazette, J. E. Junkin, editor, and Junkin & Steele, publishers; in 1899 name changed to Sterling Kansas Bulletin, same editor and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Lyons.....	Central Kansas Democrat (d). Mar. 4—Nov. 23, 1887.....	1
	Democrat. Sept. 6, 1889—1890.....	1
	Prohibitionist. July 2, 1885—1890.....	5
	Republican [1st] (d). Jan. 10—Aug. 5, 1882.....	1
	Republican [2d] (d). Feb. 18, 1887—1888.....	3
	Rice County Breeze. Sept. 24, 1897—1898.....	1
	Rice County Eagle. Mar. 6, 1890—1908.....	18
	Soldiers' Tribune; Lyons Tribune. Dec. 1, 1887—1893.....	6
	Weaver's Herald (m). Dec., 1898. [See, also, Labette county.]	
	Star. Aug. 17, 1894—1895.....	1
Bushton.....	Razzooper. Aug. 18, 1887—1888.....	1
Cain City.....	Breeze. June 12, 1902—1903.....	1
Chase.....	Dispatch. June 14, 1884—1885.....	1
	News. Apr. 3, 1896—1899.....	3
	Record. May 6, 1886—1895.....	6

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Frederick	Independent. Jan. 1, 1888—1889.....	1
	News. Sept. 4, 1908—1910.....	2
	Republican. Aug. 24, 1892—1893.....	1
	Rice County News. Aug. 28, 1890—1895.....	5
Geneseo	Herald. Feb. 10, 1887—1899.....	13
	Post. Aug. 6, 1908—1909.....	1
Little River	Comet. May 13—Dec. 23, 1891.....	1
	Rural West. May 5, 1881—1882.....	2
Raymond	Independent. May 6, 1887—1888.....	1
Sterling	Arkansas Valley Times. Jan. 5—Oct. 10, 1888.....	1
	Bulletin (d). May 10, 1887—1888.....	2
	Champion. July 28, 1888—1894.....	6
	Chronicle (m). 1899—1903. [See Reno county.]	
	Coopers' Quarterly. Dec., 1900—1906.....	6
	Journal; Farm Journal. Apr. 27, 1901—1912.....	11
	News. Oct. 26, 1910—1913.....	3
	Republican; Saturday Republican. Aug. 7, 1886—1888.....	2
	Republican (d). Mar. 7—Aug. 25, 1887.....	1
	Rice County Gazette; Sterling Gazette. Jan. 20, 1876—1891.....	16

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Alden	Herald. May 19—Sept. 29, 1888.
Cain City	News. Aug. 1—Dec. 6, 1889.
Little River	News. Nov. 3, 1880—Jan. 26, 1881.
Raymond	Advance. Nov. 20, 1885—Apr. 29, 1886.
Sterling	New Home (m). Dec., 1880—Sept. 13, 1882.
	News. Feb. 23—June 29, 1889.
	Recorder (m). Mar., 1881—Feb., 1882.
	Valley Echo. Nov. 1, 1884.
	World. July 21—Sept. 8, 1892.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Sterling	Chautauqua Bulletin (bi-m). Apr. and Aug., 1912.
Chase	Church Worker (m). Aug., 1893—Mar., 1894.
	Endeavor Banner (s-m). Aug. 15—Oct. 1, 1898.
Frederick	Bulletin. Sept. 28, 1893—Feb. 3, 1894.
	Flame. Oct. 14—Dec. 30, 1897.
Saxman	Bulletin. Jan. 16, 1911—1912.

RILEY COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for Maj. Gen. Bennett Riley, United States army; county seat, Manhattan; area, 617 square miles, 394,880 acres; population (1915), 16,518; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,013,842; resources and industries—building stone, cement rock, potter's clay, agriculture, and stock raising.

MANHATTAN—Population (1915), 6816; elevation, 1012 feet; established, 1855; a consolidation of the towns of Poleska, Canton and Boston; industries—flour mills, elevators, foundry; waterworks, electric lights, telephones, paved streets, street railway, public library; is on the Union Pacific and Rock Island railways.

INDUSTRIALIST, college; edited and published by the faculty of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Weekly. Apr. 24, 1875—July, 1886; Dec., 1886—Jan., 1888; Dec., 1888 + 40 vols.

Founded 1875, with John A. Anderson, managing editor, and J. H. Folks, business manager.

KANSAS STATE COLLEGIAN, college; Tom Blackburn, editor, Dorian P. Ricord, business manager, published by the students of the K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Semiweekly. Mar. 18, 1896 + 20 vols.

Founded 1895 as the Students' Herald, with J. W. Holland, editor; name changed 1913 to Kansas Aggie; name again changed, in 1914, to Kansas State Collegian.

MANHATTAN MERCURY, Republican; Fay N. Seaton, editor and publisher, Manhattan.

Daily. Feb. 8, 1909 + 22 vols.

Founded 1909 by Charles M. Vernon.

NATIONALIST, Republican; Deputy & Shellenbaum, editors and publishers, Manhattan.

Weekly. Dec. 23, 1870 + 45 vols.

Daily. Feb. 1, 1909 + 22 vols.

A continuation of the following: The Western Kansas Express, the first paper published in Riley county, initial number appearing May 4, 1859, C. F. DeVivaldi, editor and proprietor. The press and material for the paper were taken up the Kansas river on a steamboat. In 1860 the name was changed to the Manhattan Express. Mr. DeVivaldi was appointed consul to Santos, Brazil, in 1861, and James Humphrey edited the paper until 1863, when J. H. Pillsbury purchased it and changed the name to the Independent. The Kansas Radical was established in July, 1866, by E. C. Manning; in July, 1868, L. R. Elliott purchased the Independent of J. H. Pillsbury, and on Sept. 13, following, having purchased the Radical of E. C. Manning, he consolidated the two papers, and Sept. 19 issued the first number of the Manhattan Standard. In Dec., 1870, Albert Griffin purchased the Standard and changed the name to the Nationalist. In Oct., 1893, the Tri-Weekly Nationalist was started, with E. C. Parker as editor, suspending in Nov. following. The Daily Nationalist was founded 1909 by S. W. McGarrah.

REPUBLIC, Republican; Fay N. Seaton, editor and publisher, Manhattan.

Weekly. June 23, 1882 + 33 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Manhattan Enterprise, founded 1876 by C. M. Patee and A. L. Runyon; name changed 1882 to Manhattan Republic, with G. A. Atwood editor and publisher. The Daily Republic, founded 1887 by G. A. Atwood; suspended 1891. The Saturday Signal, founded 1888 by McDonald Bros.; name changed 1890 to the Signal, with James W. McDonald and Dudley Atkins, editors and publishers; sold to the Republic in 1891. The Evening Republic, founded 1904 by M. S. and W. M. Amos; suspended in 1905. The Mercury, Manhattan, founded 1884 by J. J. Davis and Clair M. Patee; consolidated Dec. 30, 1909, with the Republic.

RILEY COUNTY DEMOCRAT, Democratic; F. B. Lamb, editor and publisher, Manhattan.

Weekly. Feb. 3, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by A. H. Hammond.

TRIBUNE, Republican; C. A. Kimball, editor and publisher, Manhattan.

Weekly. Sept. 23, 1915 +

A continuation of the Free Lance; no copies on file in the Historical Society. The Tribune, founded 1914, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 25.

CLEBURNE—Population (1915), estimated, 200; elevation, 1068 feet; established, 1859; first known as Big Timber; name changed to Cleburne about 1887; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; George C. Hall, editor and publisher, Cleburne.

Weekly. Feb. 6, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1913 by George C. Hall.

LEONARDVILLE—Population (1915), 376; elevation, 1377 feet; established, 1881; first called Leonard, then Leonardville; named in honor of Leonard T. Smith, of Leavenworth; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

MONITOR, independent, John L. Simpson, editor and publisher, Leonardville.

Weekly. Apr. 3, 1884 + 32 vols.

Founded 1883 at Clay Center by P. S. Loofbourrow; in 1884 moved to Leonardville, and name changed to the Leonardville Monitor, with same editor and publisher; in 1913 consolidated with the Leonardville Echo, founded 1912 by Guy E. Harmon, ran as the Echo-Monitor, John L. Simpson and Guy E. Harmon, editors and publishers. In 1914 name again became Leonardville Monitor, with J. L. Simpson, editor and publisher.

OGDEN—Population (1915), 275; elevation, 1050 feet; established, 1857; named for Maj. E. A. Ogden; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

COURIER, local; R. K. Evans, editor and publisher, Ogden.

Weekly. May 14, 1915—1916. 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by R. K. Evans. Not received by the Society since May 5, 1916.

RANDOLPH—Population (1915), 363; elevation, 1052 feet; established, 1856; originally called Waterville; name changed to Randolph in 1876 in honor of Gardner Randolph; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

ENTERPRISE, nonpartisan; Eldon C. Newby, editor and publisher.

Weekly. June 20, 1888 + 27 vols.

This is a continuation of the Randolph Echo, founded 1882 by P. B. Lewis; moved to Leonardville and continued as the Leonardville Echo, with same editor and publisher; again moved to Randolph in 1886 by Mr. Lewis, and in 1888 sold to T. B. and Chas. S. Lewis, who changed the name to the Randolph Enterprise. Randolph Leader, founded 1889 by Atkins and Hudson; consolidated with the Enterprise in 1890. The Spirit of the Valley, Randolph, founded 1896 by Albert Havermale; consolidated same year with the Enterprise, Isaac Moon, editor and publisher.

RILEY—Population (1915), 326; elevation, 1279 feet; established, 1871; first known as Union; name changed to Riley Center in the late '70's; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

REGENT, independent; Bert Dunlap, editor and publisher, Riley.

Weekly. July 5, 1889 + 25 vols.

Founded 1889 by Charles A. Southwick.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Manhattan.....	Alumnus (m). Sept., 1907—1910..... 3
	Beacon. Mar. 21, 1872—1875..... 3
	College Hill Hustler. Nov. 7, 1903—1905..... 1
	Enterprise (1st). May 24, 1876—1882..... 6
	Enterprise (2d). May 2—Dec. 24, 1907..... 1
	Express. Aug. 20, 1859—1862..... 3
	Homestead (occas). Mar., 1869—1902..... 8
	Independent. Aug. 10, 1863—Feb., 1865; Sept., 1866—1868..... 3
	Jayhawker (s-qr). Aug. 1, 1902—1907..... 5
	Journal of Mycology (m). Jan., 1885—1888..... 4
	Kansas Agricultural Review (m). Nov., 1906—1907..... 1
	Kansas Radical. July 14, 1866—1868..... 2
	Kansas Telephone (m). June, 1880—1894..... 4
	Literary Review (m). Jan.-Dec., 1872..... 1
	Manhattan District Methodist (m). Jan.-Dec., 1890..... 1
	Mercury. May 9, 1884—1909..... 25
	Our Messenger (m). 1913—1914. [See Shawnee county.]
	Our Reminder (m). June-Nov. 1898..... 1
	Poultry Culture (m). 1907. [See Shawnee county.]
	Republic (d). July 8, 1887—1891..... 8
	Republic, Evening (d). Jan. 4, 1904—1905..... 4
	Riley County Educator (m). Feb., 1893—1901..... 8
	Saturday Signal. Dec. 22, 1888—1891..... 3
	Standard. Sept. 19, 1868—1870..... 2
Bala City.....	Advance. May 24, 1890—1891..... 1
Leonardville.....	Echo (1st). Apr. 17—Dec. 25, 1885..... 1
	Echo (2d). Dec. 26, 1912—1913..... 1
Randolph.....	Echo. Nov. 22, 1880—1883..... 4
	[See, also, Leonardville.]
	Spirit of the Valley. Mar. 26—Aug. 13, 1896..... 1
Riley.....	Independent. Sept. 11, 1879—1883..... 4
	Times. Nov. 11, 1887—1889.....

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Manhattan.....	Argus (m). Oct., 1887—1888.
	Courier. Vol. 3, No. 3.
	Enterprise [broken file]. May 24, 1876—Mar., 1880.
	Golden Cresset (m). Feb., 1882—Apr., 1885.
	Hygiene Miscellany and Medical News (m). June, 1877—Jan., 1878.
	Independent. Apr. 6, 13, 1882.
	Kansas Presbyterian (m). Sept., 1889—Sept., 1890.
	Land Register. Jan., 1870.
	Manhattan District News (m). Aug.-Oct., 1889.
	Methodist (m). Oct.-Dec., 1886.
	Midget. June 28—Oct. 4, 1890.
	National News. Feb. 16—July 30, 1881.
	Nationalist (d). Sept. 29, 1880.
	Nationalist (tri-w). Nov. 2-7, 1893.
	News. Jan. 15—May 1, 1876.
	Signal (m). Apr., 1886.
Mayday.....	News Gleaner. Dec., 1879—Nov. 26, 1880.
Randolph.....	Leader. Oct. 10, 1889—Jan. 2, 1890.
Riley.....	Kansas Real Estate Journal. Jan. 15, 1892.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Manhattan.....	Golden Cresset (m). Mar., 1884, and Mar., 1885.
	High School Monitor (m). Nov., 1873—Mar., 1874.
	Kansas Land Register (m). June, 1870; Apr.—July, Sept., 1874.
	Mercury (d). Mar. 2-8, 1897.
	Prohibition Lance. Aug. 3, Nov. 30, 1894.
	Riley County Democrat. Aug. 26, 1909.

ROOKS COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for John C. Rooks, member of company I, Eleventh Kansas cavalry; county seat, Stockton; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 10,596; assessed valuation (1915), \$20,163,-239; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, potter's clay, agriculture, and stock raising.

STOCKTON—Population (1915), 1291; elevation, 1775 feet; established, 1872; originally called Stocktown by first settlers, who were cattle dealers; later the name was shortened to Stockton; industries—elevators, flour mill, marble works, machine shops; telephones, waterworks, public library, municipal electric light plant; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

REVIEW, Republican; N. F. Hill, editor and publisher, Stockton.

Weekly. Mar. 4, 1909 + 7 vols.

This is a continuation of the *Weekly Echo*, Woodston, founded 1903, J. W. Shorthill, editor and publisher; in 1907 name changed to *You All's Doin's*, Merton L. Smith, editor and publisher; in 1909 moved to Stockton, and name changed to *Stockton Review*, with W. R. Baker, editor and publisher.

ROOKS COUNTY RECORD, Republican; W. L. Chambers, editor and publisher, Stockton.

Weekly. Dec. 6, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 as the *Stockton Record*, by W. L. Chambers and T. C. McBreen; name changed in 1880 to *Rooks County Record*, same editors and publishers.

THE ROOKS COUNTY SCHOOL MONTHLY, educational; J. W. Smith, editor and publisher, Stockton.

Monthly. Oct., 1908 + 7 vols.

Founded 1908 by C. E. Rarick.

PALCO—Population (1915), 268; elevation, 2282 feet; established, 1887; originally called *Cresson*; name changed to *Palco* about 1888; industries—elevators, flour mill, machine shop, cement plant; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

NEWS, independent; Lulu B. Ross, editor and publisher, *Palco*.

Weekly. Mar. 11, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1905 as the *Palco Enterprise*, by E. G. and C. A. G. Inlow; name changed in 1915 to the *Palco News*, with Lulu B. Ross, editor and publisher.

PLAINVILLE—Population (1915), 1008; elevation, 2156 feet; established, 1877; named on account of its location; industries—elevators, mill; municipal water system, public library, telephones, electric lights; is on the Union Pacific railway.

TIMES, independent; Will A. Hill, editor and publisher, Plainville.

Weekly. Jan. 19, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1904 by Fisk & Merrill. *Plainville Gazette*, founded 1898 by W. A. Hill, consolidated with the *Times* in 1913.

WOODSTON—Population (1915), 367; elevation, 1711 feet; established Oct. 21, 1885; industries—elevator, mill, machine shop; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ARGUS, independent; Fred M. Learned, editor and publisher, Woodston.

Weekly. Apr. 22, 1909 + 7 vols.

Founded 1909, with Fred M. Learned, editor, and Green & Learned, publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Stockton.....	Academician (q and m). May, 1888—1896.....	7
	Alliance Signal. Jan. 1, 1891—1899.....	8
	Democrat. Oct. 23, 1885—1886.....	1
	News; Western News. Apr. 20, 1876—1909.....	32
	[Published at Plainville, May, 1881, to Apr., 1882.]	
	Post. Mar. 23—Oct. 26, 1905.....	1
Palco.....	Rooks County Democrat [broken file]. Sept. 30, 1886—1889.....	3
	Enterprise. Mar. 16, 1905—1915.....	10
Plainville.....	Echo. Apr. 4, 1884—1886.....	2
	Gazette. July 1, 1898—1913.....	15
	Press. Feb. 28—Dec. 23, 1885.....	1
	Rooks County Journal. Plainville and Stockton. Feb. 14, 1895—1902.....	8
	Times (lat). Feb. 4, 1886—1894.....	9

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Webster.....	Eagle; Stockton Eagle. Sept. 4, 1885—1888.....	3
	Enterprise. Mar. 8—Nov. 15, 1888.....	1
	Merchant's Journal. Nov. 21, 1894—1895.....	1
Woodston.....	Echo; You All's Doin's. May 28, 1903—1909.....	6
	Saw; Register. Nov. 5, 1886—1889.....	3
	Star. Oct. 20, 1901—1903.....	2

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Stockton.....	Christian Call. May 1—Dec., 1892. Clipper. Aug. 20—Dec. 17, 1890. Observer. Sept. 2—Nov. 4, 1890. Rooks County Teacher (m). Oct. 15, 1892—June, 1893.
Cresson.....	Dispatch. Dec. 8, 1887.

RUSH COUNTY.

Organized, 1874; named for Capt. Alexander Rush, company H, Second Kansas, colored; county seat, La Crosse; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 8065; assessed valuation (1915), \$17,539,421; resources and industries—wheat, grazing, and stock raising.

LA CROSSE—Population (1915), 767; elevation, 2061 feet; established, 1876; industries—flour mill, elevators, foundry, machine shops; telephones, electric lights; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

CHIEFTAIN, Democratic; Willis W. Wade, editor and manager, Rodney Torrey, publisher, La Crosse.

Weekly. Jan. 18—Mar. 22, 1881; Sept. 26, 1882—Jan., 1891; July, 1892 + 32 vols.

Founded 1881; early history unknown.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; A. W. and L. L. Robinson, editors and publishers, La Crosse.

Weekly. Feb. 5, 1897 + 19 vols.

Founded 1897 by A. C. Whiteman.

BISON—Population (1915), 285; elevation, 2012 feet; established about 1888; industries—elevator, mill, cement works; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

BEE, independent; I. R. Timken, editor and publisher, Bison.

Weekly. Aug. 22, 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902, with Ed. Stullken, editor and publisher.

MCCRACKEN—Population (1915), 371; elevation, 2139 feet; established, 1886; named for J. K. McCracken; industries—elevators, mills, creameries; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ENTERPRISE, Republican; Clarence P. Dutton, editor and publisher, McCracken.

Weekly. Aug. 7, 1896 + 19 vols.

This is a continuation of the McCracken Enterprise (1st), founded 1887 by the Enterprise Publishing Company; suspended 1894, at which time F. R. Newton was editor and publisher. The McCracken Enterprise (2d), founded in 1896 by D. M. Snodgrass; in 1902 absorbed by the McCracken Republican, founded 1900 by Clarence P. Dutton; continued as the Republican-Enterprise, with Clarence P. Dutton, editor and publisher; in 1904 Mr. Dutton again changed the name to the McCracken Enterprise.

OTIS—Population (1915), 328; elevation, 2037 feet; established about 1886; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

REPORTER, independent; J. J. Rothe, editor and publisher, Otis.

Weekly. May 31, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by C. W. Chaddock.

RUSH CENTER—Population (1915), 178; elevation, 2004 feet; established, 1874; formerly called Walnut City; industries—mill, elevators; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

BREEZE, Republican; E. A. Kirch, editor and publisher, Rush Center.

Weekly. May 23, 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902 by Fred C. Kirch.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
La Crosse.....	Clarion. July 19, 1889—1897.....	9
	Democrat. Jan. 6, 1887—1891.....	2
	Kansas Rundschau [German]. Sept. 17, 1897—1898.....	1
	Pythian Sisters' News. 1892—1893. [See Barton county.]	
	Western Economist. Jan. 29, 1891—1894.....	4
McCracken.....	Enterprise (1st). Mar. 18, 1887—1894.....	8
	Republican. Oct. 19, 1900—1902.....	2
	Rush County Leader. May 18—Nov. 4, 1895.....	1
Rush Center.....	Rush County News. May 17, 1888—1891.....	3
	Walnut Valley Standard. Dec. 13, 1876; Jan. 13, 1893—1901.....	9
Walnut City.....	Blade. July 19, 1878—1880.....	2
	Democrat. Aug. 20, 1886—1888.....	2
	[First called Rush County Democrat.]	
	Gazette. Feb. 10, 1886—1887.....	2
	Herald. May 18, 1883—1886.....	3
	News (d). June 20, 1887—1888.....	2

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

La Crosse.....	Eagle. May 13—Dec. 26, 1878.	
	Progress. Nov. 9, 1877—Mar. 25, 1878.	
Rush Center.....	Rush County Progress. Rush Center and La Crosse. June 22—Nov. 2, 1877.	
	Walnut Valley Standard (1st). Dec. 24, 1874.	

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for Avra P. Russell, Captain company K, Second Kansas cavalry; county seat, Russell; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 11,047; assessed valuation (1915), \$26,377,444; resources and industries—building stone, coal, potter's clay, salt springs, agriculture, and stock raising.

RUSSELL—Population (1915), 1601; elevation, 1828 feet; established, 1871; first called Fossil Station; name changed to Russell for Capt. A. P. Russell; industries—elevators, flour mill, stone quarries, creamery; municipal electric light and water systems, telephones; public library; is on the Union Pacific railway.

RECORD, Republican; Norton A. Turner, editor and publisher, Russell.

Weekly. July 8, 1875; July 13, 1876 + 39 vols.

The Record was founded with material from the office of the New Republic, which was established at Bunker Hill in 1872 by John R. Rankin, and which suspended publication in 1874, when the material passed into the hands of Dollison Bros. who moved it to Russell and on Nov. 19, began the publication of the Russell County Record. After nearly a year's existence it was suspended for a short time, resuming publication in November, 1875. Russell Independent, founded in 1879 by W. P. Tomlinson and H. C. Brown; absorbed in 1881 by the Record. Western Live Stock Journal, Russell, founded 1884 by C. W. Stowe and E. L. S. Bouton; name changed in 1887 to the Russell Journal, E. L. S. Bouton, editor and publisher. Russell Review, founded 1886 by J. H. and H. Franklin; consolidated 1887 with the Rush County Democrat, Walnut City, founded in 1886, with E. F. Mullan, editor; continued as the Russell Democratic-Review, H. Franklin, manager, and Smith & Banks, publishers; consolidated in 1888 with the Russell Journal; sold to Russell Record in 1898.

REFORMER, Democratic; Arch L. Taylor, editor and publisher, Russell.

Weekly. Jan. 8, 1897 + 19 vols.

Founded 1897 by F. J. Smith.

BUNKER HILL—Population (1915), 235; elevation, 1861 feet; established, 1871; industries—elevator, mill, machine shop; telephones, municipal water system; is on the Union Pacific railway.

ADVERTISER, Independent; Homer U. Brookhart, editor and publisher, Bunker Hill.

Weekly. Apr. 25, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by H. U. Brookhart.

DORRANCE—Population (1915), 238; elevation, 1729 feet; established about 1876; industries—mills, elevators; electric lights, telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

STAR, Independent; W. H. Holmes, editor and publisher, Dorrance.

Weekly. Oct. 9, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded 1913 by B. J. Barrett.

LUCAS—Population (1915), 658; elevation, 1493 feet; established, 1877; originally called Blue Stem; name changed to Lucas in 1887; named for Lucas Place, St. Louis, Mo.; industries—elevators, mills; municipal electric light and water systems, telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

INDEPENDENT, independent; O. L. Walmer, editor and publisher, Lucas.

Weekly. Nov. 12, 1908 + 7 vols.

Founded 1908 by Barr & Deeble.

LURAY—Population (1915), 469; elevation, 1576 feet; established in the 70's; first called Lura; name changed to Luray in 1887; industries—elevators, mill; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

HERALD, Republican; S. Belveal, editor and publisher, Luray.

Weekly. Feb. 27, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded 1902 by Burlin & Foltz.

WALDO—Population (1915), 260; elevation, 1720 feet; established, 1888; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

ADVOCATE, independent; H. P. Tripp, editor, H. B. Brown, publisher, Waldo.

Weekly. Dec. 22, 1910 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by L. E. Blagrove.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Russell.....	Advance. Mar. 8—Oct. 5, 1878.....	1
	Bugle (m). Oct., 1907—1912.....	5
	Hawkeye. Mar. 23, 1882—1883.....	1
	Independent. Feb. 8, 1879—1881.....	3
	Live Stock Journal; Russell Journal. Dec. 10, 1884—1898.....	13
	Recorder [German]. Sept. 1, 1905—1908.....	3
	Review; Democratic Review. Aug. 14, 1886—1888.....	2
	Russell County School Signal (m). Jan., 1889—1892.....	3
	West Kansas Bote [German]. July 21, 1898—1899.....	1
	Advertiser (1st). Apr. 16, 1880—1881.....	2
Bunker Hill.....	Banner (1st). Jan. 6—Dec. 29, 1882.....	1
	Banner (2d). May 29, 1884—1885.....	1
	Banner (3d). Mar. 30, 1911—1912.....	1
	Gazette. Mar. 15, 1888—1889.....	1
	News. Nov. 26, 1886—1888.....	1
Dorrance.....	News. Aug. 3, 1911—1913.....	2
	Nugget. Oct. 28, 1886—1889.....	2
Lucas.....	Advance. June 29, 1888—1897.....	9
	Journal. Aug. 24, 1906—1907.....	1
	Sentinel. Apr. 5, 1901—1909.....	8
Luray.....	Headlight. Aug. 25, 1887—1890.....	3
	Star. Jan. 19—June 8, 1893.....	1
Waldo.....	Enterprise. July 21, 1888—1890.....	1
	[Not published July, 1889—Apr., 1890.] Shadows; New Era. May 19, 1905—1909.....	4

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Russell.....	Gazette. Mar. 14—June 13, 1889.
	Kansas Plainsman. July 8, 1876.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

(See Logan county.)

Ennis.....	Courier. 1886—1887.
	Western Kansas Advocate (m). [See Logan County Short-lived, vol. 1.]
Gopher.....	The Scout. Gopher and Winona. 1886—1889.
Oakley.....	Opinion. 1885—1887.
	St. John County Times. 1886—1888. [See Logan County Times.]

SALINE COUNTY.

Organized, 1859; named for the Saline river; county seat, Salina; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 20,665; assessed valuation (1915), \$45,867,688; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, fire and potter's clay, salt springs, agriculture, and stock raising.

SALINA—Population (1915), 10,488; elevation, 1223 feet; established, 1859; named for the Saline river; industries—elevators, flour and alfalfa mills, carriage and wagon factory, brick plant, glove factory, oil refinery, creamery, foundries, machine shops, implement works, broom and mattress factories; telephones, electric lights, waterworks, street railway, public library; is on the Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railways.

DISTRICT OF SALINA WATCHMAN, religious; official paper of the Bishop of Salina; the Ven. Thomas A. Sparks, editor, Right Rev. S. M. Griswold, publisher, Salina.

Monthly. Nov., 1907 + 8 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 4, No. 8, Rev. Wm. N. Colton, editor.

FARMERS' UNION, official organ of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of Kansas; M. McAuliffe, editor and publisher, Salina.

Weekly. Apr. 3, 1908 + 7 vols.

Founded in 1908, M. McAuliffe, editor and publisher.

HABIT, school; edited and published by students of Salina high school, Salina.

Monthly. Oct., 1914 + 2 vols.

Early history unknown; first copy in Society's file is vol. 5, No. 1, George Bailey, editor in chief.

JOURNAL, Republican; J. L. Bristow, editor and publisher, Salina.

Semiweekly. Apr. 6, 1876 + 29 vols.

Daily [evening]. Mar. 1, 1887 + 38 vols. [Not published 1888 to 1903.]

This is a continuation of the following: Saline County Journal, Salina, founded 1871 by W. H. Johnson. Salina Daily Journal, founded 1887 by M. D. Sampson, suspended in 1888. Salina Independent, founded 1882 by W. H. Johnson; name changed in 1885 to the Salina Republican, with W. H. Johnson and H. D. Baker, editors and publishers. Salina Daily Republican, founded 1888 by J. Leeford Brady. In 1893 the Republican purchased the Saline County Journal, and continued as the Salina Republican-Journal, daily and weekly; in 1902 the weekly became the Salina Semi-weekly Journal, and the daily the Salina Evening Journal, with B. W. Hanna, editor and publisher.

SUN, Republican; W. H. Johnson, editor and publisher, Salina.

Weekly. Oct. 14, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885 as the Rising Sun, by the Salina Prohibition Club; sold in 1889 to W. H. Johnson, and name changed to the Salina Sun.

UNION, Democratic; W. C. Lansdon, editor and manager, J. R. Burton, president, Central Kansas Publishing Company, publishers, Salina.

Weekly. Sept. 26, 1890 + 25 vols.

Daily (evening). June 13, 1898 + 50 vols.

Founded 1890 as a weekly by A. C. Pattee and Frank Honeywell; daily founded 1898 by H. N. Gaines.

WESLEYAN ADVANCE, edited and published by the students of Kansas Wesleyan University, Dean Swift, managing editor, Salina.

Monthly. Feb., 1892 + 21 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file being vol. 3, No. 3, O. E. Collins, editor.

BROOKVILLE—Population (1915), 261; elevation, 1358 feet; established, 1870; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

HEADLIGHT, local; Henry C. Paulsen, editor and publisher, Brookville.

Weekly. Sept. 26, 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1901; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file is vol. 2, No. 7, J. W. Titus, editor and publisher.

GYPSUM—Population (1915), 638; elevation, 1225 feet; established in the late 70's; named for Gypsum creek, on which the town is situated; industries—creamery, flour mill; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ADVOCATE, independent; J. S. Goodwin, editor and publisher, Gypsum.

Weekly. July 16, 1886 + 29 vols.

This is a continuation of the Gypsum Valley Echo, Gypsum City, founded 1886 by J. Wayne Amos, editor, and J. S. Hall & Co., publishers; succeeded 1890 by the Gypsum Advocate, with J. Wayne Amos, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Salina	Agora (q). July, 1891—1892. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Democrat. Oct. 31, 1878—1879	1
	Farmers' Advocate. Mar. 24, 1876—1879	4
	[Called Salina News, Dec. 19, 26, 1879.]	
	Forward (m). June, 1894—1895	1
	Gazette (d). Jan. 9—June 23, 1889	1
	Herald. Dec. 18, 1869; Jan. 1, 1870; Feb. 5, 1876—1909	34
	Herald (d). Mar. 7, 1887—1888	3
	Independent. Oct. 21, 1882—1885	3
	Irrigation Farmer (m). Feb., 1894—1895	1
	News, Evening (m). Aug. 19, 1889—1891	5
	News. May 1—Dec. 25, 1891	1
	Normal Educator (m). Mar., 1899—1904	5
	Normal Register (q and m). June, 1884—1893	3
	Occidental Home Monthly [broken file]. May, 1897—1909	7
	Open Church (m). Nov., 1893—1896	2
	Record, Evening (d). June 24—Nov. 13, 1897	1
	Register and Calendar (q) [broken file]. 1904—1911	6
	Republican; Republican-Journal. Nov. 28, 1885—1903	17
	Republican; Republican-Journal (d). Dec., 18 1888—1903	28
	Sentinel and Kansas Churchman (m). [See Shawnee county.]	
	Svenska Herolden [Swedish]. Dec. 13, 1878—1881	3
	Tidings. Jan. 5, 1890—1893	4
	Vade Mecum (m). Sept., 1887—1891	4
	Wesleyan Advocate; Kansas Wesleyan Lance (m). May, 1888—1889	3
	Western Odd Fellow (m). 1888—1891. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Woman's Mission Star. Nov. 15, 1889—1890	1
Assaria	Argus. Feb. 4, 1887—1890	3
Brookville	Earth. Dec. 26, 1890—1898	7
	Independent. Mar. 31—Nov. 18, 1880	1
	Times. Mar. 26, 1887—1888	1
	Transcript. Nov. 25, 1880—1890	9
Chico	Advertiser. Apr. 17, 1886—1887	1
Gypsum	Banner. May 7, 1886—1887	1
	Chronicle (amateur sheet, hand printed). Aug. 23, 1900—1902	3
	News. Aug. 27, 1896—1898	1
New Cambria	Times. Feb. 12—Sept. 24, 1914	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Salina	Baptist Times. July 26, 1892—Mar. 24, 1893.
	Journal (d). Sept. 13-18, 1892.
	Kansas Central Advocate. Dec., 1873, Feb., 1874.
	Kansas Land Journal. Apr., 1874; Mar., Aug., 1877; Feb., 1878.
	M. E. Conference Daily. Mar. 12-18, 1878.
	News. Dec. 19, 1879—Oct. 2, 1880.
	News, Morning (d). July 4-31, 1878.
	Record. Aug. 11-25, 1880.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Salina	Enterprise. Nov. 14, 1908—Feb. 4, 1909.
	Evangelistic War Cry. Kackley and Salina. Oct. 3; Nov. 30, 1893—May 3, 1894.
	Kansas Central Land Journal (m). July, 1875; Jan., 1876.
	New Idea. April, 1902.
	Rustler. Aug. 29, 1891; Feb. 16, Apr. 13, 1895.
	Western Reformer (m). Mar., July, 1880.
Assaria	Enterprise. Mar. 15-28, 1906.

SCOTT COUNTY.

Organized, 1886; named in honor of Gen. Winfield Scott; county seat, Scott City; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 2288; assessed valuation (1915), \$5,582,231; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, cement rock, wheat, and grazing.

SCOTT CITY—Population (1915), 772; elevation, 2958 feet; established, 1885; named for Gen. Winfield Scott; industries—elevators, flour mills; telephones; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Colorado, Kansas & Oklahoma railways.

NEWS-CHRONICLE, Democratic; E. H. Epperson & Son, editors and publishers, Scott City.

Weekly. Mar. 31, 1886 + 30 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Scott County Herald, moved to Scott City in 1886 (?); early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being dated April 22, 1886, vol. 8, No. 25, F. A. Capps, editor, Mrs. S. W. Case, corresponding editor, and S. W. Case, publisher; consolidated 1888 with the Scott Sentinel, Scott City, founded 1886, M. J. Keyes, editor and publisher; continued as the Sentinel-Herald, with D. F. Hall, editor, and J. M. Beadles, managing editor; in 1891 name changed to Scott County Lever, J. C. Starr, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1892 with Scott County News, Scott City, founded 1886, J. C. Starr, editor, and F. L. Crampton, manager; continued as the Scott County News-Lever, with J. C. Starr, editor and publisher; name shortened in 1903 to Scott County News, Mr. Starr, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1909 with Scott County Chronicle, founded 1900 at Grigaby, as the Chronicle, with W. E. Baxter, editor and publisher; moved to Scott City in 1902 and name changed to the Scott County Chronicle, Elmer H. Epperson, editor and publisher.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; Miss Ella J. Starr, editor and publisher, Scott City.

Weekly. Feb. 16, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1909; first issue in Society's file is vol. 2, No. 52, Morris & Van Kirk, editors and publishers.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Scott City.....	Common School (m). Dec., 1897—1898.....	1
	Coyote (m). Oct., 1910—1911.....	1
	Republican. Dec. 22, 1893—1896.....	3
	Scott County Herald. Apr. 22, 1886—1888.....	3
	Scott County Lever. Feb. 19, 1891—1892.....	2
	Sentinel. Sept. 1, 1886—1888.....	2
	Sentinel-Herald. Jan. 3, 1889—1891.....	2
	Western Times. 1886. [See Wallace county.].....	
Grigaby.....	Chronicle. Apr. 20, 1900—1902.....	2
	Scorchers. Nov. 26, 1886—1887.....	1
Pence.....	Phonograph. Oct. 15, 1887—1889.....	2

SEDGWICK COUNTY.

Organized, 1870; named for Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick; county seat, Wichita; area, 1008 square miles, 645,120 acres; population (1915), 73,294; assessed valuation (1915), \$117,724,736; resources and industries—agriculture, stock raising, building stone, brick, and potter's clay.

WICHITA—Population (1915), 53,582; elevation, 1358 feet; established, 1868; named for the Wichita Indians; industries—elevators, flour and alfalfa mills, brick plants, bridge shops, foundries, planing mills, cement and potters works, packing houses and numerous factories; electric lights, waterworks, telephones, natural gas, street railway; is on the Santa Fe, the Rock Island, the Frisco, the Orient, the Missouri Pacific, and the Midland Valley railways. An interurban line, the Arkansas Valley, connects it with neighboring towns.

BEACON, Progressive; Henry J. Allen, editor and publisher, Wichita.

Daily. Sept. 1, 1884 + 96 vols.

A continuation of the following: the Weekly Beacon, founded 1872; early history not known, first issue in Society's file gives Fred A. Sowers, editor and publisher. The Democrat, Wichita founded 1890 by F. B. Smith, consolidated same year with the Beacon; the weekly edition of the Beacon was discontinued Sept. 27, 1907. The Wichita Daily Beacon, founded 1884 by W. S. White and F. B. Smith; consolidated 1888 with the Evening News, and name changed to the Evening News-Beacon, with John S. Richardson, editor, and Frederick N. Peck, publisher; in 1890 the name was again changed to the Wichita Daily Beacon, — Smith and John S. Richardson, editors and publishers. Wichita Evening News, founded in 1885, absorbed by the Beacon within a year or two. The Evening Journal, Wichita, founded 1890 by S. A. Harburg, merged with the Beacon same year.

BROAD AX [Negro]; W. G. Curtis, editor and publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. [Not received by the Society.]

BROOM CORN REVIEW, devoted to interests of the broom corn and broom manufacturing industries; J. D. Bertolette, editor and publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. Jan. 5, 1912 + 4 vols.

Founded 1912 by the present publisher.

CATHOLIC ADVANCE, religious; Rev. John W. Maher, D. D., editor, Advance Publishing Company, publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. Mar. 20, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded in 1901; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 2, No. 2, shows T. Spencer Sprague, editor, Sprague & Foppe, publishers.

CHRISTIAN WORKER, religious; D. F. Broadus, editor, Christian Worker Publishing Company, publisher, Wichita.

Monthly. Feb. 11, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by present publishers.

DEMOCRAT, Democratic; Park S. Warren, editor, Democrat Publishing Company, publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. Jan. 7, 1899 + 17 vols.

This is a continuation of the Mirror, Wichita, founded 1888 by R. E. Ryan and E. L. MacKenzie; name changed 1898 to the Blaze, and published by the Blaze Publishing Co.; name changed Jan. 7, 1899, to the Democrat, with John H. Shields, editor, and published by the Democrat Publishing Co. West Wichita News, founded 1909 by E. V. Welch; consolidated 1913 with the Democrat.

THE WICHITA EAGLE, Progressive; Victor Murdock, editor, Marcellus M. Murdock, publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. Apr. 12, 1872, to Apr., 1873; Dec., 1873 + 43 vols.

Daily. July 15, 1884 + 97 vols.

Founded 1872 as the Wichita City Eagle, by Marshall M. Murdock. The Daily Eagle was founded in 1884 by M. M. and R. P. Murdock.

HEROLD [German], independent; John Hoenscheidt, editor and publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. May 7, 1885, to July 4, 1913; Sept. 11, 1914 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885 by John Hoenscheidt; on Sept. 23, 1886, the paper took the volume and number of the Kansas Staats Anzeiger, vol. 8, No. 6.

THE HIGH SCHOOL MESSENGER, school; edited and published by students of Wichita high school, Wichita.

Weekly. Sept. 29, 1911 + 4 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 19, No. 1.

MISSIONARY MESSENGER, religious; edited and published by The Missionary Press Company, Wichita.

Monthly. Feb., 1910 + 6 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 15, No. 4, Charles E. Bradt, editor.

PRICE CURRENT, trade; W. H. Purdy, editor, Clarence I. Reed, publisher, Wichita.

Weekly. Aug. 10, 1889, to Dec. 18, 1897; June 11, 1898 + 24 vols.

Founded 1889 as the Wichita Price Current by Percy Longland and E. H. Brown; suspended in January, 1890; resumed in June, 1891, with Percy Longland, editor and publisher.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; W. H. Webb, editor, Republican Publishing Company, publishers, Wichita.

Semi-weekly. Feb. 12, 1916 +

Founded 1916. Not received by the Society since Feb. 23, 1916.

SOUTHWEST FARMER, agricultural; edited and published by the Farmer Publishing Co., Wichita.

Weekly. July 20, 1906 + 10 vols.

Founded 1906 as the Agricultural Southwest, by the C. I. Reed Publishing Company; name changed 1912 to the Southwest Farmer, with same editor and publisher.

STOCKMAN, official organ Wichita Live Stock Exchange; Edward S. Kennedy, editor, W. H. Purdy, owner.

Daily. July 11, 1910 + 11 vols.

Founded 1907 as the Wichita Daily Live Stock Journal; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 7, No. 19, published by the Journal Publishing Co. Name changed Oct. 1, 1914, to Wichita Daily Stockman.

- SUNFLOWER, college; Lyle Day, editor, published by the students of Fairmount College, Wichita.
Monthly and Weekly. Jan., 1896 + 19 vols.
 Founded 1896, with W. H. Ialey, editor.
- UNIVERSITY LIFE, college; Noble W. Cain, editor in chief, published by the students of Friends University, Wichita.
Monthly and Weekly. Apr., 1899 + 17 vols.
 Founded 1899 by the students.
- ANDALE—Population (1915), 296; elevation, 1440 feet; established in the early 80's; named for Anderson and Dale, two early settlers; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.
- GLOBE, local; Percy Torrey, editor and publisher, Andale.
Weekly. Nov. 15, 1911 + 4 vols.
 Founded 1911 by Percy Torrey.
- CHENEY—Population (1915), 662; elevation, 1388 feet; established, 1883; named for Benj. P. Cheney, of Boston; industries—elevators, mills; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe railway.
- SENTINEL, Republican; Keith E. Cox, editor and publisher, Cheney.
Weekly. Mar. 1, 1894 + 22 vols.
 Founded 1894 by J. A. Maxey.
- CLEARWATER—Population (1915), 547; elevation, 1271 feet; established, 1872; named on account of the clearness of the stream on which it is situated; industries—elevators, mills; natural gas, electric lights, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe railways.
- COURANT, independent; Earl Leedy, editor and publisher, Clearwater.
Weekly. July 2, 1908 + 7 vols.
 Founded 1902 as the Clearwater Echo, by U. S. Weaver; name changed 1908 to the Clearwater Courant, with O. A. Miles, editor and publisher.
- GARDEN PLAIN—Population (1915), 288; elevation, 1448 feet; established, 1875; originally called Southwick Glen, name changed to Garden Plain in 1883; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.
- NEWS, local; Robert Wiske, editor and publisher, Garden Plain.
Weekly. May 23, 1913 + 3 vols.
 Founded 1910 as the Goddard Gazette, by W. R. Shellenberger; moved to Garden Plain in 1913 and name changed to Garden Plain News, M. R. Anderson, editor and publisher.
- MAIZE—Population (1915), 200; elevation, 1350 feet; established about 1886; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.
- REVIEW, local; C. S. Day, editor and publisher, Maize.
Weekly. Sept. 17, 1915 +
 Founded 1915 by present publisher.
- MOUNT HOPE—Population (1915), 516; elevation, 1420 feet; established, 1874; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.
- CLARION, independent; Ben O. Woolman, editor and publisher, Mount Hope.
Semiweekly. Nov. 13, 1903 + 12 vols.
 Founded 1885; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 25, gives Hull & Anderson, editors and publishers; suspended July 22, 1892, and resumed publication Dec. 9, 1892, with Lester L. Brown, editor, Brown & Son, publishers; name changed in 1903 to the Mount Hope Weekly Clarion, with S. C. Timmons, editor, and Fred F. Williams, business manager.
- VALLEY CENTER—Population (1915), 356; elevation, 1348 feet; established, 1871; industries—feed and alfalfa mill, elevator; telephones; is on the Frisco railway and the Arkansas Valley Interurban.
- INDEX, independent; W. H. Woodhouse, editor and publisher, Valley Center.
Weekly. Jan. 15, 1897, to Sept. 23, 1910; Oct. 20, 1911 + 18 vols.
 Founded 1896 by H. C. Houston.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Wichita.....	American. Dec. 27, 1912—1913.....	1
	American Horticulturist (m). July, 1895—1896.....	1
	Arkansas Valley Farmer. Jan. 9—Dec. 23, 1910.....	1
	Arrow. July 4, 1885—1893.....	8
	Beacon. Feb. 11, July 29, 1874—1907.....	33
	Boys' World. Jan. 1—May 28, 1898.....	1
	Call (d). Feb. 12—Sept. 2, 1887.....	1
	Central Friend (m). Oct., 1911—1913.....	1
	Christian Companion. Jan. 6, 1910—Jan. 7, 1915.....	6
	Chronicle, Wichita and Mount Hope. 1903—1907; 1909—1910. [See Reno county.]	
	Church and Library (occasional). 1895—1896. [See Greenwood county.]	
	Citizen; Labor Union; Union Labor Press; Independent. June 24, 1886—1888.....	2
	Colored Citizen. Feb. 21, 1903—1904.....	1
	Commercial. Dec. 24, 1887—1889.....	1
	Democrat (1st). Jan. 23—Sept. 18, 1890.....	1
	Globe (d). 1887.....	1
	Globe. Feb. 17—Oct. 29, 1887.....	1
	Herald. Dec. 22, 1877—1879.....	2.
	Independent. Nov. 17, 1888—1889.....	1
	Jerry Simpson's Bayonet. May 8, 1899—1900.....	2
	Jibber Jab (m). Mar.—Dec., 1899.....	1
	Journal (d). Feb. 16, 1887—1890.....	8
	Journal. May 23, 1888—1890.....	3
	Kansas Commoner. Jan. 1, 1891—1913.....	22
	Kansas Freemason (m). St. John and Wichita. June, 1894—1899.....	5
	Kansas Globe. Nov. 21, 1887—1888.....	1
	Kansas Grit. Aug. 24, 1895—1896.....	1
	Kansas Magazine (m). Jan., 1909—1912.....	6
	Kansas Presbyterian (m). Jan., 1900—1901.....	1
	Kansas Staats-Anzeiger [German]. Jan. 7, 1886—1895.....	9
	Kansas Star; Kansas Farmers Star. Nov. 23, 1890—1909.....	19
	Kansas Union Journal. Nov. 2, 1907—1909.....	1
	Kellogg's Wichita Record. Jan. 7, 1893—1904.....	11
	Labor Gazette. June 6, 1913—1914.....	1
	Leader (d). Sept. 29, 1881—1882.....	1
	Leader. Feb. 16, 1882—1883.....	1
	Leader [prohibition paper]. 1888. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Leader (m). Sept., 1890—1896.....	6
	Live Stock Inspector; Farmers Star and Live Stock Inspector; Interstate Farmer. Sept. 3, 1909—1912.....	3
	Mirror; The Blaze. Sept. 2, 1888—1899.....	10
	Nation. Sept. 3, 1886—1887.....	1
	National Baptist World. Aug. 31—Nov. 23, 1894.....	1
	National Leader. Jan. 31—Aug. 2, 1902.....	1
	National Monitor. May 3, 1879—1880.....	1
	National Reflector (1st). Dec. 21, 1895—1898.....	2
	National Reflector (2d). July 13, 1912—1913.....	1
	New Republic. Feb. 24, 1883—1892.....	8
	Newspaper Union and Record. Aug. 9, 1890—1892.....	2
	Observer. Dec. 13, 1902—1903.....	1
	Oklahoma War Chief. 1883. [See Sumner county.]	
	Opinion. June 23, 1889—Sept., 1890; Dec., 1891—1893.....	3
	Our Church Mirror (m). 1894. [See Elk county.]	
	Our Messenger (m). 1908—1909. [See Osborne county.]	
	People's Friend. May 24—Sept. 28, 1894.....	1
	Picket (s-m). Feb., 1896—1898.....	2
	Poultry World (m). Mar.—Dec., 1903.....	1
	Primitive Christian; Primitive Christianity. July 19, 1904—1909.....	6
	Printer (m). Nov., 1899—1902.....	1
	Railroad Bulletin. Mar. 22, 1905—1906.....	2
	Register. May 15, 1897—1906.....	10
	Republican (d). Mar. 18, 1880—1881.....	2
	Republican. Mar. 20, 1880—1881.....	1
	Resident, Evening (d). Apr. 12—Dec. 27, 1886.....	1
	Searchlight. June 2, 1900—1912.....	12
	Social Ethics. Jan. 6, 1904—1905.....	1
	Southwestern Farmer; American Horticulturist (m). Sept. 11, 1896—1900.....	5
	Southwestern Grain and Flour Journal (m). Aug., 1905—1915.....	10
	Star (d). June 16, 1897—1898.....	2
	Stern des Westens [German]. Feb. 21—Aug. 15, 1879.....	1
	Sunday Growler. Dec. 5, 1886—1888.....	2
	Sunflower Poultry Journal (m). May, 1900—1901.....	1
	Times (d). June 27, 1881—1884.....	6
	Times. May 19, 1883—1884.....	1
	Times; Live Stock Journal. Apr. 14, 1894—1901.....	8
	Tontie (m). Oct., 1896—1902.....	4
	Tribune. Mar. 15—Nov. 16, 1871.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Wichita.....	Tribune. July 23, 1898—1899.....	1
	Union Advocate. Mar. 9—June 1, 1895.....	1
	Vidette. Aug. 25, 1870—1871.....	1
	Welch's Weekly. Feb. 10—Sept. 8, 1911.....	2
	Western Evangelist and Church Builder. May 5, 1887—1889.....	1
	Western Methodist. Nov. 1, 1889—1898.....	9
	Western Newspaper Union. Jan. 5, 1895—1910.....	15
	West Wichita News. Apr. 24, 1909—1913.....	5
Bentley.....	News. May 25, 1900—1910.....	10
Cheney.....	Blade. Jan. 20, 1888—1890.....	3
	Herald. Cheney and Wichita. Aug. 6, 1891—1894.....	2
	Journal. Mar. 1, 1884—1886.....	3
Clearwater.....	Echo (1st). June 17, 1892—1893.....	1
	Echo (2d). May 15, 1902—1908.....	6
	Leader. Apr. 30, 1886—1887.....	1
	Sun. June 30, 1888—1890.....	2
Colwich.....	Courier. June 16, 1887—1892.....	6
	Sedgwick County Reporter. Jan. 13—June 23, 1893.....	1
Derby.....	Dispatch. Oct. 26, 1889—1890.....	1
Garden Plain.....	Herald. Dec. 29, 1887—1888.....	1
	News. Sept. 30, 1905—1906.....	1
Goddard.....	Gazette. July 14, 1910—1913.....	3
	Paper. Dec. 7, 1905—1906.....	1
	Reporter. Aug. 1, 1889—1890.....	1
Maize.....	Critic. Sept. 8, 1894—1896.....	2
Mount Hope.....	Mentor. Sept. 11, 1885—1903.....	16
	[Not published July-Dec., 1892.]	
Valley Center.....	News. Aug. 15, 1885—1890.....	5
Viola.....	News. Apr. 2—Dec. 10, 1904.....	1

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 1.

Wichita.....	Commoner. July 23-30, 1892.
	Democrat. Sept. 21—Oct. 3, 1887.
	News, Evening. Nov. 26, 1885—Feb. 24, 1886.
	Noon Tribune. May 4, 1881.

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 2.

Wichita.....	Drovers News. Sept. 9-30, 1894.
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SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 1.

Wichita.....	Arkansas Valley Sunshine. Sept. 17—Nov. 5, 1881.
	Breeze. Nov. 5, 1887—Jan. 21, 1888.
	Diocesan News. Jan. 20—Nov., 1888.
	District Advocate (m). July, 1886—June, 1887.
	Express. Oct. 13—Dec. 8, 1888.
	Globe. Apr. 8, 1887.
	Saturday Evening Call. Dec. 19, 1885—Apr. 24, 1886.
	Saturday Morning Enquirer. Jan. 4—Mar. 15, 1885.
	Tribune. Apr. 22—July 15, 1881.
	University Review (m). Mar., 1887—Mar., 1888.
	Y. M. C. A. Echoes (m). July 15, 1886—Feb. 15, 1887.
Colwich.....	Rambler. Feb. 10—Mar. 10, 1887.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 2.

Wichita.....	Business Informer. Nov. 1, 1889.
	Christian Helper. Aug. 1, 1892—July 1, 1893.
	Commercial Bulletin. Sept. 29, 1888—Mar. 2, 1889.
	Grand Army Forum. Oct. 1, 1891—Feb. 25, 1892.
	Kansas Cultivator and Stockman. Dec. 10-24, 1890.
	Kansas Sunflower. Sept. 26—Nov. 7, 1890.
	Key (m). Apr., 1892.
	National Detective Review (m). Apr.-Oct., 1889.
	Poultry Home (m). Nov., 1890—May 15, 1891.
	Price Current. Aug. 10, 1889—Jan. 11, 1890.
	Southwestern Business Journal (m). Mar.-Aug., 1889.
	Southwestern Specimen. Feb. 8—Apr. 19, 1890.
	Telegrapher (m). May-Sept., 1892.
	World. Feb. 16—Mar. 30, 1889.
North Wichita....	Burton Baptist (m). May, 1889—Jan., 1890.
Clearwater.....	Independent. Oct. 1—Dec. 31, 1887.
	Times. Nov. 26, 1886—Jan. 21, 1887.
Derby.....	Mimeogram. Oct. 1, 1891—May 5, 1892.
Valley Center.....	Journal. Feb. 26—May 27, 1892.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 3.

- Wichita American Times. Mar. 7-27, 1908.
 Commercial Journal. July, 1896; Aug., 1897; July, 1898.
 Factarian. Feb. 26—Mar. 12, Apr. 2, 1914.
 Home Journal. Sept. 6—Oct. 10, 1902.
 Journal of Commerce. Apr. 22—May 6, 1899.
 Kansas Craftsman. May, 1900.
 Kansas Headlight. Aug. 24—Sept. 14, 1894.
 Silver Cause. Sept. 12—Oct. 31, 1896.
 Sunday School Journal (m). Nov., 1899—May, 1900.
 Workers' Call. Apr. 13 and 20, 1912.
 Clearwater Gazette. June 16—July 21, 1899.
 Kansas Jayhawker [broken file]. Oct. 6, 1899—Apr. 13, 1900.
 Viola Sun. May 9—June 23, 1905.

SEQUOYAH COUNTY.

(See Finney county.)

- Garden City Irrigator. 1882.
 Optic. Nov. 13, 1880. [See Finney county. Short-lived vol. 1.]
 Paper. 1879.

SEWARD COUNTY.

Organized, 1886; named for Senator William H. Seward; county seat, Liberal; area, 648 square miles, 414,720 acres; population (1915), 4498; assessed valuation (1915), \$7,279,086; resources and industries—grazing, stock raising, wheat, and broom corn.

LIBERAL—Population (1915), 2314; elevation, 2843 feet; established, 1888; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

DEMOCRAT, Democratic; Abe L. Hiebert, editor and publisher, Liberal.

Weekly. Feb. 12, 1909 + 7 vols.

This is a continuation of the Liberal Independent; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 41, Abe K. Stouffer, editor and publisher; name changed 1911 to the Liberal Democrat, with Carl G. Eddy, editor and publisher.

LIBERAL NEWS, Republican; Ray Millman, editor and publisher, Liberal.

Twice-a-week. Dec. 22, 1892 + 23 vols.

Founded in 1886 as the Fargo Springs News by A. K. Stouffer, who moved it to Arkalon in 1888 and published it as the Arkalon News; moved it to Liberal in 1892 and continued it as the Liberal News. In 1893 purchased the Liberal Lyre, founded 1890 by H. V. Nichols, consolidating it with the News.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Liberal	Leader. Apr. 26, 1888—1890	2
	Liberalist. Jan. 13, 1911—1912	1
	Lyre. Nov. 21, 1890—1893	3
	Southwest Chronicle. Aug. 2, 1888—1890	2
Arkalon	News. Apr. 26, 1888—1892	5
Fargo Springs	News. Apr. 22, 1886—1888	2
	Prairie Owl. Oct. 8, 1885—1888	2
	Seward County Democrat. Apr. 30, 1886—1888	3
	Republican. Jan. 26, 1889—1893	5
Springfield	Seward County Courant. May 20, 1887—1888	1
	Soap-Box. May 5, 1887—1888	1
	Transcript. Sept. 9, 1886—1889	3
	Western Vidette. June 14—Oct. 15, 1890	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

- Liberal Chronicle, Jr. Christmas, 1888.
 Springfield Seward County Populist. Aug. 31—Oct. 26, 1894.

SHAWNEE COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named for the Shawnee tribe of Indians; county seat, Topeka; area, 558 square miles, 357,120 acres; population (1915), 64,661; assessed valuation (1915), \$88,763,326; resources and industries—building stone, coal, brick clay, agriculture, and stock raising.

TOPEKA—Capital of Kansas. Population (1915), 46,747; elevation, 934 feet; established, Dec. 5, 1854; name is a Kaw Indian word meaning a place where Indian potatoes grew abundantly; industries—machine shops, foundries, railroad shops, packing house, brick plant, creameries, bridge shops, mills, elevators, mattress factory, broom factory, steam boilerworks, cigar and numerous other factories; telephones, electric lights, street railway, municipal waterworks; is on the Santa Fe, the Union Pacific, the Missouri Pacific and the Rock Island railways.

BOYS' CHRONICLE, published in the interest of the Boys' Industrial School, M. A. Coffin, managing editor, Topeka.

Monthly. July, 1905 + 10 vols.

Founded 1905 by the Boys' Industrial School.

BULLETIN OF THE KANSAS STATE BOARD OF HEALTH; edited by S. J. Crumbine, secretary, Topeka.

Monthly. July, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1905 by the State Board of Health.

CAPITAL, Republican; Arthur Capper, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Daily. Apr. 21, 1879 + 107 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: Kansas State Record, founded 1859 by E. G. and W. W. Ross. Daily Record (1st), founded 1861 and published during the session of the first state legislature, discontinuing in June; again published Jan. 11 to Mar. 11, 1862, during the session of the legislature; published regularly as a daily June 3, 1868, to Apr. 3, 1869, when the office and contents were totally destroyed by fire. During the month following a half sheet was issued, until a new office could be procured, when the paper resumed its original size. On Dec. 7, 1871, the Daily Record was consolidated with the Commonwealth, the weekly edition being continued by G. D. Baker for a short time, when he and S. D. MacDonald purchased the material of the old Record from the Commonwealth Printing Company, and continued the publication of the Record until May 25, 1875, when it was again absorbed by the Commonwealth. The Topeka Leader founded Dec. 9, 1865, by J. F. Cummings and Ward Burlingame; Mar. 4, 1869, absorbed by the Commonwealth. The Leader revived in Sept., 1876, and ran a few months, when it was once more bought by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth, daily and weekly, founded May 1, 1869, by Salmon S. Prouty and J. B. Davis, Ward Burlingame being its chief editor. Oct. 20, 1873, the whole office was destroyed by fire, and for the next few weeks the paper was issued from the Blade office, until a new plant could be secured; Nov. 1, 1888, consolidated with the Topeka Daily Capital, which was founded Apr. 21, 1879, by Joseph K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing. The weekly edition of the Capital was changed in 1913 to Capper's Weekly.

CAPPER BULLETIN, devoted to the interests of the Capper publications; Arthur Capper, publisher, Topeka.

Occasional. Aug., 1907 + 4 vols.

Founded 1907 by the employees of the Capper publications.

CAPPER'S WEEKLY, Republican; Arthur Capper, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. Sept. 14, 1882; Jan. 4, 1883 + 32 vols.

Founded 1879 by J. K. Hudson and E. E. Ewing, as the Weekly Capital; ran as a semiweekly from 1894 to 1907; name changed in 1913 to Capper's Weekly.

COLORÉD WOMAN'S MAGAZINE; Mrs. M. A. Johnson, editor, Mrs. M. L. Thomas, publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. Apr. 15, 1915 +

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 6, No. 4.

COMMERCIAL CLUB BULLETIN; official organ of the Topeka Commercial Club, Topeka.

Monthly. (Scattering numbers only.) May, 1911 +

Founded by the Topeka Commercial Club, 1911.

CONGREGATIONAL KANSAS, religious; J. S. Guild, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. Jan., 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded 1901 by the Executive Committee of the Kansas Congregational Home Missionary Society.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS; Fred B. Cooper, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. Apr. 4, 1913 + 3 vols.

Early history unknown; first copy in Society's file is vol. 1, No. 8.

CORN AND WHEAT REGION BULLETIN; issued by the Kansas section of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Topeka.

Daily. Aug. 2, 1902 + 13 vols.

Early history unknown.

FARMERS' MAIL AND BREEZE, Republican; T. A. McNeal, editor, and Arthur Capper, publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. Oct. 30, 1882 + 44 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: North Topeka Mail, founded 1882; C. G. Coutant and F. H. Collier, editors, F. H. Collier and W. E. Coutant, publishers; consolidated in 1885 with the North Topeka Times, founded 1871 by Charles Maynard; during 1872 and 1873 the paper changed hands several times and the name was changed to Topeka Weekly Times, with Jacob V. Admire, editor and publisher; in 1874 V. P. Wilson & Son became the publishers, moving the paper to the south side, where in 1875 they were associated with W. H. Johnson in the publication of the Daily Evening News, which paper was later sold to N. R. Baker in 1876 and suspended the same year. In 1875 Frank A. Root purchased the plant of the Kansas Magazine, published in 1872 and 1873, and in May, 1876, established the Daily Topeka Argus, which was discontinued after a few issues and the office moved to North Topeka, where the same year Mr. Root resurrected the North Topeka Times, continuing the old volume and number; a daily was issued for a few weeks in 1878 by Frank A. Root and George S. Irwin; in 1881 a second daily was published for a few months by George S. Irwin, when it was discontinued. The Kaw Valley Chief, founded 1879 at Perry by L. E. and A. H. Merritt, was merged with the Times in 1882; the Times consolidated with the Mail in 1885. Richland Argosy, founded 1893 by C. W. Searing; absorbed by the Mail in 1894. Saturday Evening Lance, founded 1883 by Harry W. and M. O. Frost; consolidated 1896 with the Mail. The Kansas Breeze, Topeka, founded 1894 by T. A. McNeal; consolidated 1895 with the Mail and continued as the Mail and Breeze, with T. A. McNeal, editor, and Arthur Capper, publisher; name changed in 1906 to the Farmers' Mail and Breeze. Richland Observer, founded 1903, sold to the Mail and Breeze 1904.

HOUSEHOLD; a magazine for the rural home; Alice Elizabeth Wells, editor, Arthur Capper, publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. Oct., 1904 + 10 vols.

This is a continuation of Push, founded 1902 by T. A. McNeal and A. T. Reid. Name changed in 1903 or 1904, to Household, first issue in Society's file being vol. 4, No. 5.

JOURNAL OF THE KANSAS MEDICAL SOCIETY, medical; W. E. McVey, editor, Kansas Medical Society, publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. June, 1901 + 15 vols.

Founded at Topeka, 1901, with W. E. McVey, editor; moved to Lawrence with Sept., 1904, issue, Dr. G. H. Hoxie, editor; moved to Columbus, with May, 1907, issue, Dr. Charles S. Huffman, editor; moved to Kansas City, with May, 1908, issue, with James W. May, editor; moved back to Topeka, May, 1914, with W. E. McVey, editor. In Jan., 1904, the Wichita Medical Journal (early history unknown, no issues being in Society's collection), owned by Drs. W. H. Graves and G. K. Purves, was merged with the Journal of the Medical Society, as was also the Western Medical Journal of Fort Scott; this latter publication was started in 1890, as the Kansas Medical Catalogue, by the Fort Scott Medical Publishing Company, C. B. Keith, president, and J. B. Carver, corresponding secretary; name changed Jan., 1894, to the Western Medical Journal; at the time of its consolidation with the Journal of the Kansas Medical Society it was owned by Dr. A. J. Roberts.

KANSAS BANKER, financial; W. W. Bowman, editor, Kansas Bankers' Association, publishers, Topeka.

Monthly. Feb., 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1911 by the Kansas Bankers' Association.

KANSAS CHILDREN'S HOME FINDER; official organ of the Kansas Children's Home Finding Society;

D. F. Shirk, editor and manager, Topeka.

Monthly. Feb., 1898 + 18 vols.

Founded 1898 by Rev. O. S. Morrow.

KANSAS CHURCHMAN; official organ of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Kansas; Right Rev.

Frank R. Millsbaugh, editor in chief, the Rev. W. R. B. Turrell, Arkansas City, editor, Topeka.

Monthly. Sept., 1876 + 23 vols.

This paper was founded at Topeka about 1876 by Rev. H. H. Loring; in June, 1883, it was published at Lawrence, with Rev. A. Beatty, editor; it continued at Lawrence until Mar., 1885, when it was discontinued; in Nov., 1885, the paper was again issued at Topeka with Bishop Thomas H. Vail, editor; since that time it has been published at many different towns through the diocese; in 1908 the place of publication was again Topeka, where it continued some years, and where it is at present published.

KANSAS FARMER, agricultural; T. A. Borman, editor in chief, Kansas Farmer Co., publishers, Albert T. Reid, president, S. H. Pitcher, secretary, Topeka.

Weekly. May 1, 1863 + 51 vols.

Founded 1863 at Topeka, the organ of the State Agricultural Society, by F. G. Adams, secretary, who was its first editor; transferred to J. S. Brown, Jan. 1, 1865, who removed it to Lawrence, and continued it till Aug., 1867, when it was purchased by George T. Anthony, who removed it to Leavenworth; it was first published as a monthly, but in 1872 was issued as a semimonthly; in Nov., 1873, purchased by J. K. Hudson, and in Jan., 1874, removed to Topeka and issued as a weekly; consolidated in 1908 with the Advocate, founded in 1889 at Meriden, S. McLallin, editor, and S. McLallin, J. P. Limeburner and F. N. Newhouse, publishers. The Alliance Tribune, Topeka, founded 1889 by J. K. Estes; name changed in 1892 to Topeka Tribune, and published by the Topeka Tribune Publishing Co.; consolidated same year with the Advocate. The Kansas News, Topeka, founded in 1897 by George B. Harrison & Co.; consolidated same year with the Advocate, and ran as the Advocate and News, with George B. Harrison & Co., editors and publishers; in 1899 name again changed to the Farmers' Advocate, with same editors and publishers.

KANSAS ISSUE, temperance; edited and published by the Kansas State Temperance Union, Topeka.

Monthly. Aug., 1898 + 17 vols.

Founded 1898 by the Kansas State Temperance Union.

KANSAS TEACHER; D. A. Ellsworth, editor, Kansas State Teachers' Association, publishers, Topeka.

Monthly. May, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded at Emporia, May, 1914; moved to Topeka, July, 1915.

KANSAS TRADES UNIONIST, labor; Frank B. Brown, publisher, Mrs. F. B. Brown, business manager, Topeka.

Weekly. Oct. 29, 1915 +

Founded 1904 as the Oakland Blade, by W. S. Anderson; moved to Topeka in 1915 and name changed to the Kansas Trades Unionist, with Frank B. Brown, publisher.

KANSAS WEATHER SERVICE BULLETIN; issued by the Kansas section of the U. S. Weather Bureau, Topeka.

Monthly. Aug., 1886 + 25 vols.

Early history unknown; broken file.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF SECURITY; official organ of the Knights and Ladies of Security; George M. Crawford, editor, Topeka.

Monthly. Apr., 1895 + 19 vols.

Founded 1895 by E. G. Moore; moved to Osage City in 1897, with A. P. Shaw, editor and publisher; in 1899 moved to Topeka.

LEGAL NEWS, devoted to court news; Nanon L. Herren, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Daily. Nov. 10, 1897 + 30 vols.

Founded 1897, Arthur Callahan, editor, and E. L. Smith, publisher.

MERCHANTS' JOURNAL, trade; Paul A. Lovewell, vice president and editor, Charles P. Adams, president and manager; Guy D. Adams, secretary and treasurer, Merchants' Journal Company, publishers, Topeka.

Weekly. Mar. 28, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1891 as the Merchants' Weekly Journal, by the Kansas Credit and Collecting Company; name changed same year to the Merchants' Journal, no editor or publisher named.

MISSOURI VALLEY FARMER, agricultural; Charles Dillon, editor, Arthur Capper, publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. Dec., 1900 + 5 vols.

Founded 1893 at Atchison, by the Champion Publishing Company; moved to Kansas City, Mo., by Chas. M. Sheldon, and later moved to Topeka.

NEBRASKA FARM JOURNAL, agricultural; Harley C. Hatch, editor, J. Y. Dunlap, manager, Arthur Capper, publisher, Topeka.

Semimonthly. Jan., 1909 + 7 vols.

Early history unknown; first issue in Society's file is vol. 14, No. 1; Capper Publishing Company, publishers.

PAUL JONES MONTHLY MAGAZINE [Negro], literary; Paul Jones, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. (Broken file.) Oct., 1907 + 1 vol.

Founded by Paul Jones in 1907.

THE PINK RAG, independent; Charles H. Trapp, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. June 20, 1907 + 7 vols.

Founded 1907 by Charles H. Trapp as a free daily; discontinued Sept. 23, 1908; resumed as a weekly May 8, 1912, with same editor and publisher.

PLAINDEALER [Afro-American], Republican; Nick Chiles, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. June 6, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded 1899; J. H. Childers, editor, and Nick Chiles, business manager.

SHAWNEE CHIEF, independent; W. E. Cain, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. Apr. 25, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1913 as the North Shawnee Chief by Ernest Tucker; name changed same year to Shawnee Chief, with same editor and publisher.

STATE JOURNAL, independent; Frank P. MacLennan, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Daily. [Evening.] Jan. 16, 1879 + 106 vols.

This is a continuation of the Topeka Blade (daily and weekly), founded Aug. 1, 1873, by J. Clarke Swayze; discontinued Jan. 31, 1874; resumed Jan. 7, 1875; purchased by George W. Reed in 1879 and name changed to Kansas State Journal; in 1881 Samuel N. Wood became managing editor, and the State Journal Company, composed of P. B. Maxson, president, E. L. Patee, secretary, George W. Reed, treasurer, were the publishers. In Nov., 1882, Reed, Allen & Co. became the publishers, and in Jan., 1883, Reed & Allen were owners; in Apr., 1883, Samuel N. Wood succeeded Walter N. Allen as one of the publishers, and in June following George W. Reed again became the publisher; in Jan., 1884, the paper was taken over by the State Journal Company, with Allen Sells, president, W. N. Allen, vice president, George W. Reed, treasurer, O. N. McClintock, secretary, H. W. Young, business manager, LeGrand Byington, editor in chief; name changed in 1884 to the Topeka Daily Journal; in 1885 W. P. Tomlinson, became editor; in April, same year, the paper went into the hands of a receiver; in June following, it again passed into the possession of the State Journal Company, being acquired the same month by Walter N. Allen, who was publisher and managing editor; in Oct., 1885, the paper was purchased by Frank P. MacLennan, the present owner. A weekly edition was published from the time the Journal came into existence until Oct. 5, 1905, when it was discontinued.

TELEPHONE NEWS, official publication of the Kansas Independent Telephone Association; Fred Coulson, secretary and treasurer, Topeka.

Monthly. Apr., 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by the Association.

WASHBURN REVIEW, college; Edwin A. Menninger, editor in chief, published by students of Washburn College, Topeka.

Weekly. Sept. 21, 1893 + 22 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: Washburn Argo, founded 1885, by students of Washburn College, with Ellsworth Ingalls, editor in chief; consolidated in 1891 with the Washburn Reporter, founded 1887, with E. D. McKeever, editor in chief, and ran as the Argo-Reporter, with Frank S. Ditto, editor in chief, Argo-Reporter Company, publishers; in 1893 name changed to the Washburn Mid-Continent, C. W. Boughton, editor in chief. The Washburn Reporter (2d), founded 1895, with J. W. Beede, editor in chief; merged with the Mid-Continent in 1897, and name changed to Washburn Weekly Review, with W. G. Magaw, editor in chief.

THE WESTERN INDEX [Afro-American], religious; official organ of the A. M. E. church; Rev.

J. A. Hamlett, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. [Broken file.] Sept. 16, 1910 + 5 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 3, No. 21.

WESTERN ODD FELLOW; official organ of the I. O. O. F. in Kansas; H. C. Stevens, editor, F. S. Stevens, publisher, Topeka.

Monthly and semimonthly. Apr., 1886 + 29 vols.

Founded 1886 at Osborne, by Topliff & Richey; moved to Salina in 1888, with D. J. Richey, editor and publisher; moved to Topeka in 1891, with A. L. Voorhis, editor and publisher.

WESTERN SCHOOL JOURNAL, educational; John MacDonald, editor and publisher, Topeka.

Monthly. Feb., 1885 + 31 vols.

This is a successor of the following: Kansas Educational Journal, founded at Topeka in 1864, Rev. Peter McVicar, editor; discontinued from 1874 to 1877, when it was resumed at Emporia, as the Hatchet, with Wharton & Davis, editors and publishers; name changed in 1879 to the Educationalist, with O. B. Wharton, A. W. Stubbs and B. T. Davis, editors and publishers; name again changed in 1880 to the Educationist, George W. Hoss, editor and publisher; in 1885 name again changed, becoming the Western School Journal, H. C. Speer, editor, and the Educational Publishing Company, publishers; in 1888 John MacDonald became the owner, and has been in charge since.

X-RAYS DEMOCRAT, Democratic; A. P. Tone Wilson, jr., editor and publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. Apr. 5, 1912 + 4 vols.

The Weekly X-Rays was founded in 1899 at Arkansas City by Henry B. Funk; a daily edition was founded in 1903 by Funk Bros., and discontinued Apr., 1911; moved to Topeka in 1912, and name changed to the Weekly X-Rays Democrat, with A. P. Tone Wilson, jr., editor and publisher.

YELLOW DOG, local; C. B. Arthur, publisher, Topeka.

Weekly. May 15, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by C. B. Arthur.

ROSSVILLE—Population (1915), 647; elevation, 928 feet; established, 1871; industries—mill, elevators, nursery; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

REPORTER, independent; Peter Navarre, editor and publisher, Rossville.

Weekly. June 2, 1905 + 11 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: Perryville Times, founded Dec. 12, 1870, by H. G. Evans; in Nov., 1874, moved to St. Marys; name changed 1878 to St. Marys Democrat, W. H. Tipton, editor and publisher; moved to Rossville in 1879 and name changed to the Kansas Valley Times, with O. LeRoy Sedgwick, editor and publisher. The Rossville Times (2d), founded Sept. 7, 1888 (vol. 1, No. 1), by G. A. Weller; sold Nov., 1899. Rossville News, founded Dec. 1, 1899 (vol. 1, No. 1), by H. J. Richmond, editor and publisher; name changed 1901 to the Shawnee County News, Rossville, H. J. Richmond and U. G. Stewart, editors and publishers; name again changed 1905 to Rossville Reporter, U. G. Stewart, editor and publisher.

SILVER LAKE—Population (1915), 202; elevation, 913 feet; established, 1868; named for the lake on which it was situated; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

MIRROR, independent; Peter Navarre, editor and publisher, Silver Lake.

Weekly. Mar. 16, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1911 by Anderson Bros.

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Topeka	Advocate; Advocate and News; Farmers Advocate. Meriden and Topeka.	
	Aug. 10, 1889—1908	19
	Agora (q). Salina and Topeka. July, 1891—1895	5
	[See, also, Douglas county.]	
	Alliance Tribune. Dec. 10, 1889—1892	3
	American Bimetallist; Topeka American. Oct. 10, 1896—1898	2
	American Citizen. Feb. 23—Dec. 28, 1888	1
	American Young Folks (m). Sept., 1875—1882	7
	Ancient Order of the Pyramids (m). May, 1896—1899	3
	Anti-Monoplist. 1883—1884. [See Dickinson county.]	
	Apostolic Faith. Mar. 22, 1899—1900	1
	Argo-Reporter. Jan. 11, 1892—1893	2
	Ark Light (m). Nov., 1904—1910	5
	Association Reflector (m). Dec., 1888—1890	2
	Baptist Visitor (m). Jan., 1891—1901	10
	Barks and Cackles (m). Apr., 1897—1898	1
	Blade (d). Aug. 9, 1873—1879	10
	[Not published during 1874.]	
	Blade. Apr. 6, 1876—1879	4
	Budget; Budget and News [broken file]. Nov. 15, 1890—1894	3
	Bulletin Washburn Laboratory of Natural History (occasional). Sept., 1884—1890	2
	Call [Negro] [broken file]. June 28, 1891—1898	5
	Central Baptist. St. Louis and Topeka. Oct. 7, 1909—1912	3
	Christian Citizen; Midland Christian Advocate. Sept. 14, 1888—1890	1
	Christian Courier (m). Nov., 1899—1902	2
	Church Index (m). Jan. 31, 1900—1901	1
	Citizen (d). Apr. 11, 1885—1886	1
	Club Member; Current Topics (m and w). Apr., 1905—1911	9
	Colored Citizen (1st). Apr. 19, 1878—1880	2
	Colored Citizen (2d) [broken file]. June 17, 1897—1900	2
	Commercial Advertiser. Mar. 25—Aug. 5, 1877	1
	Commercial and Hotel Register (m). June, 1899—1901	3
	Commonwealth (d). May 1, 1869—Jan. 1, 1870; Feb. 13, 1871—1888	37
	Commonwealth. July 2, 1874—1888	15
	[Also scattering issues 1869, 1870 and 1872.]	
	Compatriot News (q). Jan., 1902—1903	1
	Congregational Record (m). 1866—1867. [See Douglas county.]	
	Congregationalist; Pilgrim (m). Nov., 1892—1895	2
	Cooperator; Cooperator and Press (d). Sept. 2, 1895—1896	3
	Cooperator and Press (w). Jan. 24—Oct. 16, 1896	1
	Courier [German]. 1879—1880. [See Atchison county.]	
	Critic (d). Mar. 5—June 23, 1884	1
	Crop Bulletin of Kansas Weather Service. Apr., 1892—1911	20
	Current Comment. Sept. 15, 1899—1901	2
	Democrat; State Press (d). Oct. 10, 1881—1882	1
	Democrat (d) [published irregularly]. Feb. 20, 1893—1901	9
	Educational Calendar (m). Nov., 1877—1878	1
	Educationist (m). July, 1880—1884	4
	Epworthian and Kansas Christian Advocate. Apr. 23, 1892—1896	5
	Equity. Apr. 15, 1899—1901	3
	Ezel (m). Jan.-Aug., 1888	1
	F. A. and I. U. and Helping Hand (m). Nov., 1891—1901	10
	Fair Record (d). Sept. 11-15, 1871	1
	Faithful Witness (m). Jan. 1, 1882—Dec., 1885; July, 1886—1887	4
	Farmers' Family Journal (m). Aug., 1904—1905	1

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Topeka.....	
Farmers' Wife (m). July, 1891—1894.....	3
Farmers' Union. 1908—1909. [See Saline county.]	
First Friend (q). First quarter, 1906—1908.....	3
Flambeau Bulletin (s-m). Feb. 4, 1899—1900.....	1
Foundation Principles (s-m). Dec., 1893—1894.....	1
Fulcrum. Oct. 23, 1896—1903.....	8
Glada Budskapet [Swedish] (m). July, 1900—1903.....	3
Gleanings (q). Mar., 1895—1899.....	4
Good Citizen (m). Feb. 15, 1899—1901.....	2
Good Tidings. Dec. 2, 1880—1886.....	4
Grand Army Journal. Mar. 29, 1890—1892.....	2
Helpful Hen (m). June, 1906—1907.....	1
Herald (d). July 1, 1900—1907.....	28
High School World. Oct. 2, 1896—1913.....	27
Independent. May 6—Nov., 1897.....	1
Insurance Solicitor (m). Oct. 6, 1893—1896.....	3
Investors' Guide (m). Nov. 9, 1896—1907.....	10
Jeffersonian. Mar. 28, 1889—1890.....	2
Kansas Architect (m). Oct., 1904—1906.....	2
Kansas Baptist Review. Apr. 21, 1898—1899.....	2
Kansas Bee Journal; Rural Kansan (m). Jan., 1895—1896.....	1
Kansas Breeze. Apr. 13, 1894—1895.....	1
Kansas Commercial News (m). June, 1901—1902.....	1
Kansas Cooperator (m). Mar. 15, 1900—1902.....	2
Kansas Cycler (s-m). May 20, 1895—1897.....	2
Kansas Democrat. Jan. 1, 1874—1882.....	8
Kansas Democrat (2d) (d). Apr. 8, 1886—1893.....	18
Kansas Democrat (w). Sept. 22, 1892—1893.....	1
Kansas Educational Journal (m). [See Leavenworth county.]	
Kansas Endeavorer (m). Jan., 1894—1901.....	8
Kansas Financier (m). Aug. 2, 1888—1891.....	4
Kansas Freeman (d). Oct. 24—Nov. 7, 1855.....	1
Kansas Knight and Soldier (s-m). July, 1884—1889.....	4
Kansas Knocker (q). Apr., 1900—1901.....	1
Kansas Law Journal (m). Feb. 7, 1885—1887.....	4
Kansas Magazine (m). Jan., 1872—1873.....	4
Kansas Medical Journal (m and w). May, 1889—1898.....	10
Kansas Methodist; Kansas Methodist Chautauqua (m and w). Jan., 1879—1888.....	10
Kansas Methodist Times; Kansas Methodist (bi-w). Topeka and Man- hattan. Jan. 5, 1891—1892.....	2
Kansas Newspaper Union. Aug. 11, 1883—1895.....	11
Kansas Prohibitionist (m). Aug. 1, 1902—1903.....	1
[See, also, Lyon county.]	
Kansas Staats Anzeiger [German]. Aug. 28, 1879—1881.....	2
Kansas State Journal. Jan. 1, 1880—Oct., 1885; Nov., 1891—1905.....	20
Kansas State Ledger [Negro] (occasional). July 22, 1892—1906.....	11
Kansas State Notes (m). June 10, 1896—1901.....	6
Kansas State Record. Oct. 15, 1859—1875.....	9
[1863 to 1867, scattering issues only.]	
Kansas State Record (1st and 2d) (d). Mar. 26, 1861—1862.....	2
Kansas State Record (3d), (d). Dec. 20, 1868—1871.....	7
Kansas State Register. Aug. 15—Nov. 1, 1900.....	1
Kansas State Sunday School Journal (q and m). Hutchinson, Topeka, and Abilene. [See Dickinson county.]	
Kansas Telegraph [German]. Jan. 4, 1881—1904.....	24
Kansas Temperance Monitor (m). Sept. 15, 1895—1898.....	3
Kansas Trade Journal (m and bi-m). Aug., 1889—1892.....	2
Kansas Tribune, Lawrence and Topeka; and the Topeka Tribune [broken file]. Sept. 15, 1855—June, 1861; July, 1866—1867.....	6
Kansas Watchman. May 25—Nov. 15, 1905.....	1
Kansas Worker (m). July 5, 1893—1911.....	20
Kimball Family News (m). Jan., 1898—1903.....	5
Labor Champion; Kansas Champion. Mar. 28, 1902—1907.....	5
Labor Chieftain. Dec. 17, 1886—1887.....	1
Lantern. Jan. 15—Dec. 31, 1887.....	1
Leader. Dec. 7, 1865—1876.....	4
[Not published Apr., 1869, to Sept., 1876.]	
Leader. Wichita, Topeka and Neosho Rapids. Sept., 1890—1892.....	5
Light (m). Aug., 1884—1889.....	5
Lucifer, the Light Bearer. Oct. 10, 1890—1896.....	5
[See, also, Jefferson county.]	
Market Review (d). Oct. 2, 1899—1900.....	2
Medical Monograph (m). Jan.—Dec., 1899.....	1
Memorial Chimes (m). Apr., 1901—1907.....	6
Mills and Smiths' Real Estate Advertiser (m). Oct., 1867—1871.....	4
Missouri Valley Veterinary Bulletin (m). Apr., 1909—1910.....	1
Modern Mercury (m). Oct., 1901—1903.....	2
Modern Mexico. Sept., 1895—1897.....	2
National Amateur (bi-m). Sept., 1908—1909.....	2
National Workman. May 25—Dec. 21, 1882.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Topeka.....	Nequa (m). Apr.-July, 1896.....	1
	Neue Pfad im Fernen Westen [German]. Aug.-Oct., 1885.....	1
	New Model Searchlight (m). Jan. 1, 1896—1897.....	1
	New Woman. July 3, 1897—1898.....	1
	News (d). Jan. 4—Dec. 21, 1888.....	1
	Norden [Swedish] (s-m). Apr. 18—Dec. 19, 1913.....	1
	Ottawa Journal [Topeka edition]. Mar. 1, 1894—1896.....	2
	Our Messenger (m). 1886—1897. [See Osborne county.]	
	People; The New Era. Mar. 25, 1893—1895.....	2
	Populist. May 7, 1892—1893.....	2
	Post (d). July 22—Sept. 21, 1880.....	1
	Post. Jan. 6—Aug. 31, 1888.....	1
	Poultry Culture (m). Manhattan and Topeka. Jan., 1907—1916.....	9
	Poultry West (m). Feb., 1898—1905.....	7
	Press (d). Feb. 15, 1893—1896.....	10
	Printer Girl (m). Sept., 1888—1889.....	1
	Progressive Autoist (m). May, 1911—1913.....	2
	Psychic Century. Jan. 10—May 30, 1901.....	1
	Push (m). Sept., 1902—1903.....	1
	Railroad Employees' Companion. [See Franklin county.]	
	Railroad Register. Mar. 17, 1893—1895.....	2
	Republican (d and w). Dec. 29, 1889—1894.....	5
	Santa Fe (m). Apr., 1898—1903.....	6
	Santa Fe Trail (occasional). 1880—1883; 1892.....	2
	Saturday Evening Lance. June 9, 1883—1896.....	12
	Sentinel (d). July 11, 1892—1893.....	1
	Shawnee County Socialist. Aug. 9, 1913—1914.....	1
	Shawnee Independent. Oct. 6, 1894—1896.....	1
	Shorthand for Everybody (occasional). Sept. 7, 1895—1901.....	5
	Smashers Mail (w and m). Mar. 7—Dec., 1901.....	1
	Smith's Fruit Farmer and American Horticulturist (m). Feb., 1894—1895.....	1
	Spirit of Kansas [broken file]. Sept. 27, 1884—1892.....	6
	State Press. Mar. 23, 1893—1896.....	3
	State Record (occasional). July 20, 1899—1909.....	1
	Sunday Ledger [broken file]. May 27, 1888—1895.....	6
	Tempekklockan [Swedish] (m). Jan., 1892—1896.....	5
	Times-Observer [Negro]. Sept. 4, 1891—1892.....	1
	Topics (d). Oct. 5, 1891—1892.....	2
	Traders Exchange and Commercial Club News; Kansas Road Maker, Oswatimie and Topeka. July, 1900—1901.....	1
	Tribune (d). Jan. 12—Mar. 1, 1864.....	1
	Tribune [Negro]. June 24, 1880—1881.....	1
	Tribune; Western Recorder; Tribune-Recorder. June 7, 1883—1885.....	2
	United Presbyterian (m). Mar., 1888—1891.....	3
	Villa Range; Ladies' Home Journal (m). Nov., 1889—1890.....	1
	Volks Freund [German] (d). Oct. 14, 1885—1886.....	1
	Volksblatt [German]. July 26, 1898—1899.....	1
	Waif; Western Youth (m). Jan., 1892—1893.....	2
	Washburn Argo (m). Dec., 1885—1891.....	6
	Washburn Reporter (1st). Apr. 29, 1887—1892.....	5
	Washburn Reporter (2d). Aug. 20, 1895—1897.....	1
	Weather Maps (d). Kansas Weather Bureau. Jan. 29, 1895—1900.....	15
	Welcome; Music and Home Journal (m). Jan., 1885—1889.....	4
	Western Baptist. Sept. 5, 1884—1890.....	5
	[Not published July, 1889 to Jan., 1890.]	
	Western Barber (m). Sept. 15, 1898—1901.....	3
	Western Index. Sept. 16, 1910—1914.....	4
	Western Jewell; Home Journal (m). Nov. 4, 1893—1895.....	2
	Western Patriot (m). Sept., 1896—1897.....	1
	Western Pigeon Review; Belgian Hare Journal, (m). Dec. 1896—1901.....	4
	Western Poultry Breeder (m). May, 1889—1903.....	14
	Western Real Estate Journal; City and Farm Record [broken file]. Feb., 1884—1891.....	6
	Western Veteran (w and m). Topeka, Kansas City and Wichita. May 1, 1889—1904.....	14
	Westminster Visitor. Mar. 28, 1907—1908.....	1
	Whim-Wham. Oct. 9, 1880—1881.....	1
	Woodcraft in Kansas (m). June, 1909—1911.....	2
North Topeka ...	Argus; Times (d). Sept. 1, 1880—1881.....	3
	News. Oct. 24, 1885; Mar. 17, 1888—1892.....	3
	News, Evening (d). Jan. 1—Dec. 21, 1888.....	1
	News Letter (d). Mar. 17—June 23, 1899.....	1
	Times. Mar. 17, 1871—Mar., 1873; Feb., 1874—1876.....	4
	Times. June 8, 1876—1885.....	9
Dover.....	Herald. Aug. 14, 1911—1913.....	2
Oakland.....	Blade. Dec. 9, 1904—1915.....	10
	News. Oct. 31, 1890—1892.....	2
Richland.....	Argosy. May 11, 1893—1895.....	3
	Future (m). Sept., 1885—1887.....	1
	Observer. July 30, 1903—1904.....	1

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Rossville.....	Carpenters' Kansas Lyre. Oct. 10, 1884—1888.....	3
	Critic. July 22, 1892—1893.....	1
	Kansas Valley Times. Feb. 7, 1879—1882.....	4
	News. July 14, 1883—1884.....	1
	News; Shawnee County News. Dec. 1, 1899—1905.....	6
	Times. Sept. 7, 1888—1898.....	10
Silver Lake.....	News; Topeka Sentinel. Apr. 13—Sept. 15, 1882.....	1

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 1.

Topeka.....	Epworthian. June 21-30, 1892.
	Globe. July 15—Aug. 2, 1889.
	Leader. Oct. 6—Nov. 3, 1888.
	Pantagraph. Jan. 5-21, 1881.
	Tattler. Feb. 13-22, 1879.
	Times. Oct. 28—Nov. 6, 1878.
	Truth. Oct. 28—Nov. 7, 1892.
North Topeka....	Courier. July 1—Oct. 17, 1888.
	Mail. Mar. 1 and 2, 1888.
	Sunflower. Oct. 19—Nov. 5, 1888.

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 2.

Topeka.....	Argus. May 8-10, 1876.
	Bulletin. Feb. 2-7, 1874.
	Call, Evening. May 17—July 8, 1893.
	Conference Daily (M. E. Church). Mar. 14-21, 1888.
	Kansas State Fair Advance. Sept., 1873.
	Kansas Tribune. Mar. 7, 8, 11 and 15, 1856.
	Ledger. June 13-20, 1893.
	Populist. Jan. 10-31, 1893.
	Shawnee County Fair, Daily Programme. Sept. 28, 29, 1876.
	Times. May 4, 1876—Jan. 27, 1876 [scattering].
	Whim-Wham. Sept. 17—Oct. 27, 1881.

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 3.

Topeka.....	Fair Record. Sept. 11-15, 1871.
	Fair Program. Sept. 15, 1892.
	Herald, Evening. July 10—Dec. 5, 1882.
	Kansan. Dec. 21, 1894.
North Topeka....	Courier. Dec. 16, 1887—Apr. 18, 1888 [scattering].
	Republic, Evening. Aug. 7, Sept. 20, 1882.

SHORT-LIVED, DAILIES—VOL. 4.

Topeka.....	Booster. Feb. 10—Mar. 29, 1913.
	Capital (jr. edition). Dec. 30, 1909.
	Herald. Apr. 26—June 23, 1913.
	Plaindealer. Aug. 12-16, 1907.
North Topeka....	Gospel Call. Feb. 25, 1897.
	News Letter. Mar. 17, 1899.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 1.

Topeka.....	Argus (w and m). May 18, 1888; May and June, 1889.
	Bazaar News (m). Apr., 1877.
	Bee (m). Aug., 1887—Apr., 1888.
	Boycotter. Dec. 25, 1885—Feb. 19, 1886.
	Budget. Nov. 15, 1884—Jan. 5, 1888.
	Business College Journal (bi-m). Sept., 1885—Nov. 15, 1889.
	Chips. Apr. 28, 1883.
	Church & Co.'s Monthly. Apr.-May, 1884.
	Free Discussion (m). Topeka and Eskridge. Aug. 20, 1878; Sept., 1879; Jan., 1880—Aug., 1881; Jan., 1886—Feb., 1887.
	H. M. Washburn's Christmas Courier. 1888.
	Kansas Advertiser; Agriculturist (m). May, June, 1876.
	Kansas Democrat. Feb. 4-13, 1886.
	Kansas Home (m). Feb. 15, 1886—Dec. 13, 1890.
	Liberal Advocate. Oct. 14-28, 1879.
	Little Messenger. Nov. 2, 1886.
	Living Age. Oct. 8—Nov. 5, 1880.
	Mayflower. Mar. 16, 1883.
	Railway Telegraph College. Oct. 15, 1882.
	Religious Evolutionist (m). Mar., 1881.
	Saturday Night. Nov. 11—Dec. 2, 1882.
	Season Signal (m). Dec. 20, 1886; Apr. 15, 1887; Sept., 1888; Sept., 1889.
	Trade Gazette (m). Aug., Sept., 1886.
	Kansas Journal of Commerce (m). Oct., 1887—Nov., 1892.
	Watchword (m). July, 1885.
	Western Reform Advocate. Aug. 28, 1882.
North Topeka....	Bulletin. Nov. 29—Dec. 27, 1883.
	Fire and Hammer (m). Nov., 1883—Aug., 1885.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 2.

- Topeka American Buyer and Seller (m). Nov., Dec., 1891.
 Bee. Mar. 30—Aug. 31, 1890.
 Boanerges Reporter. Mar. 21—May 2, 1891.
 Commercial Bulletin (m). May, 1889.
 Detective World (m). Aug., 1890—June, 1891.
 Ham and Eggs, or the Hog and Hen (m). July, 1890—Feb., 1891.
 Illustrated Companion. Aug. 21, 1890.
 Independent. Feb. 27—Mar. 13, 1891.
 Kansas Church Tidings (m). Feb. 21, 1890—July 13, 1891.
 Kansas Siftings (m). June, 1889—Apr. 22, 1890.
 Monday Morning Herald. Oct. 28—Dec. 23, 1889.
 Monthly Messenger. Dec., 1889.
 New Age (1st). Feb. 13, 1892.
 New Age (2d). Feb. 27, 1892.
 Oratorius (occas). Jan.-Sept., 1891.
 Our State. Oct. 12, 1889—Feb. 15, 1890.
 Potwin Tribune [Potwin Place]. Sept. 23, 1889—Sept. 26, 1890.
 Signal (m). Sept., Nov. and Dec., 1889.
 Sumner Times (bi-m). Nov. 24—Dec. 22, 1891.
 Oakland.....Item. Dec. 21, 1889—Mar. 29, 1890.
 Silver Lake.....Echo. Jan. 26, and Feb. 9, 1889.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 3.

- Topeka American Journal of Education (m). May-Oct., 1876.
 Bazaar News (m). May, 1876.
 Busy Bee Magazine (m). Feb.-Apr., 1893.
 Christian Church Helper (m). Apr.-June, 1893.
 Commercial. Mar. 5, 1879.
 Commercial Bulletin (m). May, 1889.
 Health Messenger. 1888.
 High School Budget (m). Oct. 27, 1893—Mar., 1894.
 Holiday Visitor. Dec. 25, 1876.
 Kansas Agriculturist (m). July, Aug., 1876.
 Kansas Arts and Industries (m). Oct., 1891—Mar., 1892.
 Kansas Capital. Dec. 24, 31, 1876.
 Kansas Chautauqua Assembly. July 19, 1887.
 Kansas Evangel (m). Oct. and Dec., 1873; Feb. and Mar., 1874.
 Kansas Freeman. Nov. 14, 1855, Jan. 9, 1856.
 Kansas Monthly Souvenir. Sept. and Nov., 1872.
 Kansas News (m). Sept. 15, Oct. 25, 1888.
 Kansas Quarterly Review of Real Estate. Jan., 1873.
 Kansas School Journal. Aug. 15, and Sept. 15, 1874.
 Kansas State Grange Bulletin (q). May 10, 1875.
 Kansas Temperance Palladium. Jan. 22, 1880.
 Monthly Balance. Aug.-Oct., 1891.
 New Era. 1876 (?).
 Purchasers' Guide. Nov. 14, 1885.
 Real Estate Bulletin. Feb. 15, 1866; Mar. 1, 1867.
 Real Estate News. Sept. 18, 1882.
 Reunion Banner. Oct. 30, 1881; Sept. 16, 1882.
 Santa Fe Reporter. Sept. 24, 1892—Feb. 25, 1893.
 San Juan Guide. 1877.
 Sensation. 1893.
 Signal (m). June, Sept., 1893.
 Star of Empire. Oct., 1868; Jan., 1869—Dec., 1870.
 Sun. Mar. 3, 1879.
 Sunday Morning Salute. July 28, 1878.
 Town and Country. 1879.
 Trade Gazette. July, 1887.
 Tramp. July 28, 1878.
 Tribune (tri-w). Oct. 26, 1878.
 Truth Teller. Feb. 17—Mar. 4, 1862.
 Wasp. June, 1889.
 Western Cumberland Presbyterian (m). June-Sept., 1892.
 Western Reform Advocate. Aug. 28, 1882.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 4.

- Topeka American Citizen. Jan. 11—July 11, 1889.
 Baptist Headlight (s-m). Sept. 15, 1893—Aug. 8, 1894.
 Colored Patriot [Negro]. Apr. 20—June 22, 1882.
 First Methodist (m). Sept.-Nov., 1893.
 Herald of Kansas. Feb. 13—June 11, 1880.
 Hurry Kain. Dec. 23, 1893—Mar. 10, 1894.
 Kansas Blackman [Negro]. Apr. 20—June 29, 1894.
 Kansas Herald. Jan. 30—Feb. 6, 1880.
 Liberal Advocate. Nov. 4, 1879—Jan. 20, 1880.
 Shawnee County District School (m). Sept., 1893—Apr., 1894.
 Signal (m). Mar., 1894.
 Tanner and Cobbler. Aug. 13—Nov. 2, 1872.
 North Topeka.....Benevolent Banner. May 21—Oct. 22, 1887.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 5.

- Topeka.....Banner. 1895.
 Cash Trade Journal. 1895.
 Centennial Tea Chest. Jan. 25, 1876.
 Columbia Herald (m). Nov., 1894—Mar., 1895.
 District Visitor (m). June 11—Nov. 7, 1894.
 Druggist. Feb., 1895.
 Kansas Financier. July 21, 1890.
 Kansas Home Missionary. Oct. 1, 1895—Feb. 1, 1896.
 Laboring Man. Aug. 18, 25, 1894.
 Massachusetts Quarterly. Mar.-Nov., 1895.
 National Passenger (m). Aug., 1888—Mar., 1889.
 National Referendum. Feb. 21—June 29, 1895.
 News. Nov. 18—Dec. 2, 1894.
 Real Estate Reporter. Aug., 1895.
 Shawnee Drum-Beat. Feb. 2—June 18, 1895.
 That Tired Feeling. 1895.
 Truth. Jan. 25—Feb. 1, 1896.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 6.

- Topeka.....Free Lance. July 10, 1897.
 Harbinger (m). Feb.-July, 1897.
 Herald. July 21—Aug. 4, 1898.
 Illustrated Weekly. June 1, 15, 1895; July 4, 11, Aug. 1, 1896.
 Inland Wheelman. Apr. 10—Aug. 14, 1896.
 Kansas News. Aug. 25—Nov. 17, 1897.
 Newspaper Union. Oct. 23, Nov. 18, 25, 1897.
 People's Friend. Dec. 11, 1896.
 Rights of Man. Jan. 29, Feb. 13, 1897.
 Silver Republican. July 3—Sept. 25, 1896.
 Standard Shorthand School Journal. 1896.
 Student's Guide (m). Jan., 1885.
 Sun Flower. Sept. 27—Dec. 12, 1896.
 Richland.....Times. Nov. 12, 1897; Feb. 26, 1898.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 7.

- Topeka.....Christian Blade (m). Jan., 1898—Jan., 1899.
 Kansas News; People's Advocate; North Topeka News.
 July 9—Sept. 8, 1898.
 Kansas Register. Sept. 30—Dec. 9, 1899.
 Knockor. Nos. 1 and 2, 1899.
 Macedonian Call (m). Jan., 1900.
 National Passenger (m). Aug. and Nov., 1888.
 Protector (m). Aug., 1896—Jan., 1897.
 True Democrat; Farmers' Tribune. Sept. 8, 1898—Jan. 14, 1899.
 Western Cumberland Presbyterian (m). Apr., 1900.
 Western Poultry Journal (m). Jan.-Sept., 1899.
 North Topeka.....News-Letter. Dec. 3, 1898—Mar. 4, 1899.
 Richland.....Reporter. Aug. 11, 25, and Sept. 1, 1899.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 8.

- Topeka.....Baptist News (m). Oct., 1900.
 Bulletin (m). July 20, 1899—Feb. 17, 1900.
 Christian Citizen. Jan. 9, 1899.
 Christian News (m). Oct., 1900.
 Church News (m). Oct., 1900.
 Comet. Sept. 14—Oct. 18, 1900. [Scattering.]
 Congregational News (m). Oct., 1900.
 Good Tidings. Dec. 9, 1880.
 Holiday Visitor. Dec. 25, 1875.
 Methodist News (m). Oct., 1900.
 New Republic Magazine (m). June, 1900.
 Presbyterian News (m). Oct., 1900.
 Saturday News. Mar. 29, Apr. 12, 1890.
 Visitor (m). Oct., 1900.
 Western Socialist News (m). Apr.-Sept., 1900.
 North Topeka.....New Republic. Aug. 4—Dec. 20, 1900.
 Tecumseh.....Kansas Settler. Feb. 3, 17, 24; Mar. 10, 17, 31; Apr. 7, 1858.
 Note Book. Aug. 13-27; Sept. 10 and 17; Oct. 2, 1857.

SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 9.

- Topeka.....Democrat. June 22—Aug. 3, 1905.
 Endeavor Spirit. Nov. 13—Dec. 18, 1905.
 Ham Cry (m). May, 1901.
 Harbinger (m). Nov., 1902; Mar. and Apr., 1903.
 Home Rule Movement. 1901.
 Inland Investor (m). Jan.-Mar., 1905.

- Topeka Kansas Democrat. Dec. 22, 1904.
 Kansas State Capital (m). Mar., 1901.
 New Abolition (m). June 2, 1900—June, 1901.
 Observer. Aug. 29—Nov. 7, 1902.
 Real Estate Investor (m). Apr.-Nov., 1901.
 Southwestern Grain Journal. Jan. 15—Feb. 1, 1903.
 Western Correlator (m). June, 1901.
- SHORT-LIVED, WEEKLIES AND MONTHLIES—VOL. 10.
- Topeka Billard Independent. Oct. 1, 1914.
 Building and Loan News [occas]. Jan., Apr., 1906.
 City Progress (m). Aug., 1914.
 Golf Bug. July, 1915.
 Grand Army Reveille (m). Feb. 15, July 15, Aug. 30, 1906; Apr., 1907;
 May and June, 1909.
 Industrial Council Bulletin (m). Nov., 1911—Apr., 1912.
 Kansas Baptist Herald [scattering]. Oct. 3, 1911—Aug. 16, 1913.
 Kansas Democratic News. Feb. 22, Mar. 4, 1916.
 Kansas Herald. June 28, 1913.
 Labor. Nov. 4-18, 1911.
 National Watchman. May 9, 1914.
 Santa Fe Red Ball (occas.) Jan. 31, 1911—Jan. 17, 1913.
 Saturday Night Wheeze. May 22, 1915.
 Schriver's Weekly. Nov. 6—Dec. 4, 1914.
 Stevie's Horn (m). Mar., 1908.
 Topeka Magazine (m). Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 1914.
- North Topeka Christian Messenger. Jan. 13, 1909.
 Ginger Snap (m). May, 1908.
 Pointer. Oct. 21, Nov. 4, 1910.

SHERIDAN COUNTY.

Organized, 1880; named in honor of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan; county seat, Hoxie; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 4873; assessed valuation (1915), \$9,053,940; resources and industries—building stone, agriculture, and stock raising.

HOXIE—Population (1915), 484; elevation, 2654 feet; established about 1878; named for H. M. Hoxie; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

SENTINEL, Republican; Fred E. Bear, editor and publisher, Hoxie.
Weekly. July 17, 1884 + 31 vols.

Founded 1884 as the *Weekly Sentinel*, at Kenneth, with W. L. Humes, editor, and W. D. Street, publisher; name changed in 1885 to the *Kenneth Sentinel*, W. D. Street, editor and publisher; moved to Hoxie in 1886 and name changed to *Hoxie Sentinel*, W. H. Ward, editor and publisher.

SELDEN—Population (1915), 308; elevation, 2834 feet; established, 1888; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

OBSERVER, independent; Fred E. Bear, editor and publisher, Selden.

Weekly. Apr. 24, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded 1913 by William E. Landau.

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		Vols.
Hoxie.....	Democrat; Kenneth and Hoxie. Dec. 18, 1885—1891.....	6
	Palladium. Aug. 21, 1891—1906.....	14
	Sheridan County Democrat. Apr. 30, 1892—1896.....	4
	[First called Hoxie Times.]	
Kenneth.....	Sheridan County Tribune. July 14, 1881—1882.....	1
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	Times; Sheridan Times. May 6, 1887—1888.....	1
Sheridan.....	Times. [See Selden Times.]	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Hoxie.....Times. June 22, 1892.

Kenneth.....Sheridan County Times. June 25—July 2, 1885.

Selden.....Courant. Mar. 11, 18, May 13, and June 10, 1893.

Sheridan.....Times. May 12—June 23, 1887.

SHERMAN COUNTY.

Organized, 1886; named in honor of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman; county seat, Goodland; area, 1080 square miles, 691,200 acres; population (1915), 4043; assessed valuation (1915), \$8,982,234; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

GOODLAND—Population (1915), 1742; elevation, 3667 feet; established, 1887; named for Goodland, Ind.; industries—elevators, creamery, railroad machine shops; telephones, electric lights, municipal water system, public library.

REPUBLIC AND NEWS, Democratic; J. H. Stewart, editor and publisher, Goodland.

Weekly. Aug. 27, 1886 + 29 vols.

This is a continuation of the Sherman County Republican, founded at Itasca, in 1886, with Bayard Taylor, editor, and Hedrick & Co., publishers; moved to Sherman Center with issue of Oct. 15, 1886, and mailed from the Gandy (Sherman county) post office, same editor and publishers; moved to Goodland, Oct., 1887, with same management; name changed 1889 to Goodland Republic, J. H. Stewart, editor and publisher; in Oct., 1891, name again changed to Goodland Republic, J. H. Stewart, editor and publisher. *State Line Register*, founded at Kanorado, in 1888, with Charles A. Fitch, editor, J. Frank Longanecker, publisher; in Feb., 1889, moved to Lamborn, with same management; in 1891 moved to Goodland, and name changed to the Sherman County Farmer, with Charles A. Fitch, editor and proprietor; sold to the Republic after the issue of Apr. 28, 1892, and ran as the Goodland Republic and Sherman County Farmer the balance of the year, J. H. Stewart being editor and publisher. The Goodland Banner, founded 1898 by Krow & Denison; sold to E. F. Tennant, May 20, 1899, and name changed to the Goodland News; consolidated 1907 with the Republic.

SHERMAN COUNTY RECORD, independent; R. G. Wolfe, editor and publisher, Goodland.

Weekly. Aug. 9, 1906 + 10 vols.

Founded 1906 as the Goodland Record by Boyd Publishing Co.; name changed 1907 to the Sherman County Record, W. R. Boyd, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

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Goodland News (1st). Oct. 20, 1887—1896.	9
News (2d). Apr. 22, 1898—1907.	10
[First called Goodland Banner.]	
Sherman County Dark Horse. Eustis and Goodland. June 10, 1886—1894.	8
Sherman County Democrat. Eustis and Goodland. Apr. 7, 1887—1889.	3
Sherman County Farmer. Jan. 29, 1891—1892.	1
Gandy New Tecumseh. Gandy, Leonard and Itasca. Nov. 9, 1885—1887.	1
Kanorado State Line Register. Kanorado and Lamborn. Oct. 11, 1888—1891.	2
Sherman Center. News. July 22, 1886—1887.	1
Voltaire. Adviser. 1885—1886.	1
Sherman County News. Oct. 1, 1886—1888.	2

SMITH COUNTY.

Organized, 1872; named for Maj. J. Nelson Smith, Second Colorado cavalry, killed October 23, 1864; county seat, Smith Center; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 15,308; assessed valuation (1915), \$29,910,838; resources and industries—building stone, gypsum, agriculture, and stock raising.

SMITH CENTER—Population (1915), 1405; elevation, 1800 feet; established, 1871; industries—elevators, mills, cement works; electric lights, telephones, municipal water plant; is on the Rock Island railway.

SMITH COUNTY JOURNAL, Democratic; Ben T. Baker, editor and publisher, Smith Center.

Weekly. Aug. 16, 1890 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890 by M. L. Lockwood and J. A. Wright. The Bazoo, Smith Center, founded 1884 by J. W. Stewart; name changed in 1889 to Stewart's Bazoo, same editor and publisher. in 1899 name again changed to the Bazoo, with Thomas T. Long, editor and publisher; sold to Smith County Journal in 1900.

SMITH COUNTY PIONEER, Republican; V. Hutchings and A. L. Headley, editors and publishers, Smith Center.

Weekly. Jan. 7, 1876 + 40 vols. [Early issues scattering.]

Founded in Nov., 1872, at Cedarville, by Dr. W. D. Jenkins, and sold to the Cedarville Town Company in 1873, edited successively by Dr. W. D. Jenkins, Lew Plummer and Mark J. Kelley; in the fall of 1873 the office was sold to Levi Morrill, who removed it to Smith Center; in Oct., 1874, it was sold to Will D. Jenkins, jr., who in 1878 changed the name to the Smith County Kansas Pioneer; in 1886 the name was shortened to Kansas Pioneer, with W. H. Nelson and J. N. Beacom, editors and publishers; in 1889 the name was again changed, becoming the Kansas Weekly Pioneer, J. N. Beacom, editor and publisher. The Daily Pioneer, founded 1887 by W. H. Nelson; discontinued in 1888. Smith County Record, Smith Center, founded 1887 by E. M. Burr; sold to John Q. Royce in 1884, who changed the name to the Smith County Bulletin; consolidated in 1890 with the Pioneer and continued under the name of Pioneer-Bulletin, J. N. Beacom and W. H. Nelson, editors and publishers; in 1893 name again changed to Smith County Pioneer, W. H. Nelson, editor and publisher. The Gaylord Herald, founded 1879 by J. W. McBride; sold in 1901 to the Pioneer. The Bellaire News, founded 1900 by Till Vinsonhaler; sold to Pioneer in 1901.

ATHOL—Population (1915), 305; elevation, 1786 feet; established, 1888; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

RECORD, Democratic; Ed Bronaugh, editor and publisher, Athol.

Weekly. Nov. 12, 1908 + 7 vols.

Founded 1908 by W. A. Williamson.

GAYLORD—Population (1915), 368; elevation, 1594 feet; established, 1870; named for C. E. Gaylord, one of its founders; industries—elevator, flour mill, creamery; telephones, electric lights; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SENTINEL, Republican; George P. Leary, editor and publisher, Gaylord.

Weekly. July 24, 1902 + 14 vols.

Founded 1902 by Bert Headley.

KENSINGTON—Population (1915), 608; elevation, 1769 feet; established, 1887; industries—elevators, mill; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

MIRROR, Democratic; Walter Boyd, editor and publisher, Kensington.

Weekly. May 10, 1888 + 28 vols.

Founded 1888 by W. H. Nelson and J. N. Beacom.

LEBANON—Population (1915), 695; elevation, 1812 feet; established, 1887; the old town of Lebanon was about 4 miles southwest of the present site, and was established in 1876; all buildings were moved to the new site between Sept., 1887, and Feb., 1888; named for Lebanon, Ky.; industries—elevator, mill, cement works; telephones, electric lights, waterworks; is on the Rock Island railway.

LOCKWOOD'S HERALD, independent; M. L. Lockwood, editor and publisher, Lebanon.

Monthly. June 28, 1912 + 3 vols.

Founded 1912 by M. L. Lockwood.

TIMES, independent; H. L. Wright, editor and publisher, Lebanon.

Semiweekly. May 7, 1903 + 13 vols.

Continuation of the following: The Lebanon Criterion, founded 1887 by Byron J. Thompson; consolidated with the Lebanon Journal, 1903, and name changed to Lebanon Times, George W. Tew, editor, and L. M. Linton, publisher. Lebanon Journal, founded 1889 by J. A. Wright; consolidated 1903 with the Criterion and ran as the Lebanon Times. The Lebanon Argus, founded 1898 by G. C. McNeice; merged with the Times 1909.

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	Vols.
Smith Center.....Bazoo; Stewart's Bazoo. Feb. 5, 1885—1899.....	13
Church Calendar (m). 1895—1896. [See Wyandotte county.]	
Democratic Messenger; Smith County Messenger. Sept. 6, 1900—1910.....	10
Independent. Smith Center and Harland. Dec. 22, 1879—1880.....	1
Kansas Free Press. Oct. 3, 1879—1881.....	2
Light of Liberty (m. and w). Smith Center and Lebanon. Sept., 1891—1895.....	3
Northwest Expositor (m). 1891—1892. [See Dickinson county.]	
Pioneer (d). Nov. 1, 1887—1888.....	2
Smith County Bulletin. Mar. 7, 1884—1890.....	6
Smith County Record. Feb. 3, 1882—1884.....	3
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News (2d). Nov. 30, 1905—1906.....	1

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	Vols.
Bellaire News. Jan. 12, 1900—1901	1
Cedarville Cedar Enterprise. Apr. 13, 1911—1912	2
Globe. July 11, 1886—1890	4
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Cora Union. Feb. 11, 1886—1887	1
Gaylord Herald. Sept. 4, 1879—1901	22
Harlan Advocate. June 25, 1885—1887	2
Chief. Nov. 29, 1883—1885	2
Enterprise. Nov. 24, 1887—1888	1
Kensington Union Labor Trumpet. Aug. 3, 1888—1890	2
Lebanon Argus. May 13, 1898—1909	11
Criterion. June 24, 1887—1903	16
Journal. Dec. 21, 1889—1903	14
Reamsville Dispatch. Feb. 14, 1884—1885	1
People's Friend. Reamsville and Athol. Oct. 20, 1887—1888	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Smith Center Norton District Methodist (m). Noreatur and Smith Center. July, 1904—Apr., 1906. Smith County Bulletin (d). Sept. 13-18, 1887. Toller. Oct. 11—Nov. 7, 1879. True Voter. Oct. 6-27, 1880.	
Lebanon Gospel Herald (m). Jan.-Sept., 1909.	

STAFFORD COUNTY.

Organized, 1879; named for Lewis Stafford, captain of company E, First Kansas infantry; county seat, St. John; area, 729 square miles, 506,880 acres; population (1915), 11,383; assessed valuation (1915), \$27,527,455; resources and industries—wheat, and stock raising.

ST. JOHN—Population (1915), 1637; elevation, 1915 feet; established, 1875; originally called Zion Valley by the Mormon colony settling there; name changed to St. John, July 1, 1880, in honor of Gov. J. P. St. John; industries—elevators, roller mill; electric lights, water system, telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

COUNTY CAPITAL, Democratic; John W. Lill, editor and publisher, St. John.

Weekly. Jan. 21, 1887 + 29 vols.

Founded 1887 by I. S. Lewis and ——— Rader.

NEWS, Republican; Herbert J. Cornwell, editor and publisher, St. John.

Weekly. July 26, 1888—June, 1894; Nov., 1894 + 27 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: St. John Advance, founded 1880 by Ralph M. Easley; consolidated 1888 with The Sun, St. John, which was founded 1885 by C. B. Weeks, and name changed to the St. John Weekly News, W. K. P. Dow, editor and publisher.

HUDSON—Population (1915), 251; elevation, 1867 feet; established in the early 80's; formerly called Rattlesnake; name changed to Hudson about 1887; industries—flour mill, elevators; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

HERALD, independent; H. J. Wilcox, editor and publisher, Hudson.

Weekly. Jan. 27, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by Sam H. Barnd.

MACKSVILLE—Population (1915), 753; elevation, 2032 feet; established about 1885; named for George Mack, first postmaster of Stafford county; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

MACKSVILLE ENTERPRISE, independent; A. L. McMillan, editor and publisher, Macksville.

Weekly. June 2, 1905 + 10 vols.

This is a continuation of the Macksville Argus, founded in 1900; first issue in Society's file, vol. 1, No. 31, gives Miss M. L. Doran as editor and publisher; suspended July 8, 1904, and succeeded the latter part of that month by the Macksville Enterprise, with new volume and number.

STAFFORD—Population (1915), 1728; elevation, 1865 feet; established, 1878; industries—mill, elevator, creamery, planing mill; telephones, municipal electric light and water plants, library; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

COURIER, Democratic; Nate E. Reece, editor and publisher, Stafford.

Weekly. Dec. 18, 1902 + 13 vols.

Founded 1902 by Nate E. Reece & Company.

STAFFORD COUNTY REPUBLICAN, Republican; E. A. Briles, editor and publisher, Stafford.

Weekly. Apr. 24, 1886 + 30 vols.

Founded 1886 by R. M. Blair and Henry Inman, editors, W. H. Webb, publisher. The Alliance Herald, founded 1890, with Anna Lindsley, editor, May Garvin, publisher; sold to the Republican in 1892.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
St. John	Advance. Apr. 10, 1880—Aug., 1884; Apr., 1885—1893	12
	High School Echo (s-m). Jan. 10, 1911—1913	2
	Kansas Free Mason. 1894—1898. [See Sedgwick county.]	
	Stafford County Rastler. Feb. 14, 1889—1890	1
	Sun. Jan. 20, 1885—1888	3
	Truth's Reflex (m). Jan., 1899—1901	2
Cassoday	Mirage. July 1, 1887—1889	1
	Stafford County Herald. Aug. 27, 1886—1887	1
Hudson	Patriot; Journal. Nov. 10, 1909—1913	4
Macksville	Argus. Oct. 6, 1900—1904	4
	Independent. Apr. 23, 1891—1892	1
	Index. July 18, 1901—1904	4
	Sun. Jan. 21—Nov. 3, 1893	1
	Telephone. May 17, 1888—1890	1
	Times. May 6, 1886—1888	3
Milwaukee	Bee; Stafford County Bee. June 15, 1882—1883	1
Seward	Independent. Oct. 17, 1887—1890	2
Stafford	Alliance Herald. May 29, 1890—1892	2
	Citizen. Nov. 30, 1877—1878	1
	People's Paper. June 16, 1892—1897	6
	Plain Truth. Apr. 10—Sept. 25, 1889	1
	Stafford County Democrat. Nov. 5, 1885—1888	3
	Stafford County Herald (1st). June 14, 1879—1885	6
	Stafford County Herald (2d). Jan. 2, 1889—1890	1
	Stafford County Leader. Feb. 24, 1899—1900	2
	Telegram. May 5, 1887—1888	2

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

St. John	Musical Mishap (m). Apr., 1892.
	School News (m). Sept. 1897—June, 1898.
Bedford	Pilot. Oct. 20—Nov. 3, 1881.
Stafford	Bob Shaw's Stafford County Review. Dec. 15, 1897.
	Epworth Reporter (m). June and July, 1894.
	School Journal (m). Dec. 24, 1888—Mar. 9, 1889.

STANTON COUNTY.

[See, also, Hamilton county.]

Organized, 1887; named in honor of Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War; county seat, Johnson; area, 672 square miles, 430,080 acres; population (1915), 824; assessed valuation (1915), \$1,667,197; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

JOHNSON—Population (1915), estimated, 75; elevation, 3329 feet; established, 1885; originally called Veteran, because it was founded by veterans of the Civil War; name changed to Johnson City in 1886, in honor of Col. A. S. Johnson; no railway.

PIONEER and JOURNAL-NEWS, independent; Charles Steinhoff, editor, Mrs. H. E. Jones, owner and publisher, Johnson.

Weekly. June 11, 1914 + 2 vols.

Founded 1914; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file gives Mrs. H. E. Jones as editor and publisher; consolidated Mar. 3, 1916, with the Stanton County Journal and Progressive-News. Stanton County Journal, founded 1899 by C. E. and L. E. Van Meter; in 1913 consolidated with the Progressive-News, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 1. No. 27, P. H. Loomis, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Johnson	Journal. Apr. 6, 1888—1898	10
	Progressive-News. Mar. 22—Oct. 4, 1913	1
	Stanton County Eclipsc. May 27, 1887—1888	1
	Stanton County Journal. June 22, 1899—1916	17
	Stanton County Republican. Nov. 23, 1889—1891	1
	Stanton County Sun. Dec. 11, 1891—1894	2
	Stanton Telegram. Gognac and Johnson City. July 6, 1888—1889	2
	World. Oct. 7, 1886—1888	1
Borders	Border Rover. Aug. 12, 1887—1889	1
Mitchell	Courier. June 8, 1887—1888	1

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Eli	Gazette. Aug. 18—Oct. 7, 1887.
West Haven	Stanton County Herald. May 13—June 3, 1887.

STEVENS COUNTY.

Organized, 1886; named for Thaddeus Stevens; county seat, Hugoton; area 729 square miles, 466,560 acres; population (1915), 2370; assessed valuation (1915), \$4,055,105; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

HUGOTON—Population (1915), 308; elevation, 3200 feet; established about 1887; named in honor of Victor Hugo, the final syllable having been added to differentiate it from Hugo, Colorado; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

HERMES, independent; E. B. McConnell, editor and publisher, Hugoton.

Weekly. Aug. 4, 1887 + 24 vols.

[Not published Feb. 21, 1890, to Dec. 22, 1893.]

Founded 1887 by Chas. M. Davis.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Hugoton	Hugo Herald. Feb. 13, 1886—1889	4
	Southwest Kansan. Jan. 11, 1896—1897	1
Dermot	Enterprise. June 2, 1887—1888	1
Moscow	Review. Apr. 7—Dec. 15, 1888	1
Woodsdale	Democrat. Mar. 11, 1887—1889	2
	Sentinel. Mar. 8, 1889—1892	3
	Stevens County Sentinel. Jan. 28, 1893—1894	1
	Stevens County Tribune. Jan. 9, 1890—1892	2
	Tribune Sentinel. July 8, 1892—1893	1
Voorhees	Vindicator. Oct. 4, 1887—1890	3

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Woodsdale	Stevens County Eagle. Mar. 28—May 2, 1889.
	Times. Oct. 15—Nov. 27, 1886.

SUMNER COUNTY.

Organized, 1871; named in honor of Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; county seat, Wellington; area, 1188 square miles, 760,320 acres; population (1915), 28,027; assessed valuation (1915), \$56,179,977; resources and industries—building stone, marble, rock salt, mineral springs, agriculture, and live stock.

WELLINGTON—Population (1915), 5642; elevation, 1189 feet; established, 1871; named for the Duke of Wellington; industries—elevators, flour and feed mills, machine shops, plow factory, marble and granite works; natural gas, electric lights, waterworks, paving, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

JOURNAL, Republican; Chester Leasure and Burns Hegler, editors and publishers, Wellington.

Daily (evening). Dec. 14, 1896 + 38 vols.

Founded 1896 as the Evening Journal by W. M. Taylor; name changed in 1900 to the Wellington Journal, same editor and publisher. The Daily Mail, founded 1889, W. E. S. Traughber, editor, and Fred Bohanna, business manager; merged with the Journal in 1909.

MONITOR-PRESS, Republican; J. G. Campbell, editor and publisher, Wellington.

Weekly. Sept. 18, 1873 + 42 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: the Oxford Times, the first paper in the county, founded June, 1871, by Mugford & Hughes; in 1871 it was purchased by E. R. Trask; sold in 1872 to John H. Foulks, who changed the name to the Oxford Press; in May, 1873, he removed to Wellington and again changed the name, this time to the Sumner County Press. In 1886 the Wellington Daily Press was founded, with A. L. Runyon, editor, and published by the Press Printing Co.; suspended in 1887; the Wellington Monitor, founded 1886 by J. G. Campbell and Charles Hood; consolidated in 1892 with the Sumner County Press, and continued as the Wellington Monitor and Sumner County Press, Campbell & Hood, editors and publishers; name shortened same year to Monitor-Press. Sumner County Star, Wellington, early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being Mar. 14, 1895, vol. 3, No. 36, A. A. Richards, editor and publisher; consolidated in 1909 with the Monitor-Press.

NEWS, Progressive; H. L. Woods, editor and publisher, Wellington.

Daily. Sept. 2, 1901—Nov. 22, 1902. 3 vols.

Founded 1901 by H. L. Woods and W. R. Stotler. No copy received by the Society since Nov. 22, 1902.

PEOPLE'S VOICE, Democratic; Charles R. Havens, editor and publisher, Wellington.

Weekly. Sept. 12, 1896 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890 by Lyman Naugle. From 1893 to 1895 the following papers were issued from the Voice office at Wellington, all being identical except for the heading and the names of local editors: Mulvane Voice, Charles S. Sherman, editor; Corbin Voice, Henry Howe, editor; South Haven Voice, R. L. Wright, editor; Argonia Voice, E. L. Wilson, editor; Mayfield Voice, George R. Steele, editor; Belle Plaine Voice, Charles Hatfield, editor; Hunnewell Voice, Lyman Naugle, editor. Wellington Daily Voice, founded Sept., 1896, by Lyman Naugle; ran for a short time.

SUMNER COUNTY REPUBLICAN, Progressive; H. L. Woods, editor and publisher, Wellington.

Weekly.

Not received by the Historical Society.

ARGONIA—Population (1915), 450; elevation, 1253 feet; established, 1881; named for the Greek ship *Argo* in which Jason sailed to Colchis in quest of the "Golden Fleece"; industries—flour and feed mills, elevators; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

ARGOSY, independent; G. C. Colin, editor and publisher, Argonia.

Weekly. Oct. 23, 1913 + 2 vols.

Founded 1913 by G. C. Colin.

BELLE PLAINE—Population (1915), 817; elevation, 1205 feet; established, 1871; name French words meaning "beautiful plain"; industries—mill, elevators, planing mill; telephones; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Midland Valley railways.

NEWS, independent; J. Byron Cain, editor and publisher, Belle Plaine.

Weekly. Dec. 6, 1879 + 36 vols.

Founded 1879 as the Belle Plaine Home News, by J. J. Burnes; name changed in 1880 to Belle Plaine News, same editor and publisher. The Defender, Belle Plaine, founded 1895 by Will W. Welter, sold to the News in 1904.

CALDWELL—Population (1915), 2215; elevation, 1111 feet; established, 1871; named in honor of Alexander Caldwell, U. S. Senator from Kansas 1871—1873; industries—mills, elevators, marble works; electric lights, waterworks, telephones; is on the Santa Fe, the Rock Island and the Kansas Southwestern railways.

ADVANCE, independent; Clarice O. McIntire, editor and publisher, Caldwell.

Weekly. Mar. 1, 1894 + 22 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: Caldwell Post, founded 1879 by J. D. Kelly, jr.; in 1883 consolidated with the Caldwell Commercial, founded 1880, W. B. Hutchison, editor, Hutchison & Spaun, publishers; continued as the Caldwell Journal, with W. B. Hutchison, editor; name changed 1894 to the Caldwell Weekly Advance, John E. Wells, editor and publisher; Caldwell Daily Journal, founded 1887 by W. E. Powers and R. B. Swartout, discontinued same year.

NEWS, Republican; C. B. MacDonald, editor and publisher, Caldwell.

Weekly. Mar. 23, 1887 + 29 vols.

Founded 1887 by Robert T. Simons. The Daily News, founded 1887 by Mr. Simons; discontinued same year.

CONWAY SPRINGS—Population (1915), 941; elevation, 1358 feet; established, 1884; named for Conway township and for mineral springs on the town site; industries—mills; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

STAR, independent; E. L. Cline, editor and publisher, Conway Springs.

Weekly. June 12, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded 1885; early history unknown, Society's first issue being vol. 1, No. 35, Wolfe & Anderson, publishers, Magill & Wolfe, proprietors; Aug. 7, 1885, A. M. Anderson became the editor and proprietor.

HUNNEWELL—Population (1915), 187; elevation, 1104 feet; established, 1880; named for H. H. Hunnewell; industries—mills, elevators; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

HERALD, local; C. V. Cole, editor and publisher, Hunnewell.

Weekly. Dec. 2, 1915 +

Founded 1914; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 42.

MILAN—Population (1915), 253; elevation, 1221 feet; established, 1878; industries—elevator, mill; telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, independent; Fred Scott, editor and publisher, Milan.

Weekly. Jan. 19, 1911 + 5 vols.

Founded 1910 by C. E. DeVore.

MULVANE—Population (1915), 1024; elevation, 1230 feet; established, 1879; named for John R. Mulvane; industries—mills, elevator; natural gas, electric lights, telephones; is on the Santa Fe railway.

NEWS, independent; J. L. Papes, editor and publisher, Mulvane.

Weekly. July 30, 1903 + 13 vols.

Founded 1903 by C. E. and W. A. Farney. Mulvane Record; early history unknown; first issue in Society's file, vol. 3, No. 9, gives G. L. Reed, editor and publisher; merged with the News in 1906.

OXFORD—Population (1915), 641; elevation, 1163 feet; established January, 1871; originally called Nep-tah-wal-lah for an Osage chief; town site purchased by the Oxford Town and Immigration Company in the early summer of 1871 and name changed to Oxford; industries—mill, elevator; telephones; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the Midland Valley railways.

REGISTER, independent; Harry Hoffman, editor and publisher, Oxford.

Weekly. Feb. 15, 1884—1910. 21 vols.

Founded 1884, with W. A. Martin and J. S. Converse, editors and publishers; in Nov., 1887, name changed to the Oxford Weekly Register, J. S. Converse, editor and publisher; 1888, sold to A. A. Richards, who changed the name to the Mocking Bird, taking a new volume and number. Sold in 1893 to C. B. MacDonald who changed the name back to the Oxford Register. Late history not known; not received by the Society since 1910.

SOUTH HAVEN—Population (1915), 433; elevation, 1123 feet; established, 1878; named for South Haven, Michigan; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Kansas Southwestern railways.

NEW ERA, local; A. V. Wilkinson, editor and publisher, South Haven.

Weekly. Feb. 20, 1886 + 30 vols.

Founded 1886 by W. S. Chenoweth.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Wellington..... Christian Reminder (m). Feb. 15, 1833—1891.....	3
Gazette (d). Sept. 7, 1889—1890.....	2
Journal. Aug. 5, 1892—1893.....	1
Kansas Weather Observer (m). Jan., 1835—1886.....	1
Mail (d). Nov. 2, 1889—1909.....	40
Methodist News (m). May, 1890—1892.....	1
Monitor. Jan. 15, 1886—1892.....	6
Postal Card (1st) (d). Apr. 11, 1895—1947.....	2
Postal Card (2d) (d). Jan. 1—June 17, 1893.....	1
Press (d). Feb. 20, 1886—1887.....	3
Primitive Christian. Jan. 19, 1893—1894.....	1
Quid Nunc (d). Jan. 14, 1887—1888.....	3
Quid Nunc. Feb. 11, 1887—1888.....	2
Railroad Employee's Companion. 1888—1890. [See Franklin county.]	
Republican. Mar. 27—Aug. 28, 1886.....	1
School Times (s-m). Nov. 15, 1894—1895.....	1
Standard (d). June 7, 1887—1889.....	4

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
	Sumner County Democrat. Apr. 25, 1877—1881	4
	Sumner County Standard. Sept. 27, 1884—1896	11
	Sumner County Star. Mar. 14, 1895—1909	15
	Vidette (s-w). May 9—Dec. 4, 1879	1
	Voice (d). Sept. 14—Nov. 7, 1896	1
	Wellingtonian. Mar. 3, 1881—1885	5
	Wellingtonian (d). May 2—Oct. 6, 1885	1
Argonia	Clipper. Mar. 8, 1884—1915	31
	People's Press, Argonia and Milan. Jan. 22, 1891—1892	1
	People's Voice. 1890—1892	2
	Voice. Mar. 16, 1894—1895	1
Belle Plaine	Defender. Nov. 7, 1895—1904	9
	Kansas Odd Fellow. May 1, 1882—1883	1
	Resident. Apr. 9, 1885—1886	1
	Voice. Mar. 16, 1894—1895	1
Caldwell	Commercial. May 6, 1880—1883	3
	Epworth Lever (m). South Haven and Caldwell. Oct., 1894—1898	4
	[Called Methodist Lever and the Good Samaritan, 1894—1896.]	
	Free Press. Sept. 19, 1885—1886	1
	Industrial Age. Caldwell and Wellington. July 29, 1887—1889	1
	Journal. May 17, 1883—Sept., 1891; May, 1892—1894	11
	Journal (d). Oct. 7—Nov. 29, 1887	1
	News (d). Oct. 7—Nov. 29, 1887	1
	Oklahoma War Chief. Jan. 12, 1883—1886	4
	[Published at Wichita, Jan. 12—Mar. 9, 1883; Geuda Springs, Mar. 23—July 19, 1883, and Aug. 30, 1884; Oklahoma Ty., Apr. 26—May 3, 1884; Arkansas City, May 10, 1884, and Feb. 3—June 11, 1885; South Haven, Oct. 23—Dec. 4, 1884; Caldwell, June 18, 1885—Aug. 12, 1886.]	
	Post. Jan. 2, 1879—1883	4
	Standard. Feb. 7—Sept. 11, 1884	1
	Times. June 5, 1886—1887	1
Conway Springs	Reflector (2d). Feb. 20, 1902—1905	4
	[See, also, Finney county.]	
	Truth. Mar. 17, 1898—1899	2
Corbin	Voice. Mar. 16, 1894—1895	1
Geuda Springs	Geuda News. Sept. 16, 1898—1899	1
	Geuda News. June 21, 1912—1914	2
	Herald (1st). Aug. 22, 1882—1895	13
	Herald (2d). June 21, 1901—1906	5
	News. July 3, 1884—1885	1
Hunnewell	Reporter. Sept. 3, 1897—1898	1
	Rustler. Hunnewell and South Haven. Dec. 14, 1889—1890	1
	Star. Jan. 14—Nov. 25, 1905	1
	Voice. Mar. 23, 1894—1895	1
Mayfield	Voice. Mar. 16, 1894—1895	1
Milan	Press. Jan. 28, 1892—1899	7
Mulvane	Gospel Press (m). Attica and Mulvane. July, 1897—1903	6
	Graphic. June 18, 1891—1893	2
	Herald. Mar. 26, 1880—1882	2
	Record. Mar. 21, 1885—1906	22
	Voice. Mar. 16, 1894—1895	1
Oxford	Bee. Jan. 8, 1899—1900	2
	Independent. May 27, 1876—1878	2
	Mocking Bird. Apr. 14, 1888—1893	6
	Reflex. Apr. 1—Aug. 26, 1880	1
South Haven	News. June 22, 1885—1886	1
	Patrick Henry. Jan. 9, 1890—1891	1
	Voice. Mar. 16, 1894—1895	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Wellington.	Bandman (m). Feb.-July, 1893.	
	Gazette. Jan. 3-31, 1890.	
	Juvenile. Aug. 5, 1892—Mar. 25, 1893.	
	Public School Journal (m). Oct. 25, 1890—Apr., 1892.	
	Rambler. Apr. and May, 1886.	
	Stars and Stripes. May, 1888—July, 1890.	
Caldwell	Standard (d). June 20—July 2, 1884.	
Geuda Springs	Crank. Sept. 4—Nov., 1886.	
South Haven	Rustler. Sept. 24—Dec. 31, 1892.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Wellington	Bee (tri-w). May 27, 1895.	
	Leader. May 17—June 21, 1907.	
	Sumner County News. Nov. 26, 1902—Jan. 21, 1903.	
	Sumner County Real Estate Exchange, Spring and Summer, 1892.	

Belle Plaine..... Gazette. Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, 1907.
 Conway Springs.... Reflector (m). Aug., 1898—Aug., 1899.
 Hunnewell..... Times. May 12, and June 23, 1900.
 Milan..... Herald (m). Sept., 1899—June, 1900.
 Oxford..... Weekly. Dec. 16, 1880—Mar. 11, 1881.
 South Haven..... Star. Feb. 28—May 9, 1902.
 Sumner City..... Gazette. Sept. 16, 30, Oct. 28, and Nov. 19, 1871.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 3.

Wellington..... Leader. Apr. 18—June 5, 1907.
 Standard (d). Mar. 27—Apr. 13, 1895.

THOMAS COUNTY.

Organized, October 8, 1885; named for Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas; county seat, Colby; area, 1080 square miles, 691,200 acres; population (1915), 3996; assessed valuation (1915), \$11,428,206; resources and industries—wheat, barley, and stock raising.

COLBY—Population (1915), 767; elevation, 3138 feet; established, 1881; named for J. R. Colby; industries—flour and feed mill, elevators, creamery, bottling works; electric lights, water system, telephones; is on the Union Pacific and the Rock Island railways.

FREE PRESS, Democratic; E. F. Foor, editor and publisher, Colby.

Weekly. Aug. 29, 1889 + 26 vols.

Founded 1889 by Borden & Edmunds.

TRIBUNE, Republican; Oren M. Beauchamp, editor and publisher, Colby.

Weekly. May 17, 1888 + 28 vols.

Founded 1888 by I. A. Kelley. The Thomas County Cat, Colby, founded 1885 by D. M. Dunn and E. P. Worcester. The Hastings Gazette, founded 1888 by G. F. Roberts; moved to Brewster same year and name changed to Brewster Gazette, same management; Nov., 1890, merged with the Thomas County Cat, Colby, G. F. Roberts, editor and publisher; February, 1891, merged with the Tribune, P. A. Troutfetter, editor and publisher.

REXFORD—Population (1915), estimated, 75; elevation, 2955 feet; established about 1887; supposed to have been named for a member of the Rexford family, either A. F. or J. W.; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

NEWS, Republican; A. A. Gillispie, editor and publisher, Rexford.

Weekly. Apr. 24, 1903 + 13 vols.

The second paper of the same name; was founded in 1903 by W. H. Miller.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Colby.....	Democrat. Aug. 12, 1886—1889.....	3
	News. May 25, 1892—1893.....	1
	Thomas County Cat. Mar. 12, 1885—1891.....	6
Brewster.....	Gazette. Aug. 25, 1888—1890.....	2
	Hustler. Jan. 15—July 30, 1909.....	1
	Record. June 28, 1907—1908.....	1
Gem.....	Leader. Aug. 18, 1909—1911.....	2
Hastings.....	Gazette. Feb. 10—Aug. 18, 1888.....	1
Menlo.....	Enterprise. Aug. 27, 1909—1912.....	3
	Record. June 17, 1907—1912.....	5
Quickville.....	Courier. Jan. 6—Feb. 24, 1888.....	1

TREGO COUNTY.

Organized, June 21, 1879; named for Edgar P. Trego, captain of company H, Eighth Kansas infantry; county seat, Wa Keeney; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 4623; assessed valuation (1915), \$9,792,918; resources and industries—chalk beds, agriculture, and live stock.

WA KEENEY—Population (1915), 702; elevation, 2456 feet; established, 1878; name a composite word from the names of the founders, Albert E. Warren and James F. Keeney; municipal electric light and water plants, telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

TREGO COUNTY REPORTER, Democratic; J. W. Bingham, editor, H. F. Kline, publisher, Wa Keeney. *Weekly.* Sept. 9, 1909 + 6 vols.

Founded 1895 as the Independent, W. C. Olson & Son, editors and publishers; name changed 1909 to Trego County Reporter, with Sam M. Wassam, editor and publisher.

TREGO COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL JOURNAL, school; edited and published by the faculty of Trego County High School, Wa Keeney.

Monthly.

Not received by the Society.

WESTERN KANSAS WORLD, Republican; H. S. Givler, editor and publisher, Wa Keeney.

Weekly. Mar. 15, 1879 + 37 vols.

Founded 1879 as the Wa Keeney Weekly World, by W. S. Tilton; name changed in 1885 to the Western Kansas World, same editor and publisher. Trego County Republican, Wa Keeney, founded 1887 by Shepard & Logan; merged with the World in 1887.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Wa Keeney.....Independent. Dec. 21, 1895—1909.....	14
Kansas Leader. Aug. 6, 1879—1881.....	2
News (d). May 11, 1912—1913.....	1
Omnierat. Feb. 9, 1893—1895.....	2
Trego County Republican. May 12, 1887—1889.....	2
Trego County Tribune. Dec. 10, 1885—1890.....	4
Cyrus.....Globe. May 20, 1882—1883.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Wa Keeney.....Examiner. Dec. 4, 1902.	
Short Grass News. Apr. 6, 13, 1912.	
Sun. Nov. 4, 1892—Feb. 2, 1893.	
Ogallah.....News. May 21, 1887.	
Tregola.....Index. Aug. 7—Oct. 23, 1886.	

WABAUNSEE COUNTY.

Organized, 1859; created in 1855 as Richardson county, and named for Wm. P. Richardson, a pro-slavery member of the Kansas territorial council, 1855 and 1857; name changed February 11, 1859, to Wabaunsee, in honor of a Pottawatomie chief; county seat, Alma; area, 804 square miles, 514,560 acres; population (1915), 11,904; assessed valuation (1915), \$24,696,772; resources and industries—building stone, agriculture, and stock raising.

ALMA—Population (1915), 794; elevation, 1060 feet; established, 1857; named for a city in Germany and in memory of the battle of Alma, Crimean war; industries—flour mill, bottling works, stone quarries; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe and Rock Island railways.

ENTERPRISE, Republican; Frank I. Sage and O. W. Little, editors and publishers, Alma.

Weekly. Oct. 11, 1884 + 31 vols.

Founded 1884 by V. C. Welch and Frank I. Sage.

SIGNAL, independent; R. E. Lewis, editor and publisher, Alma.

Weekly. Sept. 7, 1889 + 26 vols.

Founded 1890 by Matt Thomson.

ALTA VISTA—Population (1915), 467; elevation, 1432 feet; established, 1884; formerly called Pike, later Cable City; name changed to Alta Vista, "high view," in March, 1887; industries—elevator, feed mill; telephones, electric lights; is on the Rock Island railway.

JOURNAL, independent; W. C. Coates, editor and publisher, Alta Vista.

Weekly. June 9, 1899 + 17 vols.

Founded in 1899 by Fred D. James.

ESKRIDGE—Population (1915), 808; elevation, 1412 feet; established, 1868; named for C. V. Eskridge, who bought the first town lots; industries—creamery; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe railway.

TRIBUNE-STAR, Republican; H. E. Riekle and W. H. Melrose, editors and publishers, Eskridge.

Weekly. Oct. 19, 1883 + 32 vols.

Continuation of the Eskridge Star, founded 1883 by J. J. Mitchell; consolidated in 1909 with the Wabauunsee County Tribune. The Eskridge Tribune, founded 1900 by F. M. and A. B. Hartman; name changed in 1901 to Wabauunsee County Tribune, with F. M. Hartman and F. A. Seaman, editors, A. B. Hartman, publisher; consolidated 1909 with the Star and name changed to Eskridge Tribune-Star, Ned Dill, editor, W. H. Melrose, manager, Tribune Publishing Company publishers.

HARVEYVILLE—Population (1915), 282; elevation, 1113 feet; established, 1880; Harveyville post office established in 1869 one mile north of present site of Harveyville; named for Henry Harvey, missionary to the Shawnee Indians and an early settler; town moved to new site on advent of the railroad; telephones, electric lights; is on the Santa Fe railway.

MONITOR, independent; R. R. Rea, editor and publisher, Harveyville.

Weekly. Feb. 19, 1904 + 12 vols.

Founded 1903 by E. J. Dill.

DISCONTINUED.

		<i>Vols.</i>
Alma	Blade. Mar. 14, 1877—1878	1
	C. M. A. Emblem (m). May, 1908—1910	2
	Union. Jan. 17—May 8, 1872	1
	Wabauunsee County Herald; Alma Weekly Union. Apr. 1, 1869—1872	3
	Wabauunsee County Herald (2d). Dec. 25, 1879—1881	2
	Wabauunsee County News. Jan. 1, 1873—1894	21
Alta Vista	Wabauunsee County Truth (m). Dec., 1898—1899	1
	Bugle. June 7, 1889—1890	1
	Record. Apr. 17, 1890—1895	6
	Register. June 16, 1887—1889	2
Eskridge	Bible School Advocate (m). Jan. 1, 1903—1904	2
	Free Discussion. 1886—1887. [See Shawnee county.]	
	Home Weekly. Sept. 6, 1881—1888	7
	Land Mark. Oct. 17, 1873—1883	2
	[Not published Dec., 1874, to June, 1883.]	
	Tribune. Aug. 18, 1900—1909	8
Harveyville	Wabauunsee County Democrat. June 11—Nov. 26, 1886	1
	Herald. June 11—Aug. 13, 1886.	
[Bound with Wabauunsee County Democrat, Eskridge.]		
Maple Hill	News. Dec. 30, 1910—1911	1
Paxico	Courier. Aug. 30, 1888—1889	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Alma	Teacher, Patron and Pupil (m). Oct. 1, 1897—Dec. 1, 1899.
Eskridge	Wabauunsee County Sun. Oct. 11—Nov. 29, 1888.
Wabauunsee	Patriot. Sept. 7—Oct. 19, 1861.

WALLACE COUNTY.

Organized, 1868; organization declared void by supreme court and legislative enactment; reorganized, 1889; named for Gen. Wm. H. L. Wallace; county seat, Sharon Springs; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 2090; assessed valuation (1915), \$5,176,793; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

SHARON SPRINGS—Population (1915), 645; elevation, 3440 feet; established, 1868, as Eagle Tail Station; name changed to Sharon Springs in 1886, for Sharon Springs, N. Y.; telephones; is on the Union Pacific railway.

WESTERN TIMES, Republican; W. E. Ward, editor and publisher, Sharon Springs.

Weekly. Oct. 16, 1886 + 30 vols.

This is a continuation of a paper published in Chicago, Ill., for twelve years by Mrs. M. E. DeGeer; moved to Garden City, Kan., in 1885, and started publication as the Western Times, M. E. DeGeer and S. W. Case, editors and publishers; in 1886 moved to Scott, Scott county, with Kate B. Russell, editor and publisher, and M. E. DeGeer, corresponding editor, the first issue being vol. 12, No. 19, dated May 13; moved to Sharon Springs same year [1886], first issue being dated Oct. 16, vol. 13, No. 1, with same management; second issue numbered vol. 2, No. 2. Sharon Springs Leader, founded 1887 by Joe F. White; absorbed by the Western Times, in 1891. The Weskansan, Weskan, founded in 1888 by the Weskan Publishing Company. The Alliance Echo, Sharon Springs, founded 1890 by J. K. Laycock and O. J. Benjamin; consolidated with the Weskansan, September, 1891; Weskansan consolidated with the Western Times in 1899. The Commonwealth, Sharon Springs, founded 1910 by F. C. Griffith; consolidated 1913 with the Western Times.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Sharon Springs.....	Alliance Echo. July 18, 1890—1891.....	1
	Commonwealth. July 15, 1910—1913.....	4
	Leader. Jan. 1, 1887—1891.....	5
	People's Voice. Mar. 13, 1892—1897.....	5
Wallace.....	Herald. Mar. 10, 1888—1889.....	1
	Wallace County Gazette. June 4, 1890—1891.....	1
	Wallace County News. June 12, 1886—1887.....	1
	Wallace County Register. Jan. 2, 1886—1890.....	4
Weskan.....	Weskansan. Dec. 6, 1888—1899.....	11

SHORT-LIVED—Vol. 1.

Sharon Springs.....	Rose of Sharon. Apr. 28—Sept. 9, 1886.
Wallace.....	Wallace County Index. Mar. 9—Aug. 3, 1906.
	Western Kansas Rustler. Aug. 17—Sept. 30, 1886.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Organized, 1860; named in honor of George Washington; county seat, Washington; area, 900 square miles, 576,000 acres; population (1915), 19,001; assessed valuation (1915), \$41,059,664; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

WASHINGTON—Population (1915), 1405; elevation, 1322 feet; established, 1859; first called Washington Center; industries—flour mill, carriage and wagon shops; electric lights, telephones, municipal waterworks; is on the C. B. & Q. and the Missouri Pacific railways.

HIGH SCHOOL NEWS, school; published by the students of Washington High School.

Weekly. Mar. 6, 1916 +

Founded 1916 by the students.

PALLADIUM, Democratic; Samuel Clarke, editor and publisher, Washington.

Weekly. Jan. 13—Sept. 15, 1893; Nov. 27, 1897 + 18 vols.

Founded 1893 by Samuel Clarke.

REPUBLICAN-REGISTER, Republican; J. H. Barley, editor and publisher, Washington.

Weekly. Jan. 7, 1876 + 40 vols.

This is a continuation of the following: Western Observer, Washington, founded Mar. 25, 1869, by Mark J. Kelley; in May, 1870, the paper was sold to George W. Shriner and James F. Tallman, and its name changed to the Magnet; on Aug. 18, 1870, Messrs. Mark J. Kelley and J. O. Young founded the Washington Kansas Republican, and a daily edition was issued during the political campaign from Oct. 19 to Nov. 8, 1870, being the first daily ever issued in the county; in Jan., 1871, J. O. Young purchased the Magnet from Mr. Shriner, and Mr. Kelley's interest in the Republican, consolidating the two papers under the name Republican and Magnet; after a few months the paper appeared as the Republican; in 1894 name changed to the Washington Republic, with L. J. Sprengle, editor and publisher; name again changed to Washington Republican in 1896, L. A. Palmer, editor and publisher; in 1905 consolidated with the Register, and continued as the Republican-Register, C. E. Ingalls, editor and publisher. Washington County Register, Washington, founded 1880, by Williamson & Clarke [the Society's file lacks all of vol. 1]. The Daily Register, founded 1882 by Clarke & Clarke; discontinued same year. Washington Post, founded in 1883 by Charles F. Barrett. Washington Daily Post (1st), founded 1886 by Charles F. Barrett; issued during the county fair. Washington Daily Post (2d), founded 1887 by Mr. Barrett; discontinued same year; the Post consolidated with the Register in 1895 and ran as the Post-Register, with J. T. Hole and James Pontius, editors and publishers. The Watchman, Washington, founded 1896 by the Watchman Publishing Company, consolidated in 1898 with the Post-Register; in 1902 the name of the Post-Register changed to the Washington Register, J. A. Totten, editor and publisher, and ran under that name until its consolidation with the Republican.

BARNES—Population (1915), 417; elevation, 1328 feet; established, 1870; originally called Elm Grove; name changed to Barnes in 1876, in honor of A. S. Barnes; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

CHIEF, Republican; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Shannon, editors and publishers, Barnes.

Weekly. Mar. 22, 1894 + 22 vols.

Founded in 1894 by L. C. Solt.

CLIFTON—Population (1915), 342; elevation, 1261 feet; present town established 1870; named for the surveyor who platted the original town in 1859; industries—stone quarries, mill, elevators; telephones; is on the Rock Island, the Missouri Pacific and the Union Pacific railways.

NEWS, independent; J. M. Foster, editor and publisher, Clifton.

Weekly. Dec. 18, 1885 + 30 vols.

Founded in 1885 as the Local News by J. M. and J. C. Padgett (Padgett Bros.); in 1891 name changed to Clifton News, L. A. Palmer, editor and publisher.

GREENLEAF—Population (1915), 797; elevation, 1412 feet; established, 1876; named for A. W. Greenleaf, of Boston, Mass.; telephones, municipal waterworks; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

SENTINEL, Republican; Hoy Smith, editor and publisher, Greenleaf.

Weekly. Aug. 10, 1894 + 21 vols.

Founded 1894 by James C. Freeley.

HADDAM—Population (1915), 412; elevation, 1387 feet; established, 1869; named for Haddam, Conn.; telephones; is on the C. B. & Q. railway.

CLIPPER-LEADER, independent; S. H. and J. S. Graves, editors and publishers, Haddam.

Weekly. 1883 + 32 vols.

Clipper, founded 1883 by J. B. Campbell. Haddam Leader (2d), founded 1910 by the Leader Publishing Company, J. C. Jenkins, business manager; consolidated 1912 with the Clipper and issued as the Haddam Clipper-Leader, H. M. Woolman, editor and publisher.

HANOVER—Population (1915), 1000; elevation, 1225 feet; established, 1869; named for Hanover, Germany; industries—mill, canning factory, nursery; telephones, electric lights, municipal water plant; is on the C. B. & Q. and the St. Joseph & Grand Island railways.

DEMOCRAT AND ENTERPRISE, independent; Frank E. La Shelle, editor and publisher, Hanover.

Weekly. Oct. 25, 1877 + 38 vols.

This is a continuation of the Washington County Sun, Hanover, founded 1877 by E. N. Emmons; name changed in 1878 to the Hanover Democrat, with J. M. Hood, editor and publisher. Hanover Enterprise, founded 1896 by Robert Baldwin; consolidated in 1899 with the Democrat, and continued as the Hanover Democrat-Enterprise, James Pontius, editor and publisher.

HERALD, Democratic; D. O. Munger, editor and publisher, Hanover.

Weekly. July 6, 1900 + 16 vols.

Founded 1900 by D. O. Munger.

LINN—Population (1915), 277; elevation, 1463 feet; established, 1877; originally called Summit; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

DIGEST, Republican; W. T. Logan, editor and publisher, Linn.

Weekly. Oct. 8, 1897 + 18 vols.

Founded 1897 by L. H. and Ruth Coff.

MAHASKA—Population (1915), 201; elevation, 1603 feet; established, 1888; probably named, indirectly, for Mah-hos-kah, White Cloud, Chief of the Kiowa Indians; telephones; is on the Rock Island railway.

LEADER, independent; W. E. Muth, editor and publisher, Ollie L. Muth, associate editor, Mahaska.

Weekly. Sept. 22, 1905 + 10 vols.

Founded 1905 by W. E. Muth.

PALMER—Population (1915), 209; elevation, 1325 feet; established, 1878; named for J. Palmer; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

INDEX, Republican; George W. Sangster, editor and publisher; Mrs. G. W. Sangster, associate editor, Palmer.

Weekly. Dec. 18, 1903 + 12 vols.

Founded 1903 by C. A. Welshre

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Washington	Kansas Magnet; Republican; Republican Valley Watchman. 1870—1871.	1
	Kansas Republican (d). Oct. 19—Nov. 7, 1870.	1
	Little Blue. Jenkins Mills, Neb. Aug. 21, 1869—Mar. 16, 1870.	1
	Observer. Mar. 25, 1869—June 23, 1870.	9
	Post. May 4—Dec. 14, 1883; Nov. 6, 1885—1895.	1
	Post (d). Apr. 19—Aug. 2, 1887.	1
	Register (d). Sept. 5-20, 1882.	1
	[Bound with Washington County Register. 1881—1882.]	
	Times (d). May 13, 1887—1888.	1
	Watchman. Jan. 3, 1896—1898.	3
	Washington County Register; Post Register. Aug. 20, 1881—1905.	24
	Washington County Register (d). Aug. 3, 1884—1885.	2
Barnes	Enterprise. Aug. 6, 1885—1895.	10
Clifton	Baptist Visitor. [See Republic county.]	
	Localist. Mar. 16—Dec. 14, 1878.	1
	Review. Feb. 27, 1879—1892.	13
	Times. May 6, 1892—1893.	2
Greenleaf	Enterprise. Mar. 20—Oct. 9, 1896.	1
	Herald. Sept. 14, 1883—1889.	6
	Independent. Sept. 15, 1882—1883.	1
	Journal; Independent Journal. Jan. 15, 1881—1895.	15
	Parish Pages (m). Nov., 1901—1903.	2
Haddam	Investigator. May 10, 1888—1889.	1
	Leader (1st). Oct. 22, 1909—1910.	1
	Leader (2d). Apr. 15, 1910—1912.	2
	New Era. Aug. 26, 1886—1887.	1
	Politician. Feb. 15—Sept. 5, 1889.	1
Hanover	Enterprise. Nov. 20, 1896—1899.	3
	Grit. Aug. 8, 1884—1885.	1
	Western Independent. May 18, 1876—1877.	1
Hollenberg	Record. Jan. 19—Oct. 19, 1889.	1
Linn	Gazette. Nov. 1, 1889—1890.	1
	Local Record. Aug. 8, 1890—1891.	1
Palmer	Index (1st). Jan. 6—July 28, 1894.	1
	Pioneer (1st). Jan. 7, 1888—1890.	3

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Washington	Morning and Day of Reform (m). July, Aug., 1884.	
	Post (d). Sept. 21-25, 1886.	
	Washington County Answer. Feb. 1, 1882.	
Greenleaf	Safeguard. Sept. 22, 1887—Jan. 20, 1888.	
Haddam	Times. Mar. 1-15, 1890.	
Hollenberg	Argus. May 15, 1885.	
Palmer	Globe. Feb. 23—Aug. 23, 1884.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Washington	Free Thought Ideal. Mar. 1, 1898.	
	Independent. Aug. 12, 1899.	
	Register (M. E. Conference daily). Mar. 4-7, 1891.	
	Washington County Independent. Jan. 5, 12, 1900.	
Clifton	Journal. May 18—June 22, 1878.	
Haddam	Gazette. Nov. 22, 1879.	
Hanover	Enterprise (1st). May 24, 1873.	
Palmer	Pioneer (2d). Feb. 13—Mar. 6, 1891.	

WICHITA COUNTY.

Organized, 1886; named for the Wichita Indians; county seat, Leoti; area, 720 square miles, 460,800 acres; population (1915), 1519; assessed valuation (1915), \$3,447,596; resources and industries—agriculture, and stock raising.

LEOTI—Population (1915), 273; elevation, 3300 feet; established, 1885; called Bonasa from Jan. 6, 1886, to Jan. 18, 1887, when name Leoti was restored; industries—flour mill, elevator; telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

STANDARD, Republican; Clyde K. Gerard, editor and publisher, Leoti.

Weekly. Nov. 19, 1885—Oct. 14, 1909; Sept. 9, 1915—Mar. 16, 1916. 24 vols.

Founded 1885 as the Wichita Standard, Leoti, by C. S. Triplett; name changed in 1889 to the Leoti Standard, same editor and publisher. (Not received by the Society since Mar. 16, 1916.)

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Leoti.....	Lance. Apr. 29, 1886—1887.....	1
	Transcript. May 5, 1887—1890.....	3
	Western Farmer. Farmer City and Leoti. Apr. 5, 1889—1890.....	2
	Western Kansan. Jan. 2, 1891—1897.....	7
	Wichita County Democrat. Aug. 19, 1886—1887.....	1
Coronado.....	Star. Aug. 12, 1886—1887.....	1
	Wichita County Herald. July 15, 1886—1887.....	1
Selkirk.....	Graphic. Sept. 26, 1889—1891.....	1

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Coronado.....	Chronicle. Jan. 12—Mar. 15, 1888.
	Wichita County Farmer. Feb. 9—Mar. 1, 1888.

WILSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1867; named for Col. Hiero T. Wilson, of Fort Scott; county seat, Fredonia; area, 576 square miles, 368,640 acres; population (1915), 19,797; assessed valuation (1915), \$30,966,642; resources and industries—natural gas, oil, brick clay, cement rock, agriculture, and stock raising.

FREDONIA—Population (1915), 3472; elevation, 864 feet; established, 1868; named for Fredonia, N. Y.; industries—flour and feed mills, foundry, machine shop, iron works, window glass factory, cement and brick plants, linseed oil mill; electric lights, telephones, municipal water system; is on the Santa Fe, the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

HERALD, Democratic; E. F. and Ben S. Hudson, editors and publishers, Fredonia.

Weekly. Mar. 20, 1891 + 25 vols.

Daily [evening]. Apr. 29, 1904 + 24 vols.

Founded 1891 by Jesse Williams as the Alliance Herald; name changed 1901 to the Fredonia Herald, J. M. Kennedy, editor and publisher. Fredonia Daily Herald; founded 1904 by Max J. Kennedy.

WILSON COUNTY CITIZEN, Republican; John S. Gilmore, editor and publisher, Fredonia.

Weekly. June 6, 1873 + 43 vols.

This paper was first issued Apr. 21, 1870, at Guilford as the Guilford Citizen by John S. Gilmore. The type was new, but the press was one that had been used in the printing of the Emporia News for thirteen years. On Oct. 22, 1870, the Citizen contained its own obituary, and the office was then moved to Neodesha, where on Nov. 18, the same year, Mr. Gilmore issued the first number of the Wilson County Citizen, which continued to appear regularly until Nov. 29, 1872, when it was discontinued. In May, 1873, Mr. Gilmore purchased the office of the Fredonia Journal, discontinuing the Journal and resurrecting the Wilson County Citizen, which appeared June 6, 1873 (vol. 3, No. 27). The Fredonia Journal was founded Jan. 13, 1871, by Messrs. W. A. Pepper and George M. Wellman, who had purchased the office of the Wilson County Courier. The Courier was first established at Le Roy as the Le Roy Courier in Oct., 1866, by William J. Kent and William Higgins, and suspended in 1868. On Oct. 30, 1869, the Le Roy Courier (2d) was established by John R. Jennings, who used the old stereotyped heading of the first Courier, which he found in the town and appropriated to his use for economy's sake. This paper was continued until Jan., 1870, when it was discontinued and the office moved to Fredonia, where it passed into the hands of Messrs. Pepper and Wellman.

ALTOONA—Population (1915), 1009; elevation, 875 feet; established, 1869; originally called Geddesburg; name changed to Altoona, for Altoona, Pa., in 1870; industries—zinc smelter; cement plant, flour mill, elevator, brick plant, natural gas; telephones, waterworks, electric lights; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

TRIBUNE, independent; Austin V. Butcher, editor and publisher, Altoona.

Weekly. Jan. 19, 1905 + 11 vols.

Founded 1903; early history unknown.

BUFFALO—Population (1915), 736; elevation, 975 feet; established, 1867; named for the American buffalo; industries—brick plant, mill, natural gas; electric lights, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific railway.

ADVOCATE, independent; N. B. Anthony, editor and publisher, Buffalo.

Weekly. Apr. 3, 1889 + 27 vols.

This is a continuation of the Buffalo Express, founded 1888 by W. H. Jones; sold in 1889 and name changed to Buffalo Advocate, with Nannie Libbey, editor and publisher.

NEODESHA—Population (1915), 3011; elevation, 796 feet; established, 1869; name is of Osage origin, meaning "meeting of the waters"; industries—flour mills, brick and tile plant, bottle glass factory, oil wells and refinery, cement plant, zinc smelter, broom factory, railroad shops; electric lights, waterworks, telephones; is on the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco railways.

REGISTER, Republican; Paul Wiley, editor and publisher, Neodesha.

Weekly. Nov. 30, 1883—Mar., 1893; Mar., 1894 + 31 vols.

Founded 1883 by John S. Gilmore; name changed 1893 to the Railroad Register, with J. Kansas Morgan, editor and publisher; moved to Topeka 1893, with Morgan & Dunn, editors and publishers; moved back to Neodesha, 1894, taking old name of Neodesha Register, J. B. Morgan, J. Kansas Morgan and Robert Akin, editors and publishers. Neodesha Daily Register, founded 1902 by Badger & Adams, discontinued same year.

SUN, Progressive; C. E. Cowdery, editor and publisher, Neodesha.

Daily. Nov. 3, 1902 + 26 vols.

Continuation of the following: Neodesha Daily Derrick, founded 1896 by Robert Akin; name changed 1898 to Neodesha Daily Sun, C. E. and P. B. Cowdery, editors and publishers; discontinued the same year. Neodesha Daily Sun (2d), founded May, 1900, by C. E. and P. B. Cowdery. Wilson County Sun (weekly), founded 1891 as Neodesha Sun by Grant Shaw and Martin Phillippe; name changed same year to Wilson County Sun, with the same editors and publishers. The Altoona Journal, founded 1887 by M. A. Rhea and R. G. Kinyon; subscription list combined with the Wilson County Sun, 1903. The weekly edition was discontinued in 1905.

NEW ALBANY—Population (1915), 238; elevation, 892 feet; established, 1866; named for New Albany, Ind.; industries—mill, brick plant, stone quarries, telephones; is on the St. Louis & San Francisco railway.

KANSAS X-RAY, local; H. H. Peyton, editor and publisher, New Albany.

Weekly. Dec. 31, 1897 + 18 vols.

Founded 1887 by Cowdery Bros.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Fredonia	Chronicle. Sept. 16, 1885—1888	3
	Democrat. May 25, 1882—1890	9
	Times. July 3, 1883—1885	1
	Tribune. Jan. 31, 1878—1879	1
Altoona	Advocate. Aug. 27, 1886—1887	1
	Journal. Dec. 23, 1887—1903	16
	Mirror. July 27, 1905—1908	3
Benedict	Courier. Mar. 10, 1899—1902	4
	Echo. Nov. 11, 1886—1890	3
Buffalo	Clipper. July 1—Dec. 2, 1887	1
	Express. Mar. 2—Nov. 16, 1888	1
Coyville	Star. May 21, 1897—1898	1
Guilford	Citizen. Apr. 21—Oct. 6, 1870	1
Lafontaine	Banner. June 7, 1907—1913	6
Neodesha	Citizen. Nov. 18, 1870—1872	2
	Derrick; Sun (d). May 27, 1896—1898	3
	Free Press. Mar. 8, 1876—1883	7
	Gazette. Aug. 28, 1881—1882	1
	Independent. Nov. 18, 1887—1889	2
	Register, Evening (d). Jan. 1—Oct. 31, 1898	2
	Register (d). Nov. 21, 1902—1905	6
	Student (m). Oct. 9, 1894—1898	4
	Wilson County Sun. Mar. 12, 1891—1905	15
New Albany	Maple Grove Visitor; County School Champion (m).	
	Sept., 1897—1913	15

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 1.

Fredonia	Amicus Life-Line (m). Oct., 1891—July, 1892.	
	Wilson County Teacher (m). Dec., 1885—July, 1886.	
Coyville	Press. Oct. 7, 1887—Jan. 6, 1888.	

Lafontaine.....Spy. Feb. 10—May 26, 1887.

Neodesha.....South Kansas Prohibitionist. July 22—Oct. 5, 1882.

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 2.

Benedict.....Star. May 20—June 3, 1898.

WOODSON COUNTY.

Organized, 1855; named in honor of Daniel Woodson, Secretary Kansas territory; county seat, Yates Center; area, 504 square miles, 322,560 acres; population (1915), 9331; assessed valuation (1915), \$14,957,286; resources and industries—sandstone, agriculture, and stock raising.

YATES CENTER—Population (1915), 2199; elevation, 1112 feet; established, 1875; originally called Butler; name changed to Yates Center in honor of Abner Yates, owner of the town site; industries—stone quarries, furniture factory, bottling works, mill, elevator, natural gas; electric light, waterworks, telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the Missouri Pacific railways.

NEWS, Republican; R. H. Trueblood, editor, W. H. Trueblood and F. L. Stephenson, publishers. *Weekly.* June 8, 1877 + 37 vols.

Founded 1877 as the *Weekly News*, by — Steinberger and E. W. Baker; in 1878 sold to W. H. Jones and name changed to *Yates Center News*, with W. H. Jones and G. W. Fry, editors and publishers; in 1884 name changed to the *News*, with George E. Faler, editor, Faler & Co., publishers; in February, 1890, consolidated with the *Tribune*, founded in 1889 by W. H. Jones, ran as the *News-Tribune* for several issues when the name was changed back to the *News*; later in the same year [1890] it was once more changed to the *Yates Center News*, C. C. Clevenger, editor, and Trueblood, Stephenson & Hale, publishers; however, before the year was out it was again called the *News*, and in 1895 the name once more became *Yates Center News*, with R. H. Trueblood and F. L. Stephenson, editors and publishers.

WOODSON COUNTY ADVOCATE, Democratic; F. M. Patterson, editor and proprietor, Yates Center. *Weekly.* Feb. 6, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1890 as the *Farmers Advocate* by A. E. and N. S. Macoubrie (?) (Society's file is incomplete, lacking the first 36 numbers); name changed in 1899 to the *Woodson County Advocate*, with Hudson & Kinyon, editors and publishers.

WOODSON COUNTY JOURNAL, Progressive; C. Borin, editor and publisher, Yates Center. *Weekly.* Oct. 3, 1912 + 3 vols.

Founded by C. Borin in 1912.

NEOSHO FALLS—Population (1915), 536; elevation, 973 feet; established, 1857; named for the Neosho river, on which it is situated; industries—elevator, mills, oil wells; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and the M. K. & T. railways.

POST, Republican; J. W. Dickson, editor and publisher, Neosho Falls.

Weekly. Sept. 24, 1873 + 42 vols.

This is a continuation of the *Frontier Democrat*, founded at Neosho Falls in October, 1869, by I. B. Boyle; name changed about January, 1870, to *Neosho Falls Advertiser*; in December, 1872, the material was purchased by W. W. Sain and — Dow, who on Jan. 1, 1873, issued the first number of the *Woodson County Post*; in 1883 the name was changed to *Neosho Falls Post*, W. L. Challis, editor and publisher; in 1887 changed to the *Post*, J. N. Stout, editor and publisher, and again changed by Mr. Stout in 1891 to *Neosho Falls Post*.

TORONTO—Population (1915), 694; elevation, 931 feet; established, 1869; named for Toronto, Canada; telephones; is on the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific railways.

REPUBLICAN, Republican; E. E. Kelley, editor, The Kelley Family, publishers, Toronto.

Weekly. Aug. 3, 1888 + 27 vols.

Founded 1883 as the *Toronto Topic* by W. H. Jones; name changed in 1888 to the *Toronto Republican*, with N. B. and C. A. Buck, editors and publishers. The *Altoona Mirror*, founded 1905 by George Scarbrough; moved to Toronto and name changed to the *Toronto Record*, Will M. Davis, editor and publisher; consolidated with the *Republican* with the June 10, 1909, issue, J. P. Lawton, editor and publisher; ran as the *Republican-Record* until Nov. 18, same year, when the old name, *Toronto Republican*, was again adopted, E. E. Kelley, editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

		Vols.
Yates Center	Argus. Mar. 18, 1882—1884	3
	Center (m). Nov., 1903—1907	4
	Saturday Tribune. Feb. 15—Nov. 8, 1902	1
	Sun; Independent-Sun. Aug. 30, 1886—1888	2
	Sunflower Sentinel (m). Sept., 1896—1901	4
	Tribune. Jan. 19, 1889—1890	1
	Woodson Democrat. July 11, 1884—1894	10
	Woodson Gazette. Sept. 14, 1894—1896	2
Neosho Falls	Woodson County Republican; Independent. Sept. 8, 1886—1887	1
Piqua	Herald. Feb. 6—May 29, 1903	1
Toronto	Record. Dec. 17, 1908—1909	1
	Register. Sept. 3, 1886—1887	1
	Select Knight (m). Jan., 1908—1911	4
	[See, also, Franklin county.]	

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Yates Center	Land Mark (m). Apr., 1883.	
	Woman's Friend (m). Apr.-Sept., 1894.	
	Woodson Republican. Nov. 15, 1894—Jan. 10, 1895.	
Neosho Falls	District Fair Daily News. Sept. 23, 1880.	
	Neosho Valley Reformer. Feb. 18—May 6, 1898.	
	Our School Review (m). May, 1878.	
	People's Herald. Aug. 14—Oct. 23, 1878.	
	Record. Aug. 12, 19, Sept. 9, 1879.	
	Young Jayhawker (m). Apr., May and July 30, 1877.	

WYANDOTTE COUNTY.

Organized, 1859; named for the Wyandot Indians; county seat, Kansas City; area, 153 square miles, 97,920 acres; population (1915), 110,549; assessed valuation (1915), \$116,839,016; resources and industries—building stone, fire clay, cement rock, natural gas, agriculture, and stock raising.

KANSAS CITY—Population (1915), 91,659; elevation, 763 feet; established, 1886, when by proclamation of Gov. John A. Martin the cities of Kansas, Wyandotte and Armourdale were consolidated under the name of Kansas City; in 1910 Argentine and Quindaro were absorbed, and to-day Kansas City is the largest city in the state; industries—stock yards, meat-packing plants, flour mills, cotton mills, brick plants, boiler works, foundries, railroad shops, and many large factories; telephones, municipal electric light and water systems, street railway; is on the Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Chicago & Great Western, Frisco, Kansas City Southern, and Kansas City Northwestern railways.

ADVOCATE [Negro], independent; Thomas Kennedy, editor and publisher, Kansas City.
Weekly. Mar. 26, 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 as the Kansas City Independent by Thos. Kennedy; name changed to Kansas City Advocate Jan. 14, 1916.

COOPERS' INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL, labor; official organ of Coopers' International Union of North America; W. R. Deal, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Monthly. Dec., 1897 + 18 vols.

Early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 9, No. 2.

FEEDING AND MARKETING, live stock; E. Martindale, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Feb. 6, 1913 + 3 vols.

Founded as the Stock Yards Nugget; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 42, E. Martindale, editor and publisher; name changed to Feeding and Marketing Apr. 26, 1916, same editor and publisher.

GAZETTE-GLOBE, Democratic; Gazette Publishing and Printing Company, publishers, Kansas City.

Weekly. June 4, Aug. 20, 29, Oct. 1, 1859; Apr. 1, 1865; Feb. 17, Apr. 21, June 30, Oct. 13, 1866—Oct., 1872; Oct. 10, 1873—Oct. 31, 1903; Apr.-Oct., 1909; Dec., 1913 + 38 vols.

Daily. Mar. 15, 1887 + 29 vols.

This paper is a continuation of the following: Wyandotte City Register, founded in May, 1857, by Judge M. W. Delahay, the first number being issued in a tent on the corner of Nebraska avenue and Third street. The paper was sold to Eddy & Patton, and finally passed into the hands of Mr. Ephriam Abbott, who changed its name to the Citizen, and published it a few months. It was succeeded by the Western Argus, with J. E. Bennett, editor, and P. Sidney Post, commercial editor. The first issue was dated May 25, 1858, and it was continued until 1861, when the plant was sold to R. B. Taylor, of the Gazette. The Wyandotte Gazette was established August 7, 1858, by S. D. Macdonald; in 1860 it was suspended for a few months, when it resumed publication with S. D. Macdonald and R. B. Taylor, publishers, Mr. Macdonald retiring after a few weeks. In January, 1861, the office was destroyed by fire, when Mr. Taylor purchased the office of the Western Argus and continued the publication of the Gazette. In 1887 the name of the paper was changed to the Weekly Gazette by R. B. Armstrong, and the same year a daily edition was founded; in 1888 George W. Martin became associated with Mr. Armstrong in the publication of the Gazette, and changed the name of the paper to the Kansas City Gazette. Kansas Tribune, Kansas City, founded 1894 by R. B. Armstrong, consolidated in 1898 with the Gazette. Kansas City Globe, daily, founded 1905 by J. J. Maxwell, consolidated in April, 1909, with the Gazette, and has since been continued as the Gazette-Globe.

INTERSTATE NEWS, Independent; Grace A. Wallace, editor and publisher (Rosedale Station), Kansas City.

Weekly.

History of this paper unknown, no issue ever having been received by the Society.

INVESTOR'S GUIDE, insurance; E. W. Poindexter, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Monthly. Sept. 17, 1907 + 8 vols.

Early history unknown, first number in Society's file being called the Insurance Solicitor, dated Topeka, Oct. 6, 1893, vol. 6, No. 1, E. W. Poindexter, publisher; name changed 1896 to the Investors' Guide; moved to Kansas City in 1907.

JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILER-MAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS AND HELPERS OF AMERICA, labor; James B. Casey, editor, Puntton-Clarke Publishing Company, Kansas City.

Monthly. Jan., 1897 + 19 vols.

Early history unknown; Society's file begins with vol. 9, No. 1.

KANSAN, Republican; Kansas City Publishing Company, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Feb. 12, 1914 + 2 vols.

Daily. Apr. 3, 1916 +

Founded as the Wyandotte News; early history unknown, first issue in Society's file being vol. 2, No. 31, C. G. Wickwire, editor and publisher; name changed to Kansas City Kansan, Jan. 6, 1916, and published by Kansas City Publishing Co.; Daily founded Apr. 3, 1916.

KANSAS ELEVATOR [Negro], Democratic; A. D. Griffin, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Feb. 12, 1916 +

Founded 1916 by A. D. Griffin.

NEUE KANSAS STAATS-ZEITUNG [German], Republican; Carl Gleeser, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Apr. 18, 1895 + 21 vols.

Founded 1894 by F. Gehring, as the Kansas Staats Zeitung.

PRESS, Republican; J. B. Hipple, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Aug. 17, 1889 + 25 vols.

[Early issues scattering.]

Founded in 1889 by J. B. Hipple.

REPUBLIC, independent, Grant S. Landrey, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Dec. 8, 1887 + 28 vols.

Founded 1887 as the Argentine Republic by Joseph T. Landrey; name changed 1912 to the Republic, with Grant S. Landrey, editor and publisher.

SUN, independent; E. F. Heisler, editor and publisher, Kansas City.

Weekly. Jan. 1, 1891 + 25 vols.

Founded 1889; first issue in Society's file is vol. 2, No. 47, E. F. Heisler, editor and publisher.

THE UNIVERSITY LOG-BOOK, college; edited by students of Kansas City University, and published by the Log-Book Stock Co. of Kansas City University, Kansas City.

Monthly. Feb., 1899 + 4 vols.

Early history unknown; Society has only a broken file.

UNIVERSITY PEN POINT [Negro], school; edited and published by students of Western University (Quindaro), Kansas City.

Monthly. Jan., 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1915 by the students of Western University.

WEINHOLDS' COMMERCIAL BULLETIN, for gratuitous distribution; edited by T. V. Weinhold in the interest of the Weinhold Brothers Hardware Company, Kansas City.

Monthly. Jan., 1915 + 1 vol.

Founded 1914 by Weinhold Brothers.

HERALD, Republican; S. F. Davidson and A. W. Dornon, editors and publishers, Kansas City.

Weekly. June 21, 1916 +

Early history unknown, the first issue in the Society's collection being vol. 4, No. 6.

BONNER SPRINGS—Population (1915), 1541; elevation, 793 feet; established, 1870; originally Tiblow, and named for Henry Tiblow, Delaware Indian; name changed to Bonner Springs in 1888 in honor of Robert Bonner of the New York Ledger; industries—cement plant, flour mill, brick plant, nurseries; natural gas, waterworks, electric lights, telephones; is on the Union Pacific and Santa Fe railways.

CHIEFTAIN, independent republican; Imri Zumwalt, editor and publisher, Bonner Springs.

Weekly. Apr. 30, 1896 + 20 vols.

Founded 1896 as the Wyandotte Chieftain by Ed. L. Matthews; name changed in 1900 to the Bonner Chieftain, with same editor and publisher.

DISCONTINUED.

	Vols.
Kansas City.....	Advocate, Argentine. Feb. 14—Nov. 24, 1888..... 1
[Wyandotte,	Agassiz and Literary Companion (m). Nov., 1886—1888..... 3
Argentine,	Age. Aug. 19, 1892—1893..... 1
Quindaro,	American Citizen [Negro]. July 26, 1889—June 6, 1890; Feb. 13, 1891—1904; 1905—1907..... 16
Armourdale.]	American Citizen [Negro] (d). [Broken file.] Dec. 15, 1898—1900..... 1
	American Eagle. July 22, 1893—1896..... 4
	Appeal to Reason. 1896. [See Crawford county.]..... 7
	Bethany Visitor (m). Apr., 1893—1902..... 1
	Chester Swine Journal. June 5, 1914—1915..... 2
	Chief. Wyandotte. Sept. 12, 1883—1885..... 1
	Chindowan. Quindaro. May 13, 1857—1858..... 3
	Chronicle. Feb. 20, 1890—1892..... 3
	Church Calendar (m). Feb., 1896—1899..... 3
	Cromwell's Kansas Mirror. Armourdale. Dec. 22, 1887—1897..... 9
	Democrat. Wyandotte. May 21, 1867—1868..... 2
	Eagle. Argentine. Apr. 8, 1892—1894..... 3
	Equitable Aid Union Advocate (m and s-m). Wyandotte. Jan. 15, 1881—1884..... 8
	Farmer and Breeder. May 20—Dec. 16, 1915..... 1
	Globe (d). June 19, 1905—1909..... 11
	Herald. Wyandotte. Jan. 4, 1872—1910..... 39
	High School Record (m). Dec., 1898—1900..... 2
	International Brotherhood of Stationary Fireman's Journal (m). Aug., 1900—1911..... 10
	Jay Hawker (m). [Broken file.] Oct., 1907—1912..... 2
	Jones & Co's. Cyclone (m). Mar., 1895—1899..... 4
	Kansas Catholic. Apr. 17, 1890—1895..... 5
	[See Leavenworth county.]
	Kansas Cyclone. Jan. 15, 1887—1888..... 1
	Kansas Globe. Kansas City Sun and Globe. May 10, 1884—1886..... 3
	Kansas Herold (German). Mar. 2, 1890—1891..... 1
	Kansas Pilot. Mar. 1, 1879—1881..... 2
	Kansas Pioneer (German). Wyandotte. Sept. 29, 1883—1889..... 6
	Kansas Pioneer (English ed). Wyandotte. June 30, 1887—1888..... 1
	Kansas Progressive. Oct. 20, 1911—1912..... 1
	Kansas Prohibitionist. Dec. 12, 1905—1910..... 5
	Kansas Tribune. June 28, 1894—1898..... 4
	Kawsmouth Pilot; The Kawsmouth. Wyandotte. Mar. 5—Sept. 3, 1881, 1
	Kawsmouth Pilot (d). Wyandotte, 1881..... 1
	Labor Record. July 20, 1894—1911..... 17
	[Called Kansas Citizen and Labor Record, Apr.-July, 1895.]
	Labor Review. Argentine. June 20, 1891—1892..... 1
	Light. Aug. 9, 1884—1887..... 3
	Modern Knight (m). May, 1896—1898..... 2
	National Progressive. Mar. 6, 1913—1914..... 1
	National Review. Apr. 26—Oct. 25, 1913..... 1
	News. Nov. 2, 1900—June, 1902; Dec. 1, 1905—1907..... 4
	News, Magazine. Dec. 6, 1912—1913..... 1
	Pioneer. May 9, 1878—1880..... 2
	Presbyterian Magazine (m). Nov. 2, 1895—1897..... 1
	[Called First Presbyterian Church News. Nov., 1895—Mar., 1896.]
	Republican. Sept. 10, 1881—1882..... 1
	Republican (d). Sept. 13, 1881—1882..... 1
	Search Light (m). Apr., 1895—1897..... 2
	Spy, Evening. Dec. 25, 1880—1882..... 1

DISCONTINUED.

Vols.

Stock Farm and Home Weekly.	Feb. 21—Sept. 11, 1880.	1
Topics; Kansas Topics.	May 16—Dec. 7, 1895.	1
Tribune (d).	Aug. 12, 1896—1897.	2
Van Peyma's Paper.	Sept. 3—Nov. 19, 1903.	1
Waechter [German].	Apr. 21, 1892—1894.	3
Western Argus; Wyandotte.	[Broken file]. May 20, 1858—1861.	2
Western Christian Recorder (m).	Feb. 26, 1898—1899.	1
Woman's Missionary Record (m).	July, 1895—1897.	2
Wyandotte Chief.	June 20, 1912—1913.	2
Wyandotte Cricket (d).	July 10, 1912—1914.	5
Edwardsville.	Visitor. Oct. 18, 1912—1913.	1
Rosedale.	Commercial. [First called Town Topics.] Aug. 10, 1895—Mar., 1897; May, 1898—1902.	7
	Record and Era. Apr. 14, 1888—1890.	2

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Kansas City.	Delphian (m). Jan.-Mar., 1892.	
	Glad Tidings (m). May-July, 1891.	
	Ledger. June 6-27, 1885.	
	Methodist (m). July, 1887—Mar., 1888.	
	Owl. July 12—Sept. 18, 1890.	
Argentine.	Argus. Aug. 25—Dec. 1, 1887.	
	Siftings. Jan. 9—May 29, 1886.	
Armourdale.	Advocate. Dec. 15-29, 1888.	
	Advocate (d). Jan. 5—Mar. 4, 1889.	
	News. May 1—Oct. 2, 1885.	
Riverview.	Age. July 12—Sept. 13, 1890.	
Rosedale.	Bee. [Scattering issues.] Dec. 5, 1889—Sept. 18, 1890.	
	Enquirer. Jan. 25—June 14, 1890.	
	Iron City Press. Jan. 25—Feb. 8, 1883.	
	Wasp. Sept. 15, 1883—Nov. 7, 1885. [Scattering issues.]	
Bonner Springs.	Citizen. Apr. 18—July 11, 1890.	
	Kaw Valley News. Feb. 28—Apr. 4, 1890.	

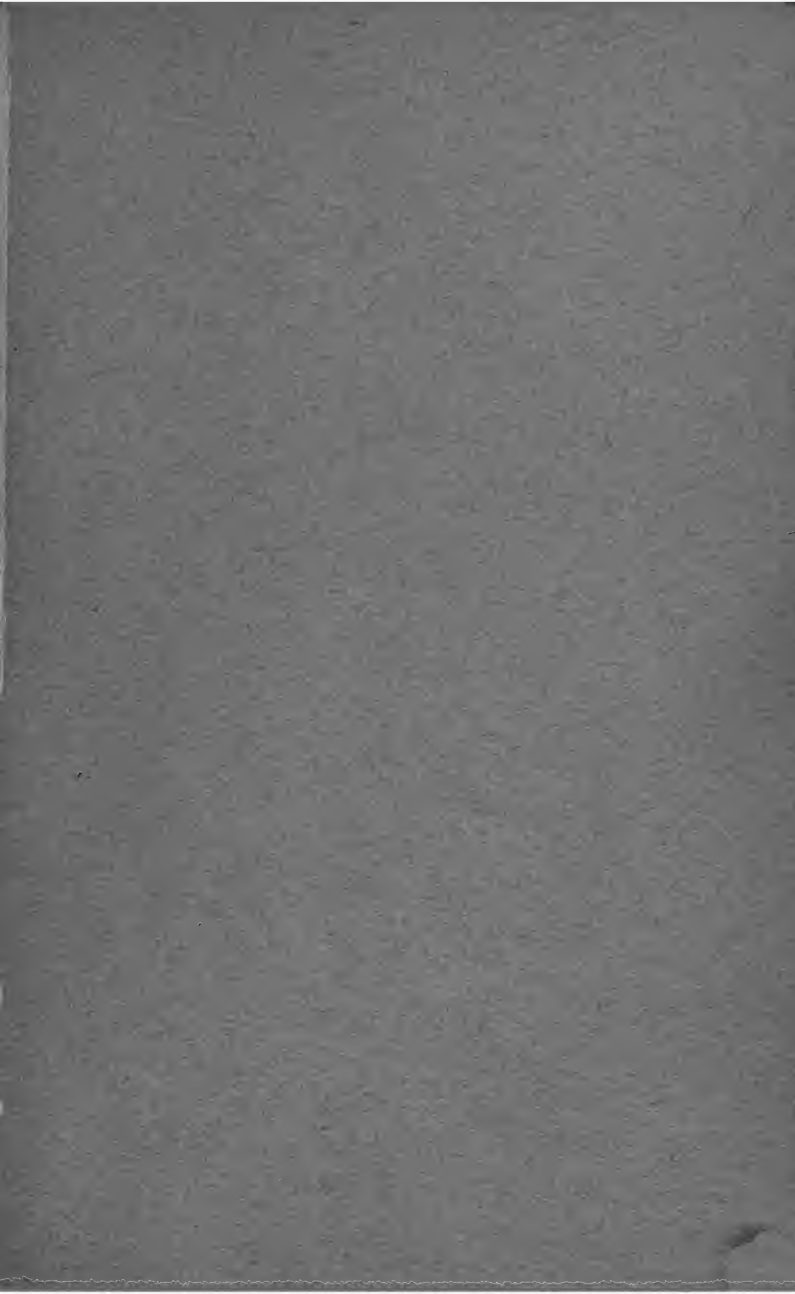
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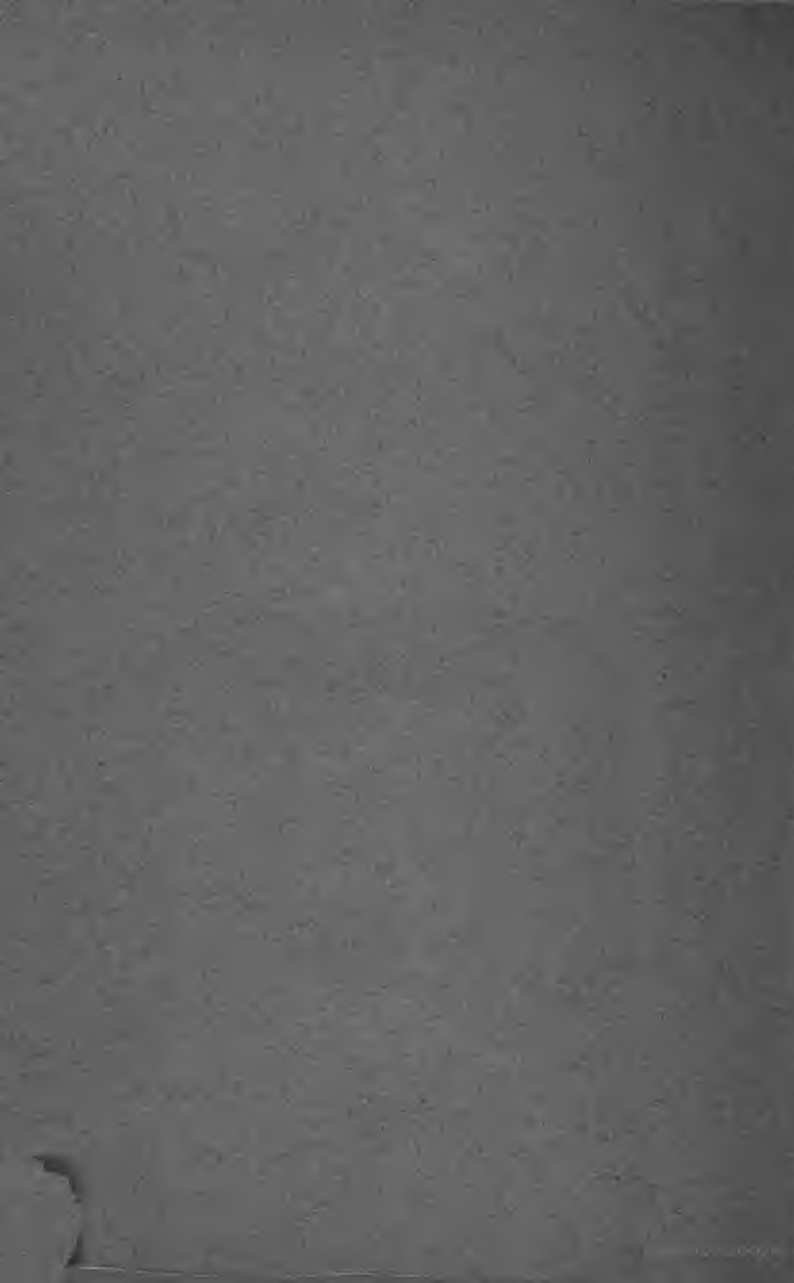
Kansas City.	Champion. Aug. 28, Dec. 25, 1897; Jan. 6—Apr. 14, 1898.	
	Republican. Mar. 15—Apr. 26, 1894.	
	Stockman and Farmer. Oct. 2—Nov. 27, 1880.	
	Sun (d). May 23, 1892.	
	Western School News (s-m). Nov. 19, 1896—Mar., 1898.	
	Wyandotte Chief. Dec. 29, 1894.	
Quindaro.	Kansas Tribune. Sept. 20, 1860.	
Wyandotte.	Kansas Real Estate Herald (m). May, 1869.	
	Register. July 25, 1857.	

SHORT-LIVED—VOL. 3.

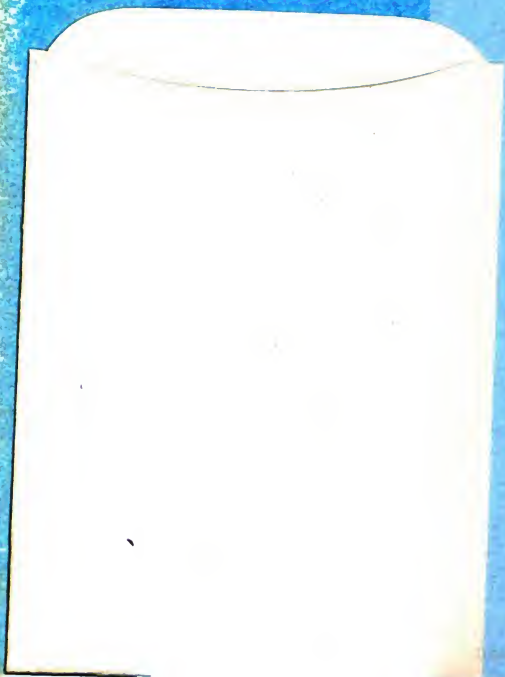
Kansas City.	Church Life. Feb. 6—July 3, 1901.	
	Gunn Powder. Mar. 13, 1914.	
	Hawthorne Herald (m). Nov., 1900—Nov., 1901.	
	Home Protector (m). Aug., 1900.	
	Kansas Citian (m). June, 1914.	
	Line-Up. Nov. 15, 1904—Aug. 5, 1905.	
	News (d). June 21, 1901.	
	Occasional. Feb., Apr., May, Nov., 1889, and May, 1901.	
	Temple Builder (m). July-Sept., 1908.	
	Union Leader. Apr. 25—Aug. 2, 1901.	
Argentine.	Baptist Banner. Sept. 7-28, 1892.	
	Kansas Citizen. Dec. 30, 1894—Mar. 30, 1895.	
Armourdale.	Monthly Clipper. Sept., 1886.	
Rosedale.	Inter-State News. Aug. 23, Oct. 18, Nov. 8, 1905; Oct. 27 and Nov. 3, 1911; Mar. 1, 1912.	







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